

Coordinated Care 101: A Primer

APG Colloquium
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What You Can Expect From Today's Session

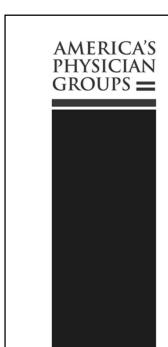
- What does coordinated care mean, anyway?
- The range of risk arrangements and the approaches required to succeed
- What others have learned in their journey within population health management
- Take-away tools, approaches, and strategies to succeed within population health management
- Role of leadership and cultural change within clinical transformation
- An interactive session sharing questions, answers, and observations

What's on the Agenda



- Intro to Coordinated Care: Why, Where, What, How
- Care Coordination Principles and Operating Framework
- Break
- Leadership, Culture Change, and Reinforcing Incentives
- General Q&A

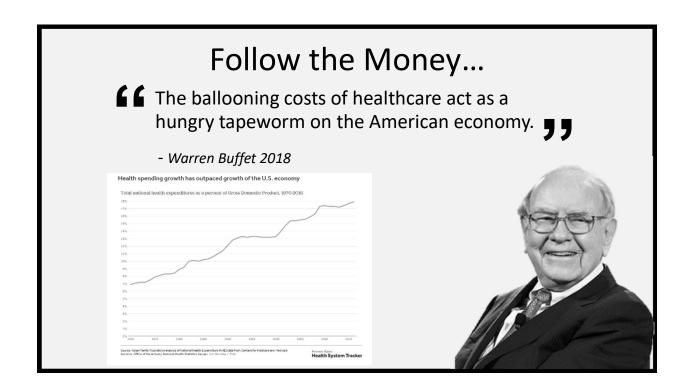
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Section 1

Intro to Coordinated Care: Why, Where, What, How





A Tale of Two Cities:

Traditional Attempts at Lowering Costs only Exacerbate the Situation



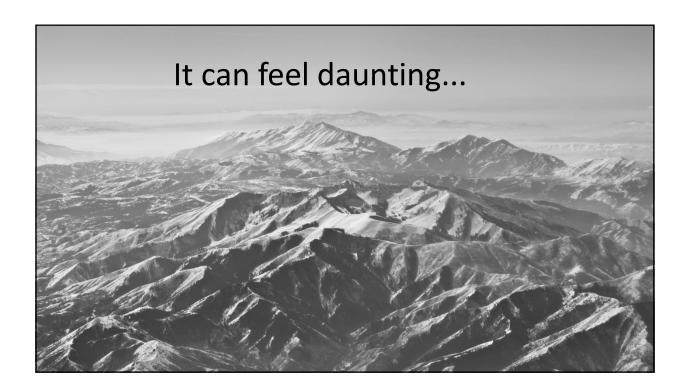
Payers Use the Levers Available to Them

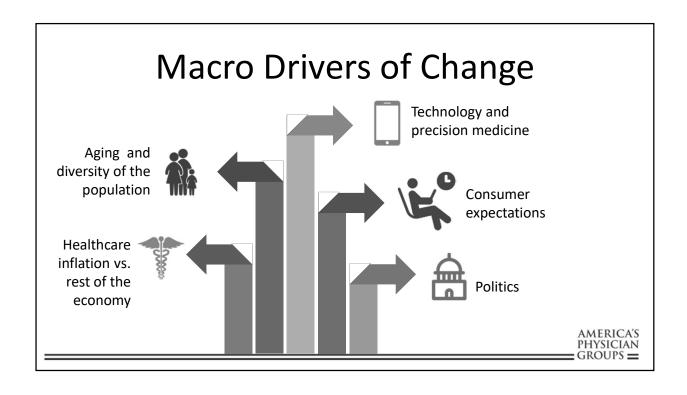
- Fee schedule reductions or modest increases
- Push services out of the hospital into outpatient settings (imaging, infusion)
- Site of service equality for clinic, ASC, other outpatient services
- Utilization management: Preauthorization/Denials/Formularies
- Higher deductibles
- Tiered or narrow networks

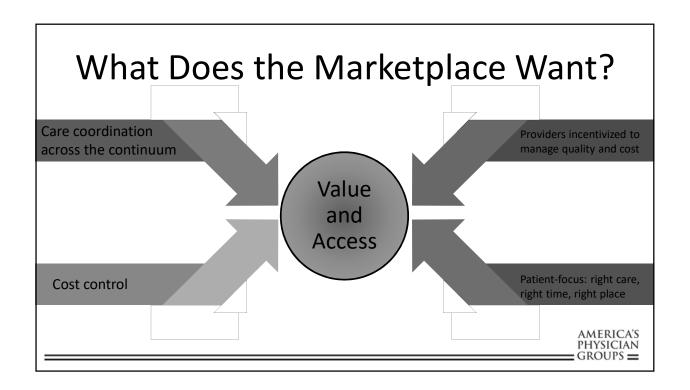


Resulting in Provider and Consumer Frustration

- Pressures to increase productivity
- Rising administrative costs
- Higher bad debt
- Impact on patient access (maxed out provider schedules)
- Provider burn-out
- Service and care fragmentation
- Higher out of pocket costs for consumers







Consider the Facts...

33% of Medicare enrollees are in Medicare Advantage ("MA") plans

- 19.0 million MA enrollees; 45% increase between 2012-2017
- Nearly 1 in 5 MA enrollee is in a provider-sponsored plan



There are **1,011** active Accountable Care Organizations ("ACOs")

- 32.7 million individuals 10% of US population; 6% annual growth
- 612 Medicare ACOs 2018
- Commercial contracts represent more than half of all ACO covered lives



More planning to participate in full risk

- 47% of ACOs planning for shared savings/shared risk
- 38% planning for capitation
- MACRA incentivizes move to
- CMS move to require two-sided



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Avalere: Leavitt Partners and the National Association of ACOs, Health Affairs 8/14/2018

Medicare Models Continue to Focus on Greater Risk

ENHANCED Track:

BASIC Track: 25-50%

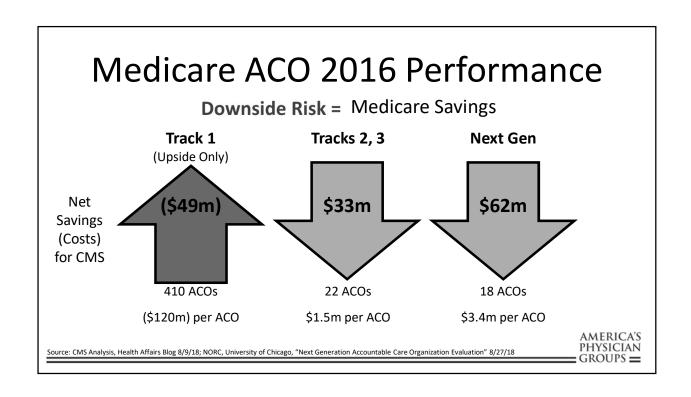
Pay-for-Performance ("P4P")

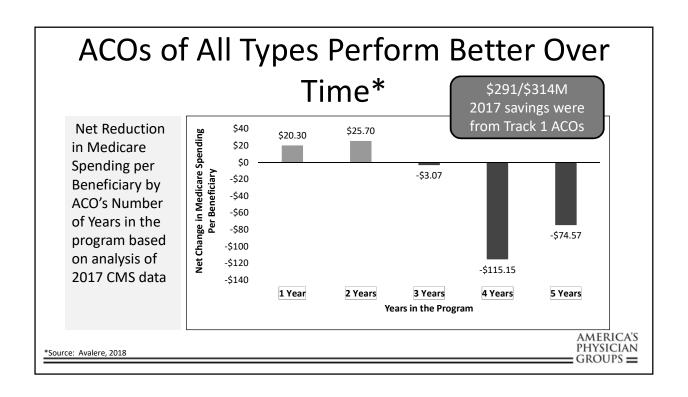
Bundled payments

Shared savings

- VBP
- Readmit reduction
- HAC
- MIPS/APMs
- CPC+
- CCIR
- Cardiac Bundle
- BPCI
- Commercial **Bundles**
- MSSP: Track
- MSSP: Track 1+ 1 (50%) (50/30%)
 - MSSP: Track 2 (60%)
 - MSSP: Track 3 (75%)
 - Next-Gen (80-85%)

- Next-Gen ACO (full risk) • Provider-
- sponsored Medicare Advantage





Disruptors: Accelerating the Change













Berkshire Hathaway inc.
J.P.Morgan

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Employers Are Increasingly Taking Action...







Qualcomm







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Why Take Risk?



Don't leave money on the table

Participate in shared savings or share of premium, rather than leaving it with payers



Help with ways to improve patient care

Staff and IT support for better care coordination and information to keep patients happy and healthier



Give voice to physicians and other clinicians

Models all require physician leadership and leading roles for nurses, pharmacists, and others

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But they call it "risk" for a reason...

