ACO Accelerated Development Learning Sessions

Minneapolis, MN June 20-22, 2011

Setting Priorities and Leading ACO Formation



June 20, 2011 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Perspectives, Priorities, and Leadership John Bertko, FSA Senior Actuarial Advisor, CCIIO

Key Concepts

- Managing a population
- Creating "systems of care"
- Measurement using data for all services provided to beneficiaries
- ACO infrastructure
- Understanding budget risk
- Recipes for success

Managing a Population

- Focus for an ACO changes from delivering services for patients to managing quality and cost of a population
 - Who is the population?
 - Medicare attribution using PCP services
 - Private insurance
 - Attribution, or
 - Enrollment in a "product"
- Longer term investments may now be practical
 - Controlling diabetes, hypertension, smoking, and body weight
 - Investing in extended hours and open scheduling practices
 - Understanding costs and quality of whole episodes of care (e.g., a hip replacement)

Managing a Population

Service Category Inpatient Facility Medical Surgical Skilled Nursing	Admissions per 1,000 16.4 Admits 13.2 Admits	Length of Stay 2.91	per 1,000	Allowed Average Charge	PMPM Claim Cost
Medical Surgical		2.91			
Surgical		2.91			
-	13.2 Admits		47.8 Days	\$4,150.30	\$16.53
Skilled Nursing		3.45	45.5 Days	\$8,957.05	\$33.96
	1.8 Admits	12.00	21.6 Days	\$603.73	\$1.09
 Total Inpatient	 48.1 Admits	3.35	 161.0 Days		 \$62.64
Outpatient Facility	40.17/01110	0.00	To 1.0 Days		ψ02.04
Emergency Room			104 Cases	\$1,342.87	\$11.64
Surgery Radiology			56 Cases		\$15.21
General			163 Cases	\$306.74	\$4.17
CT/MRI/PET			27 Cases	\$1,313.96	\$2.96
Outpatient Total					\$45.8
Professional					
Office/Home Visits			2,669 Visits	\$63.50	\$14.12
Inpatient Visits			137 Visits	\$151.78	\$1.73
Inptient Surgery			28 Proced	\$2,038.94	\$4.76
Emergency Room Visits			113 Visits	\$172.82	\$1.63
Radiology					
General			727 Proced	\$92.81	\$5.62
CT/MRI/PET			94 Proced	\$383.76	\$3.01
 Professional Total					 \$53.48
Total Medical Cost					\$250.64

Source: V. Boyarski, et al., ACOs beyond Medicare, Milliman Healthcare Reform Briefing Paper, April 2011 © 2011 Milliman, Inc.

Managing a Population

Service Category	% of beneficiaries with claims	Services per user	Services per 1,000 beneficiaries	Expenditure per service	PMPM Claim Cost
Inpatient Facility					
Medical	13%	1.6 Admits	215 Admits	\$6,302.65	\$123.03
Surgical	7%	1.2 Admits	83 Admits	\$16,844.78	\$127.40
Skilled Nursing	5%	37.7 Days	1,802 Days	\$350.47	\$57.41
Total Inpatient					\$341.35
Outpatient Facility					
Emergency Room	20%	2.