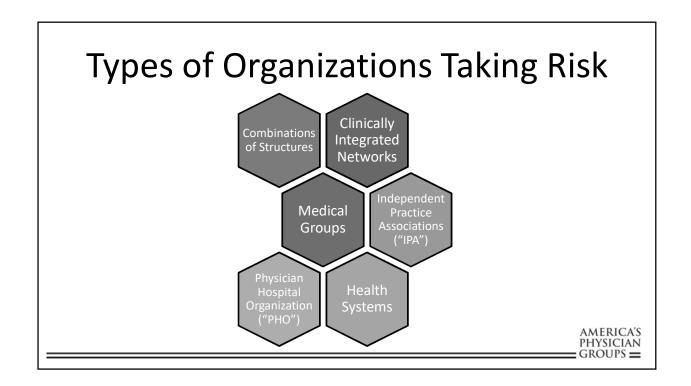
Major health systems announce losses in providerowned health plans

- Sutter Health Plan lost \$12.2M during the first half of 2017 on an enrollment of 48,284.
- Northwell announced closure of its health plan, CareConnect, after losing \$157.8M in 2016.
- Memorial Hermann Health Insurance lost \$15M in 2016.

Yet...

Kaiser Permanente generated \$2.2B in operating income in 2017.





Market Factors to Consider



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Trigger Events that Accelerate Activation of Market Change



Employer direct contracting (e.g., Boeing, Intel)



Kaiser or other out of state system enters the market



Change in CMS rules



New outpatient models accelerate spread (e.g., Oak Street, Iora, One Medical)



Competition moves first – white-label product with health plan



Retail companies broaden scope of service (e.g., CVS, Walmart, Amazon) AMERICA'S

What Strategy Makes Sense for You?

- Creating the "glue" for clinical integration sharing risk without merging
 - Separate healthcare systems
 - Separate medical groups
 - Other joint ventures
- Plan-to-plan private label products
 - Self-insured employers (including provider employees!)
 - Evolution of ACOs into capitation
- Provider-owned health plan
 - Commercial products
 - Medicare Advantage, Medicaid managed care
 - Regional product for Exchange



Value-based Critical Success Factors



Vision and Leadership Commitment



Strong Care Management Capabilities



Effective and Engaged Care Teams



Larger Patient Population



Efficient Clinical Operations



Contracting Models Support Population Health



Compensation Models that Align Incentives

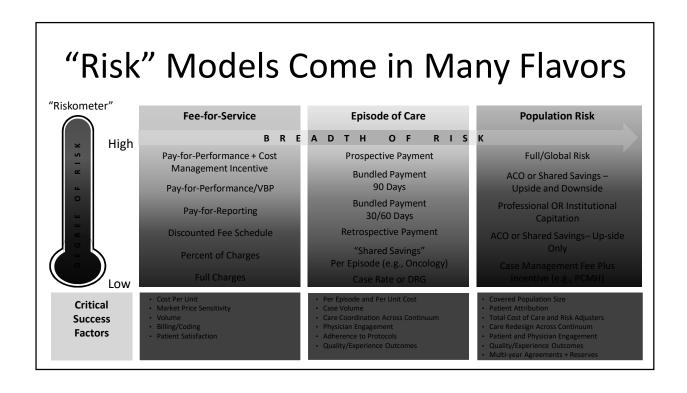


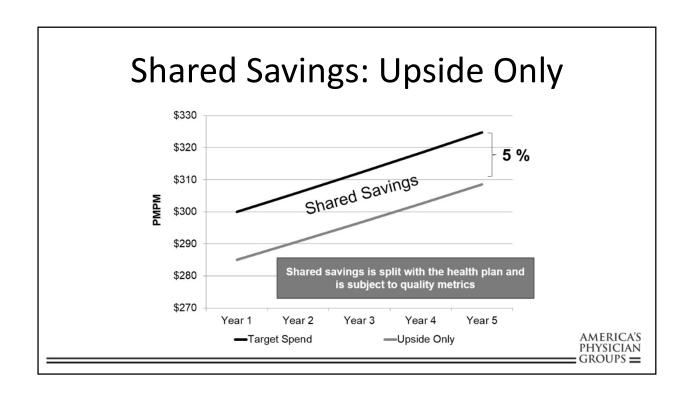
Proactive Patient Engagement

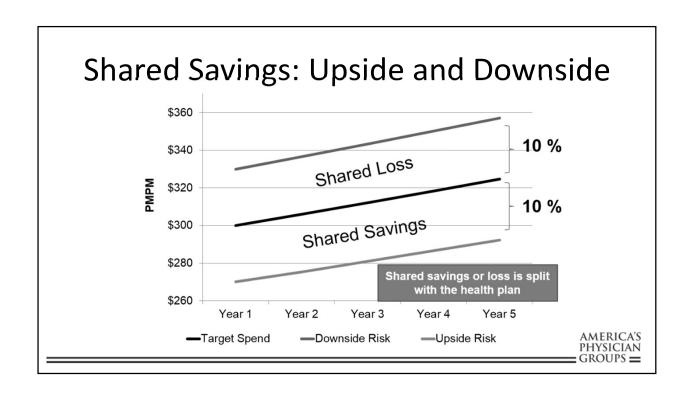


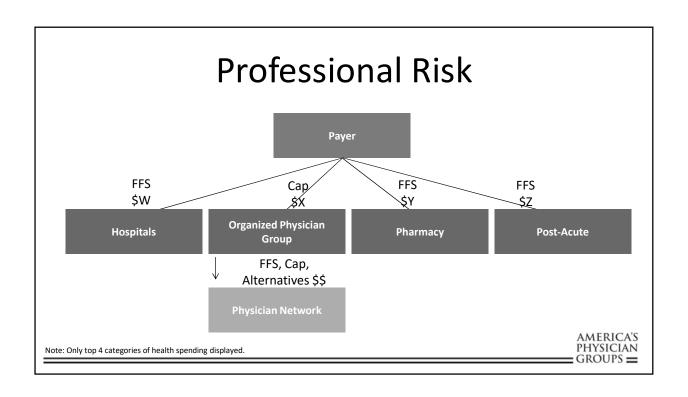
Enabling Information Technology











Full and Global Risk Contracts





Global Risk

- Capitation for institutional and professional services.
- Medical group and hospital often share surplus and deficit in risk pool.
- Single entity receives all funding and pays all claims.

Regulatory Issues

States Regulate Risk Bearing Entities

- Know your state requirements they vary widely.
 - Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (California).
 - New York required the Department of Health to establish a program governing the approval of ACOs.
 - Massachusetts requires all Risk Bearing Provider Organizations ("RBPO") to register with state agencies.
 - Provider organizations that take on significant risk must fall under the DOI oversight even under alternative payment models.

PHYSICIAN

Implementing Capitation-based Contracts

- Tracking and gathering encounter data and sharing with providers to change behavior.
- Termination clause to deal with: continuing care obligations, communication to members, medical record transfer, not to compete.
- Bonus pools for quality of care, patient satisfaction, and administrative compliance.
- Policies for use of other specialists and ancillary providers.
- Do you have a seat at the table for benefit design?

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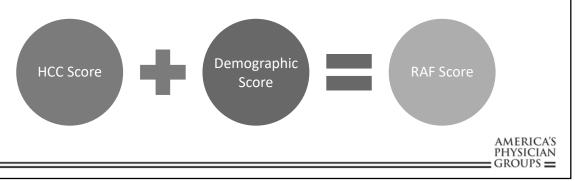
Risk Adjustment

Hierarchical Condition Category ("HCC") Coding Becomes Increasingly Important With Increasing Degrees of Risk Hypothetical example of individual patient risk score (numbers are examples).

Risk Adjustment Coefficients	\$
Male Age 77	5,100
CHF	3,900
Diabetes w/complications	3,300
COPD	3,700
Beneficiary's predicted exp	16,000
Average exp for all beneficiaries	10,000
Risk Score	1.60

Risk Adjustment

As degree of risk increases, risk adjustment becomes increasingly important. In Medicare Shared Savings, it impacts the provider's benchmark; and in advanced risk (capitation) for MA, it impacts the payment to the Plan and subsequent capitation to the provider organization.

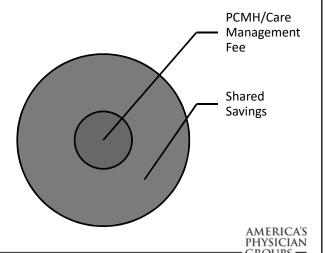




Commercial Carrier Programs

Often a Combination of Methodologies

- Some level of formal PCMH accreditation may be required.
- Care management fees paid on a PMPM basis are negotiable and often deducted from any savings.
- Number of attributed lives requirement may be lower (e.g., 1,500)
- Quality metric performance and STAR rating (MA) are important components.



Commercial/Private Contracting

Additional Considerations

- Which products are included? Individual, exchange, employer group risk, self-funded, etc.
- Is this a private plan with a MA or Managed Medicaid product?
- 3 R's

Risk adjustment \bullet Re-insurance \bullet Risk corridors

- If pursuing partial capitation, what are carveouts (e.g., pharmacy, mental health, transplants, etc.)
- If shared savings, how are benchmarks established?
 - What is the attribution process?

Attribution

Non-HMO attribution can be handled in several ways:

Prospective

Organizations are provided with a list of attributed members at the <u>beginning of a performance year</u>; attribution is based on data from the patients' use of services in the previous year.

Performance Year

Patients are attributed to organizations at the <u>end of the year</u> based on patients' use of care during the actual performance year.

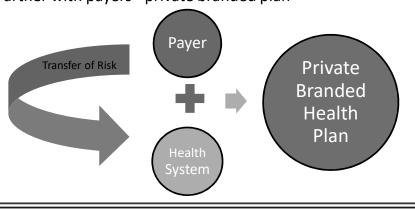
Hybrid

<u>Preliminary prospective assignment</u> methodology with final retrospective reconciliation where there is prospective attribution initially; followed by <u>retrospective reconciliation</u>.

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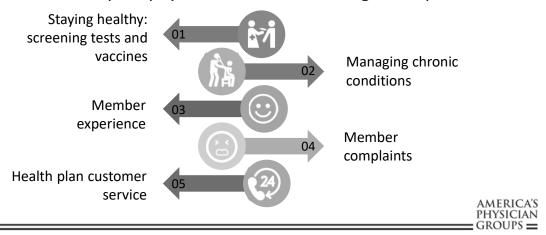
Medicare Advantage

- Enrollment growth, attractive option for health systems to:
 - Partner with payers private branded plan



Medicare STAR Ratings

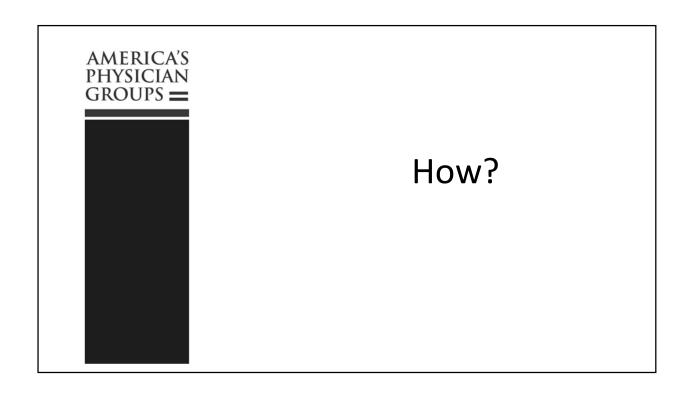
Five domains impact payment and enrollment growth potential.



Managed Medicaid

- Managed Medicaid plans often willing to share risk and/or capitate providers.
- Shared savings/ACO, partial and full capitation alternatives.
- Need to understand the differences in populations and sub-populations, e.g., pediatric population, low-income adults, disabled individuals, dual eligibles, etc.
- Many organizations taking risk for Medicaid often have a high volume of Medicaid enrollees and experience caring for this population.

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Where Do You Start?



Establish the vision

- Is this a strategy or a new way of life?
- · Where is the opportunity?



Determine the population focus



Identify the leadership

Clinical and administrative leadership must be aligned



Establish the plan

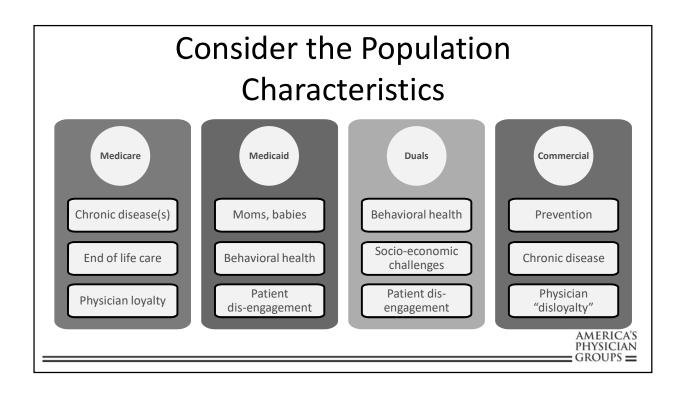


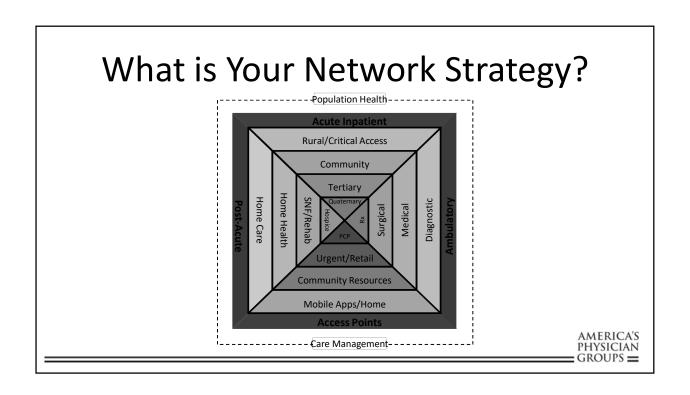
What is the strategy

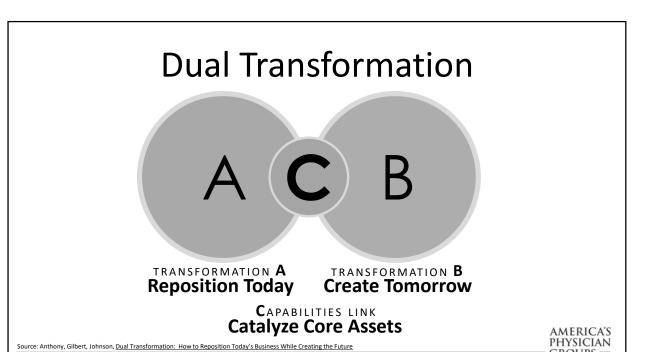
- · Objective assessment of capabilities
- · Clear view of risk tolerance
- Experience and potential for culture, behavior, and clinical change

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Strategies for Adapting to Risk Must Be Responsive to Market Conditions Stage of "All-in" **Proficient Entry** Development Organizational commitment · Upside only · Defined risk corridors · "No regret" populations Aligned payers Medicaid/Dual Global Risk Medicare Advantage MSSP capitation/risk "Private Label" health plan MSSP - Basic Commercial capitation/risk Health plan joint ventures Products/ Self-insured employees MSSP/Next Gen risk Provider-owned health plan **Populations** P4P/PPO ACO - Upside only Direct to employer · Hospitalist/Care management · Network development team across the continuum · Integrated care management Full scope population health Critical New care models management services · Analytics **Capabilities** Predictive analytics Re-shape provider • Governance – physician network/portfolio Aligned provider engagement AMERICA'S compensation **PHYSICIAN** GROUPS =







Surviving in World A While Shifting to World B **Activate Key Elements that Support Success in Both Worlds** Actively manage "no regret" Relentless focus on patient access: populations: employees, Medicare anywhere, everywhere Develop bundled payment vehicles for Optimize existing facilities through certain procedures – expand market creative capacity management reach strategies Create a more unified approach to Strengthen analytics to provide care management: reduce transparency on true costs and outliers redundancies, inefficiencies Use payer \$\$ to evolve care models AMERICA'S **PHYSICIAN** GROUPS =

Implications of Transitioning to the "New" World

Confronting Our Sacred Cows



- Shifting capital away from bricks and mortar
- Making difficult decisions to reduce traditional "towers of power" (acute care beds)
- Aligning clinical resources with true population health needs: clinical network; physician mix
- Management resources and talent management

Critical Success Factors – Population Risk

Functional



- Cash reserves
- Stable history
- Pricing
- Tolerance for risk
- Population risk profile
- Contract language



Experience

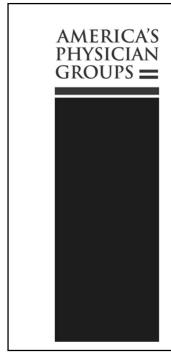
- Population size
- Geographic coverage
- Analytics and data capture
- Actionable reports
- Care management and patient activation



Cultural

- Population focus (vs. provider-centric)
- Constructive collaboration among providers
- Accountability
- Stamina to respond to competitive forces (internal and external)

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Section 2

Care Coordination
Principles and
Operating Framework

Where Do You Start?



Establish the vision

- Is this a strategy or a new way of life?
- Where is the opportunity?



Identify the leadership

• Clinical and administrative leadership must be aligned

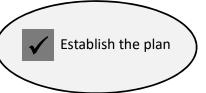


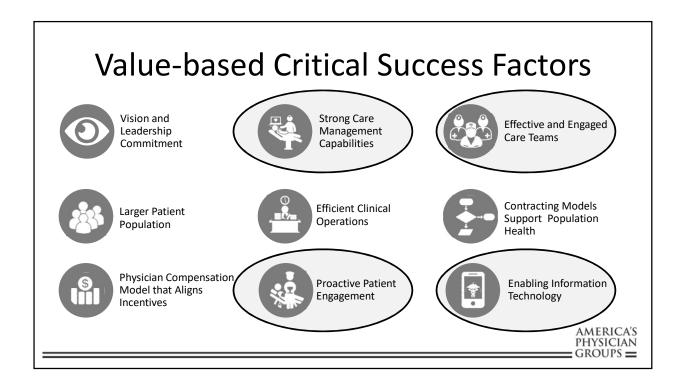
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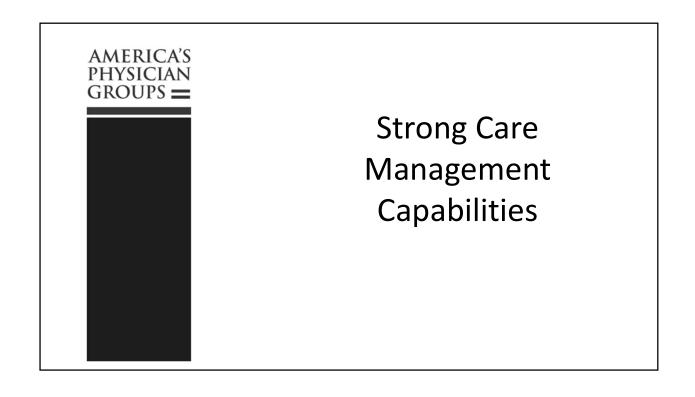
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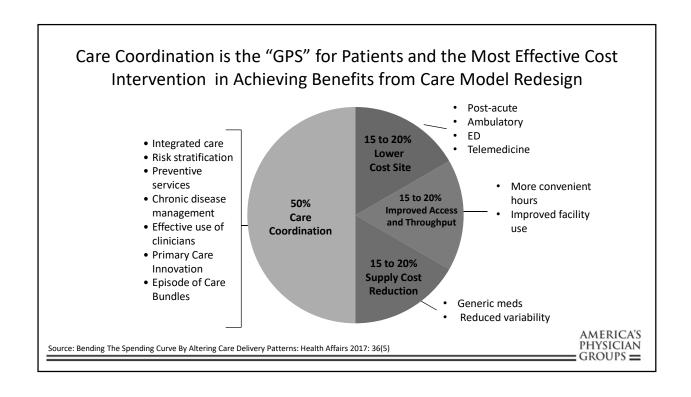


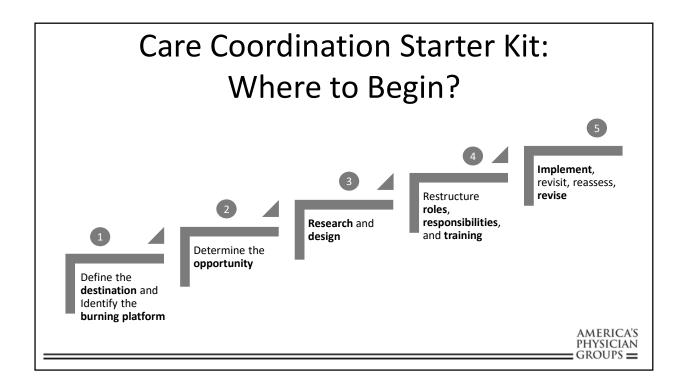
Determine the population focus



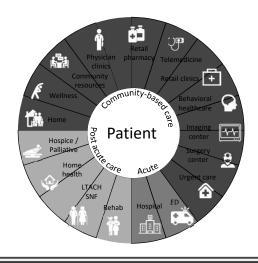








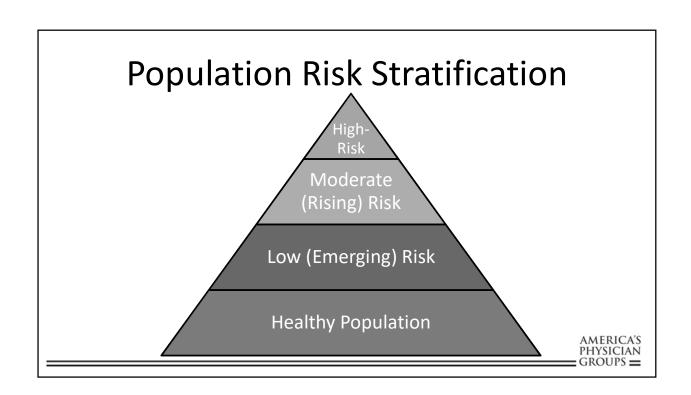
Leverage and Repurpose Existing Resources While Creating and Maintaining New Partnerships: Organized System of Care



Desired Attributes

- High-performing integrated model
- High quality, efficient care across the continuum and community
- Standardized process for care coordination
- Evidence-based practice and programs
- Engagement and empowerment of patients and providers
- Information technology infrastructure to support data driven interventions

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Why Is It Important?



Organizations assuming risk for populations based on overall performance



Focus high intensity services on high risk populations



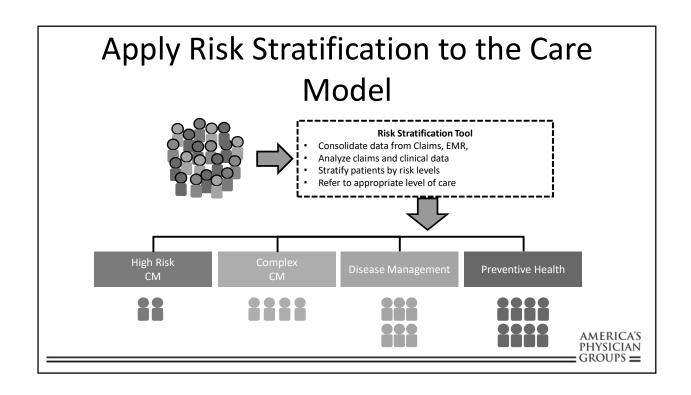
Majority of healthcare dollars are spent by a small percentage of population



Increasing need for providers to risk stratify



Risk stratification helps care managers organize their workflow and task activities



Typical Risk Stratification Criteria and Triggers



Inpatient Triggers

- Patients with extended LOS (> 5 days)
- Patients with more than 1 unplanned admission within the past 90 days
- Patients with high intensity of service: ventilators, dialysis
- Age > 75 years
- · Admission to a long-term care facility
- Certain high-risk diagnoses (both primary and secondary) including: heart failure, COPD, renal failure, stroke, complex cancers, dementia, or severe mental health issues
- High risk units (ICU, step down, transplant)
- · Any admission or ED visit for a patient on CM



Outpatient Triggers

- Chronic diseases with potential down the road complications: diabetes, asthma, hypertension, coronary heart disease
- Triggers to indicate poor self-maintenance such as HbA1c > 10
- Patients with more than 3 chronic conditions
- Patients with more than 7 medications
- Patients with history of frequent ED visits and admissions
- · Mild to moderate mental health issues

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Redesigned Risk-based Care Model

Identify the population to manage

Define criteria associated with each risk level

Generate lists of patients according to criteria

Evaluate lists for refine as necessary

Develop targeted programs and interventions Educate providers on proper referrals

Typical Interventions for Different Risk Levels

High Risk CM

- Care Manager calls 3 times per week
- In-person, in-clinic visit with patient
- Work in partnership with practices and providers
- Early intervention for urgent symptoms refer to urgent care or hospitalists

Complex CM

- Care Manager calls 2 times per week
- Early identification of patients requiring medical intervention
- · Symptom and disease education

Disease Management

- Interactive Voice Response ("IVR") outreach
- Care Manager calls when triggered by IVR
- · Care Coordinator calls 1 time a month, can refer to Care Manager

Preventive Health

- Automated clinical workflow and patient reminders
- Patient education materials

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Typical Care Manager Workflows

Push/Pull Referrals



Assess Needs



Care Plan



Follow-Up

- Educate referral sources which may include data, providers, and case managers
- Establish a process via telephone, fax, technology
- Assess patients' needs (ADLs, IADLs, PHQ-9)
- Consider scoring and tracking progress
- Identify frequency of assessments
- Develop protocols for interventions based on assessment results
- Set goals with the patient and caregivers
- Develop action items and interventions
- Identify barriers
- Track progress
- Track progress
- Adjust care plan as needed
- Continually assess patient for right level of care and clinical program



Case Study and Group Discussion:

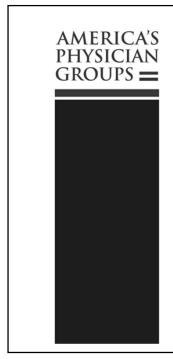
An Efficient and Effective Care Coordination Staffing Model

Episode of Care Bundles at an Academic Health Center

Care coordination staffing depends on population, ability to leverage existing resources and specific bundle(s).

- 1. Annual case volume for three bundles: 450 major lower extremity joint replacement cases, 460 lumbar spinal fusion cases, 225 cardiac valves
- 2. Pluralistic medical staff: 50% of physicians employed
- 3. Care coordination staffing ratio: 1 RN Clinical Care Coordinator: 240 patients
- 4. Average care coordination daily case mix: 20-25 pre-ops, 4-6 inpatients, 50-60 90 day post-ops
- 5. Total investment of \$750K, \$3.5M in new annual performance revenue What criteria do you use in staffing care coordination to support your value-based contracts?

Source: GE Healthcare Partners internal data



Effective and Engaged Care Teams



Redesigned Care Team



Desired Attributes

- · Accessible-"Always on"
- · Longitudinal Care Plan
- Adjusts for Care Intensity
- · Many Staff Roles Upshifted
- Use Shared Decision-Making with Patients
- Responsible in-sourcing
- Good Partnerships
- Meet Quality Guidelines
- Invest in upgrading people skills

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Care Management: What Is It and What Are Its Guiding Principles

A collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitation and advocacy for options and services to meet an individual's health needs through communication and available resources to promote quality cost-effective outcomes.

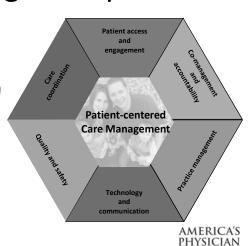
The Case Management Society of America

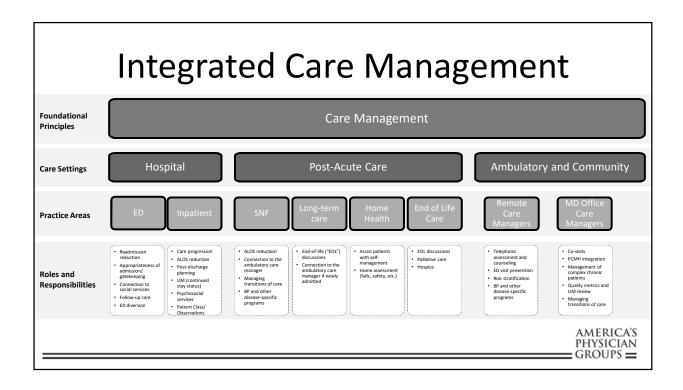
Care management infrastructure:

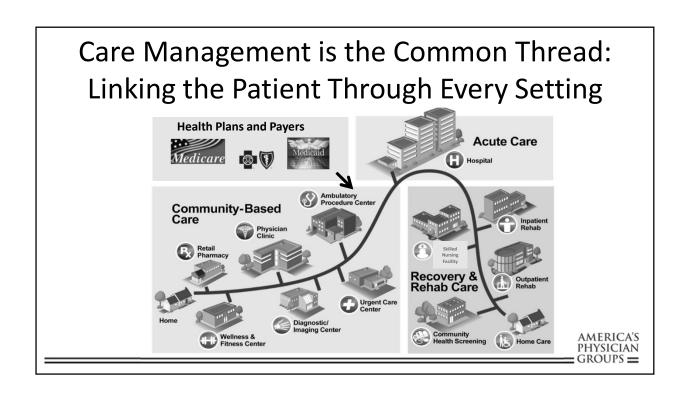
- Care management organization
- Hospital-based clinicians
- · Inpatient care management
- Ambulatory case management
- Post-acute care settings
- High-risk clinics
- Disease management
- Pharmacy management
- Transitions management
- Referral and centers
- · Utilization management
- Health education/promotion
- IT

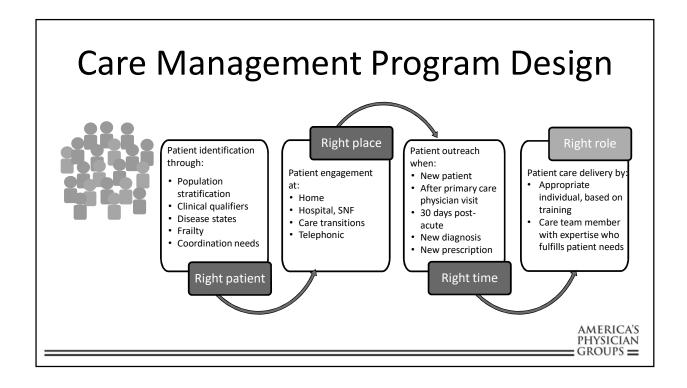
Care management functions

- Care plan development and management
- Education/Self-management
- · Care coordination across networks
- Support to patient and caregivers
 Referral to community-based resources
- End-of-life support (advanced directives, palliative care and hospice referrals)









Basic Elements of a Patient Care Plan



Patient Goals

- Align essential health goals with patient and family/caregiver preferences and personal goals
- Goals need to be measurable tie them with an outcome



Delegation/Timeline

 Interventions and action items can be assigned to any member of the care team and/or the patient/family along with a target completion date; progress should be tracked



Problems/Issues

- These do not need to be (and often are not) ICD diagnosis codes
- May include chronic conditions like diabetes or COPD, but also issues like nutrition or falls



Barriers

Any actual or potential obstacles or challenges that arise that could impede the completion of an intervention or fulfillment of a goal; all barriers need to be overcome with an action

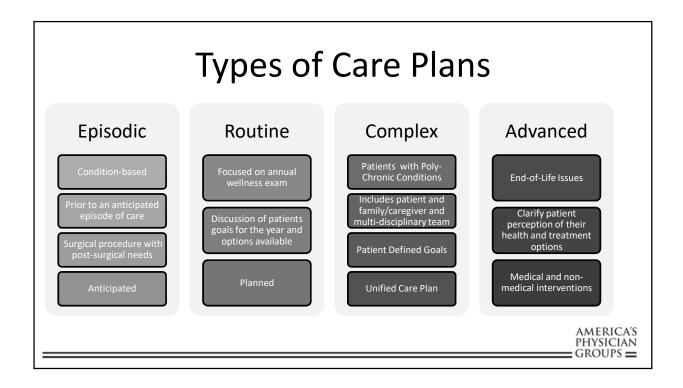


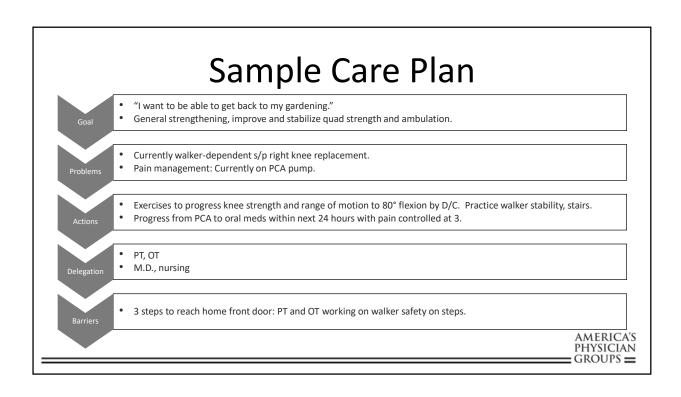
Interventions/Achievable Action Items

To-dos" or next steps that need to be taken in order to meet the goal(s)



Living Document







Case Study and Group Discussion:

USAA On-site Workplace Clinic

USAA Health Services

Location: San Antonio, TX corporate campus, 14,000 employees Staffing: 6 RNs, 1 FTE Advanced Practice RN, 1 Physician Assistant 6RNs, 3 Medical Assistants, 4 administrative assistants and 0.3 parttime physician supervision.

Annual Clinic and Telemedicine Visits: 31,819, Total on-site provider visits 6,108

Reimbursement Model: Cost-plus payment to Premise Health Extended Week–day hours, 60% of visits open-access, average weight time is 6 minutes

USAA Health Services

Risk Stratification Tool: looks at clinical measures, sick time used and workers' comp costs. High-risk patients referred to 5 FTE intensive outpatient care management team

Evidence-Based Protocols: Over 90 protocols in use. Developed by multidisciplinary team of MDs and RNs and embedded in EHR

- Allows nurses to manage wide-range of conditions including low back pain, sore throats, UTIs
- PA performs routine routine office based procedures
- On-site part-time allergist and psychologist. Contract with specialists who provide rapid access for USAA employees

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USAA Health Services

Standing Orders Incorporated into most protocols and guidelines.

Example: Patient with sinus symptoms and sore throat. May be due to allergies but meets criteria for strep testing. Standing order in place. RN perform rapid stress test. If (+) sees provider immediately. If (-) nurse provides education on symptom management.

Logistics Model Allows providers to see telemedicine consults in-between

patient on-site visits.

Staff Selection Emphasizes listening and communication skills. **Criteria**

Source: Stanford University Clinical Excellence Research Center



Proactive Patient Engagement

Framework for Successful Patient Activation



Motivation

 Customer-dependent factors (i.e., what makes one want to engage and stay activated)



Ability

- How easy is it for the consumer to be engaged and for the system to deliver easy-to-use methods for engagement/activation
- This is dependent on healthcare provider/system (i.e., goal is to make it easy for patients to do the right thing and hard to do the wrong thing)



Triggers

 These are conditions, life events, illnesses or other events that induces one to get motivated to get engaged

Patient Engagement

"Actions individuals must take to obtain the greatest benefit from health care services available to them."

The Center for Advancing Health

- Focus on behaviors of individuals that are critical to health outcomes
- Individualize information and professional advice according to needs, preferences, and abilities

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How is Patient Engagement Different from Patient Activation?

Definitions

- Patient Engagement acquisition of knowledge, skills and confidence to manage one's health that leads to self-reinforcing repeated interactions across multitude of healthcare channels
 - Education oriented
- Patient Activation the activities and interventions that are used to support increased participation and personal accountability in their own health by patients and consumers
 - Action oriented

Patient Engagement Paradigm Shift

From

- Telling patients what to do
- Transfer of information
- Compliance

To

- Listen, problem solve, and collaborate
- Instill confidence
- Build capabilities

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GROUPS =

Validated Patient Activation Measures

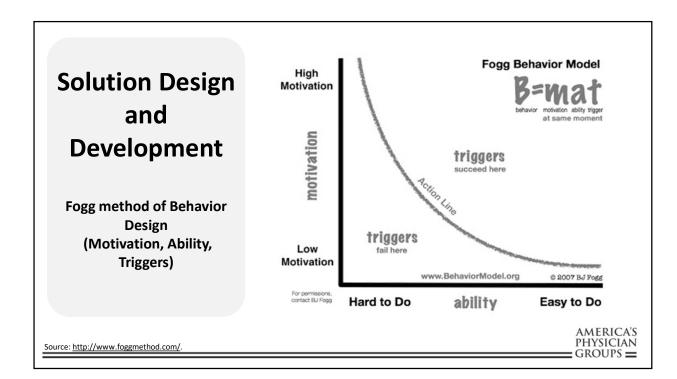
Survey items assess the following:

Self Management

- · Ability to self-manage problems
- Ability to engage in activities to maintain health
- · Ability to be involved in treatment choices
- · Ability to collaborate with providers
- Ability to select providers based on performance
- · Ability to navigate the health care system

Levels of Activation

- Belief that the patient role in activation is important
- Having the confidence and knowledge to take action
- Proactively taking action to improve health status
- Staying the course even under stress



Improving Activation Scores Improves Outcomes



Growing body of research indicates that validated patient activation scores can be a significant predictor of outcomes including improved service utilization of emergency department use and hospitalizations.

Increases in patient activation scores over 4 years were correlated with improvement in medication adherence, self-management knowledge functional health and reduced number of emergency department visits. When activation levels change, many health-related outcomes change in the same direction.

Hibbard, JH and Greene, J; What the Evidence Shows About Patient Activation. Health Affairs: 32 (2): 2012



Case Study and Group Discussion:

Design-Thinking Improves Patient-Caregiver Conversations

Rotterdam Eye Hospital

Design-Thinking Principles: were used in planning the renovation of an aging facility. Primary goal was to reduce patients' fears of blindness. Developed a series of small-scale, low-cost experiments to test and iterate on ideas gained across many industries.

Example: Pediatric section sent beautiful T-shirts with an a specific animal print in advance of admission. The consulting ophthalmologist wears a button with same animal during appointments which gives them an immediate connection.

Example: 'Eye Care Air" Staff safety and teamwork training includes how to speak frankly with patients without triggering panic.

Rotterdam Eye Hospital

Design Thinking and Patient Conversations: Design team observed physicians and patients discussing treatment options. Post-conversation interviews and surveys enabled team to identify four categories of patients:

- "Google" Patients obsessive about information
- "Dominant" Patients want to be firmly in charge
- "Quiet" Patients will say everything is fine even when it isn't
- "Emotional" Patients-want reassurance that their caregivers are looking after them.

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Rotterdam Eye Hospital

	Google Patient	Dominant Patient	Quiet Patient	Emotional Patient
Biggest Fear	Uncertainty, irrational behaviors of others	Coming across as weak	Change	Feeling alone and left out
Symptoms	Believe they know the cause of their medical issue. They speak softly and are reflective. Upset when presented with vague information.	Get angry if they have to come back multiple times. Hate sitting in waiting room. Shake hands vigorously. Try to get to the point immediately	Dislike giving negative feedback. Tend to wrap suggestions in stories or with examples. Shake hands softly. Speak slowly and melodiously.	Move around a lot and make dramatic gestures. Shake hands for a long time and may pat you on the shoulder. Small talk is important to them.
Prescription	Provide clarity and order. Give detailed information. Be transparent about outcomes and risks	Use an efficient appointment process. Be direct with them and skip social talk.	Don't take "yes" or "good" as an answer. Keep asking questions. Find one-on-one conversation opportunities.	Spend time engaged in small talk and build a personal relationship. Reassure them during treatment.

Rotterdam Eye Hospital

People Behave Differently Depending on Context: It's important to recognize the change and respond appropriately.

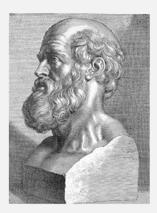
Training: Two days of initial training with annual one day update. Principles of patient types are reviewed at staff meetings with a Trivial Pursuit like game that also include questions on issues like infection prevention, medication safety and checklist management.

Employee Responses: Ten years in existence. 99% recommend the program to colleagues and 96% wish to continue annual follow-up sessions.

Patient Responses: Net promoter scores >70.6%. Average for all hospitals in the Netherlands is 42.2%.

Source: Deichman, R, van der Heijde, R. Harvard Business Review. 2017

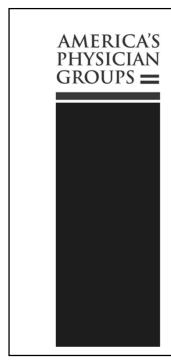
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It is more important to know what sort of person has a disease than it is to know what sort of disease a person has.

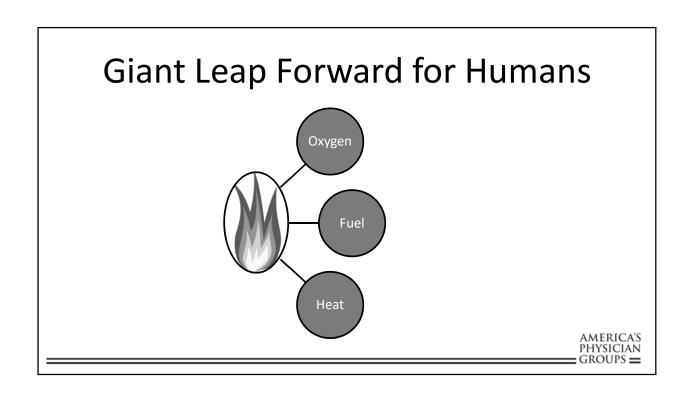
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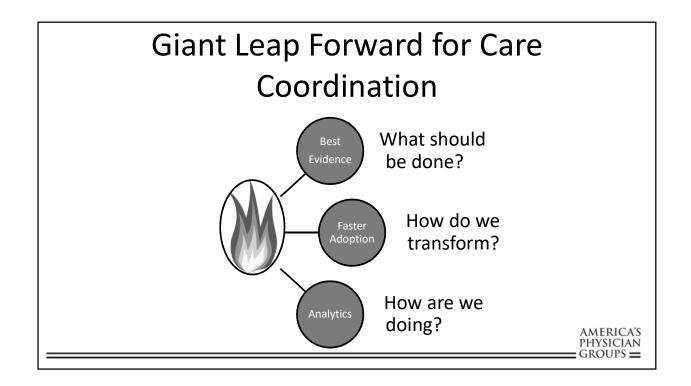
- Hippocrates (460-370BC); Physician, Father of Western Medicine)

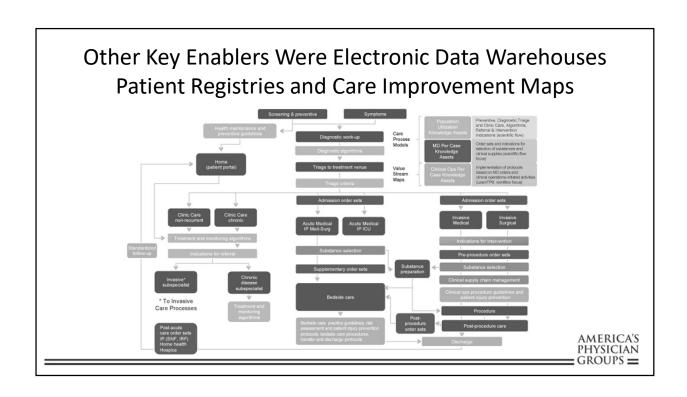


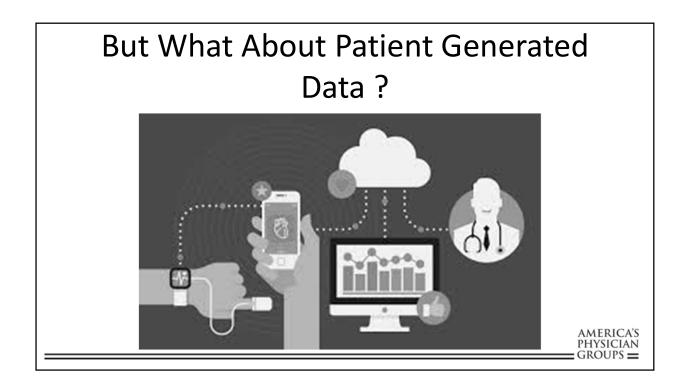
Information Technology and Data Analytics

IT Support for Care Coordination Depended on Two Core Sources Paid Claims Data **EHR Data** Provides more detailed Tells you who your patients are and much information on clinical of what happened to quality and care pathway compliance Cannot tell you how Data models are complex they are doing and often customized Not a good indicator of Few specific data standards whether the things you across EHR software platforms are doing are working AMERICA'S 02 01 **PHYSICIAN** GROUPS =









Potential Roadmap for Patient

Generated Health Data ("PGHD")

2018-2023

Growth

- **Provider and Patient Interest increases**
- Apple opens Health Kit to App Developers
- Open Application Standards for data (FIHR)
- Liability Concerns Addressed

2016-2017

Early Adoption

- Cutting edge organizations see value and begin incorporating PGHD into EDW
- Interest in Precision Health begins

2024-2028

Maturity

- PGHD flows seamlessly as part of routine care and research
- Machine-learning assisted
- Fewer face-to-face provider visits needed for optimal care
- Remote access available for many health services

2012-2015

Exploration

- Explosion in consumer devices
- Federal government explores PGHD opportunities
- Patient collection of PGDH begins

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Putting It All Together..... Incrementally

Accelerate Transformation

Refine the Program

- Assess care transitions
- Improve patient access Optimize IT
- **Expand** capabilities
 - Further integrate initiatives across the
- continuum

Address Short-term **Opportunities**

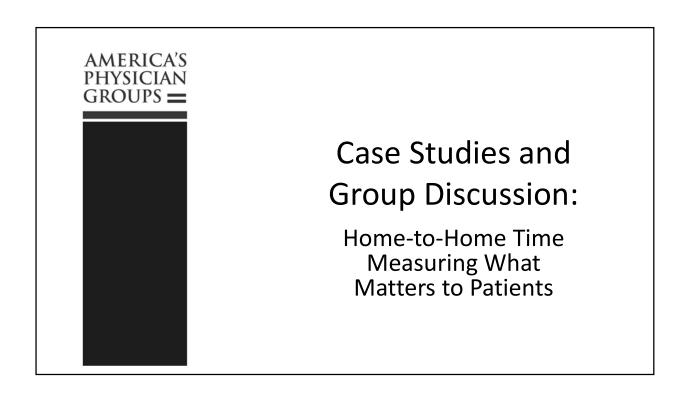
Establish Quick Wins

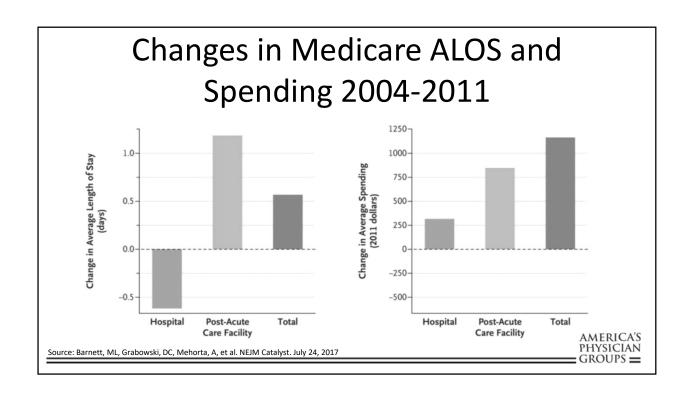
- Provide team training and education
- Create an implementation plan
- **Engage patients**
- Align incentives

Position the Organization for Success

Align the Vision

- Build strategic vision for alignment
- Catalogue current initiatives by location
- Identify staffing current and projected





Home-to-Home Time

- Would a responsible focus on Home-to-Home, rather than acute care ALOS, be a better measure in episode of care and global risk contracts?
- Would it facilitate better care coordination between acute care and post acute care providers?
- What would patients want?

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Personalized Perfect Care Bundle: Measuring Quality from the Patient's Perspective

Personalized Perfect Care ("PPC") Bundles combine multiple distinct measures that are scored "allor-none" with a patient's care counted as complete if all eligible measures are met.

In the example on the right, only 17.6% of patients were up to date on all measures.

Measure	Score	
Current "Clinical Excellence Index"		
Preventive		
Colorectal cancer screening	59.8%	
Breast cancer screening		
Cervical cancer screening	70.7%	
Pediatric immunization	78.0%	
Depression assessment	18.8%	
Chronic		
A1c <9 in patients with diabetes		
Blood pressure <140/90 in patients with hypertension		
Statin prescribed in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	75.1%	
Personalized Perfect Care Bundle		

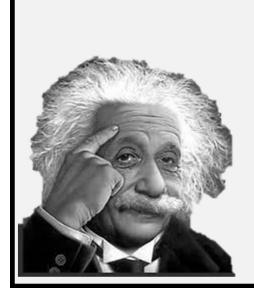
Source: Swedish Medical Group

PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

PPC Bundle

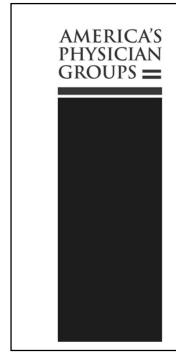
- Does the PPC Bundle more accurately reflect whether each patient treated by an organization receives evidence based, effective care at the right time for his/her conditions?
- Would it lead to better health outcomes and fewer quality measures?
- Would it identify clusters of individuals who need more attention and support?
- Could using it lead to better health equity?

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The significant problems we face cannot be solved by the same level of thinking that created them.

Albert Einstein
 (1879-1955) Theoretical Physicist,
 Father of Modern Physics



Section 3

Physician Leadership, Culture Change & Reinforcing Incentives

How do we get Docs on board?



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It will **NOT** be easy...



Over 70% of change efforts **FAIL**

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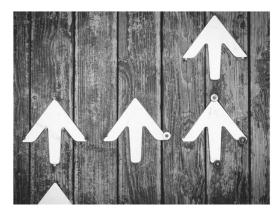
Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

Key Ingredients for Success

- Strong leadership
- Effective, valuebased infrastructure
- Incentives to hit goals



Strong Leadership



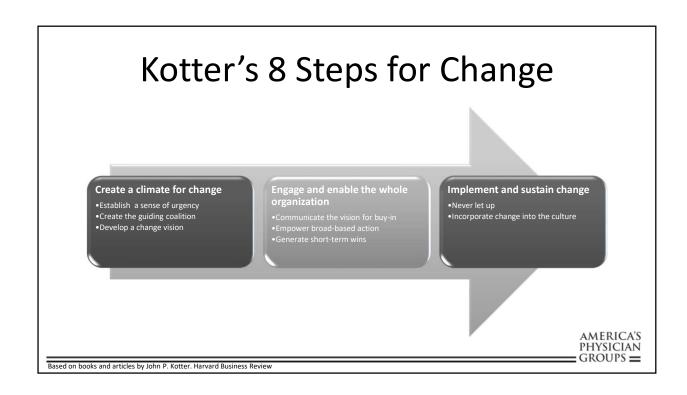
- Shapes culture of the group
- Drives engagement
- Promotes value-based strategies

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Characteristics of Strong Physician Leaders Emotional Intelligence Vision Personal Commitment Professional Credibility Quality Improvement Organizational Altruism AMERICAS PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

The right leaders will guide the **changes** you need to make





Step 1: Establish our sense of urgency



- Most important step
- Complacency kills change
- Don't just focus on building a "rational" business case with lengthy, expensive analysis

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Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

Step 1 (continued)

Tactics for building *true* urgency:

- Bring outside reality in
- Behave with urgency every day
- Find opportunity in crisis
- Communicate



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Step 2: Create our guiding coalition



- Must contain:
 - A shared objective
 - Trust
 - The right peoplepower, expertise, credibility

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Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

Step 3: Develop our change vision

- Bold but achievable
- Paints a vivid picture of the future
- Appeals to hearts (and minds)
- Is easy to communicate quickly—in 60 seconds



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Step 4: Communicate our vision for buy-in



Must be:

- Constant
- Heartfelt
- Consistent

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Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

Step 5 Empower broad-based action

- Common barriers that prevent change
 - Mindset
 - Systems
 - Bosses



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Step 6: Generate short-term wins



Wins must be:

- Visible
- Unambiguous
- Relevant
- Celebrated

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Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

Step 7: Never let up

- Eliminate unnecessary, demoralizing work
- Continue learning from experience
- Keep urgency up



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Step 8: Incorporate change into our culture



To embed change into our culture:

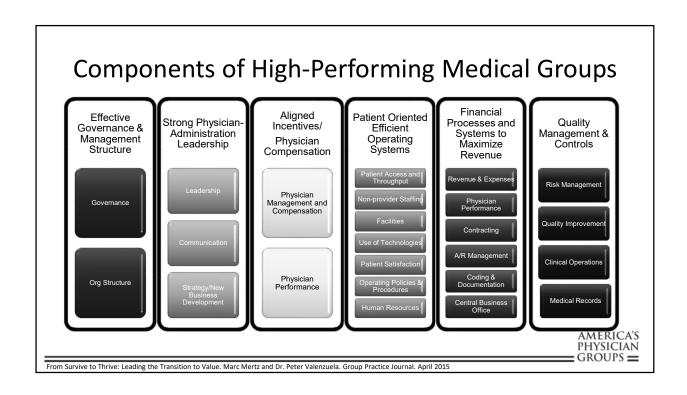
- It's OK if resisters leave
- It's imperative that we promote the right people

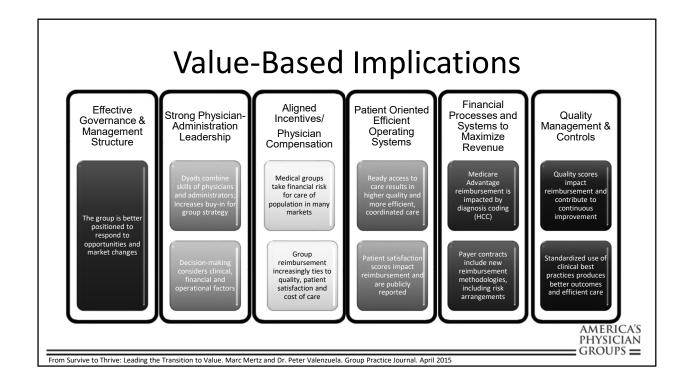
AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

Based on books and articles by John P. Kotter. Harvard Business Review

What
infrastructure
should you
consider in a
value-based
world?

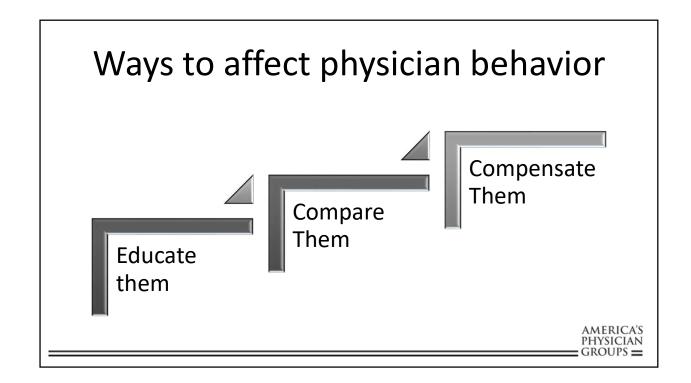






Once you have your leadership and infrastructure, how do you reinforce incentives?





Educate Them: How does moving to value help Primary Care?



Rewards and Recognition for prevention and management



Better Quality outcomes for their patients



Connectedness in an otherwise isolated world



Influence and Access with payers to better contracts



Care management services for which they are not paid



Efficient Data transfer between themselves and specialists and facilities



Feedback on performance and supports to improve

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Educate Them: How does moving to value help Specialists?



The network promotes awareness of specialists by primary care providers



Reporting back to referring physician is enhanced



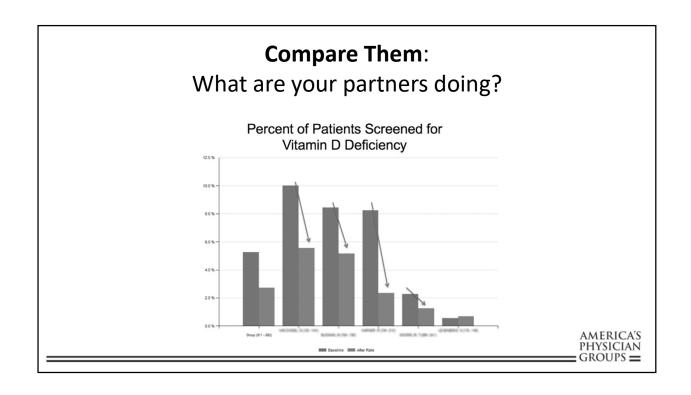
The system can make it easier to refer to an in-network specialist than an outside one

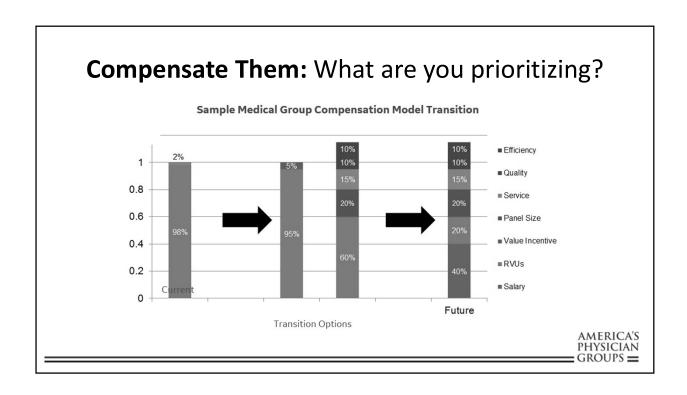


Can demonstrate superior quality in the market



The specialist will have better access to the referring physician's clinical data







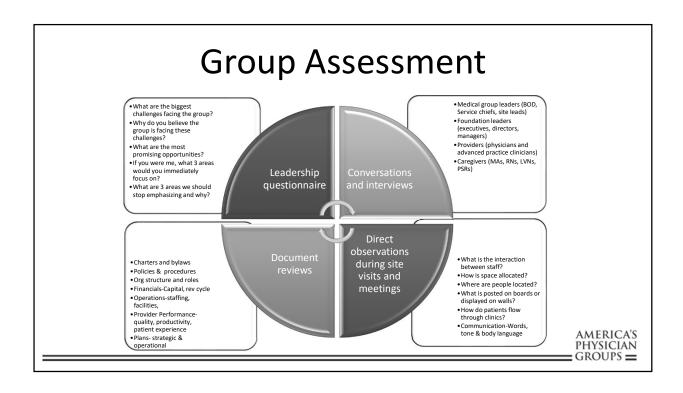
Case Study

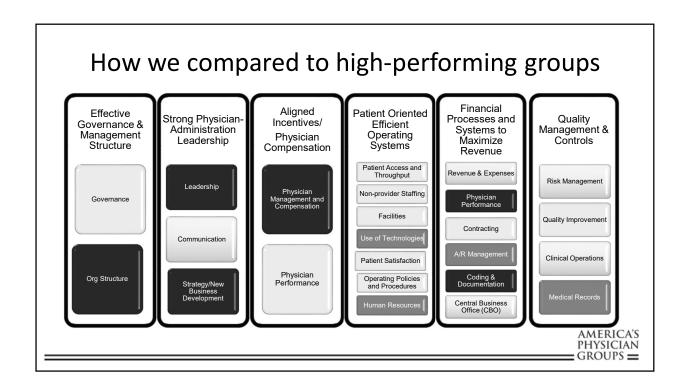
Sutter Medical Group of the Redwoods Path to Coordinated, Value-based Care

Background

- Comprised of 120 multispecialty providers practicing throughout Sonoma County
- Affiliated with Sutter Pacific Medical Foundation
- Statistics
 - Approximately 120,000 active lives
 - 240,000 patient encounters annually
 - 200,000 ancillary encounters annually







How we'd know we were getting better



↑Provider Satisfaction

As measured by the AMGA Provider Satisfaction Survey and group engagement



↑ Patient Experience

As measured by Patient Assessment Surveys



个 Quality

As measured by state and national benchmarks



↑ Provider Performance

As measured by chart closure, patient messaging TAT and internal referrals

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What we did

Create a climate for change

- Replaced group president with medical director for quality
- Formalized dyad leadership structure
- Instituted governance and dyad education



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What we did



Engage and enable the whole organization

- Formed new committees
 - Strategy
 - Compensation
 - Advanced Practice Clinicians
 - Well-being

What we did

Engage and enable the whole organization

 Our well-being plan targeting personal, professional and social pillars



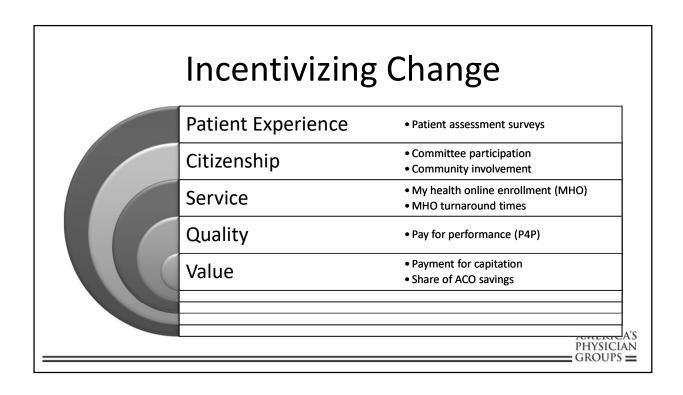
AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS

What we did

Implement and sustain change

- End of year bonus
- Shareholder criteria
- Require art of communicating with patients course
- Target fun!







So, How are we doing 5 years into our journey...

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Provider Satisfaction



Leadership & Communication

17th %tile → 90th %tile On AMGA Survey



Acceptance by Colleagues

24th %tile → 76th %tile On AMGA Survey



Overall Satisfaction

34th %tile → 68th %tile On AMGA Survey



Provider Engagement

All-Group meeting attendance increased by 22%

AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

Patient Satisfaction



"90th %tile Nationally"

By Integrated Healthcare Association



Top 10 in State

Among 170 medical groups in "Overall rating of doctor"



Top 10 in State

Among 170 medical groups in "Overall rating of healthcare"

Quality



Ronald P. Bangasser Award

Based on P4P measures of clinical quality, patient experience and meaningful use of IT



Top Performing Physician Group

Highest designation awarded by the Integrated Healthcare Association



Elite Status

Highest possible standard recognized by America's Physician Groups (previously CAPG)



Right Care Initiative

Award

Recognized by the California Department of Managed Care

AMERICA'S PHYSICIAN GROUPS =

Provider Performance



Chart Closure <30 days

Improved from 1,200 charts monthly to less than 20 charts monthly



Patient
Messaging
TAT<24 hours

Improved from 78% to 92%



Internal Referrals

Increased 4-fold

Summary

- Strong leadership drives change and establishes culture
- A value-based infrastructure promotes coordinated care
- Incentives motivate the behavior you need

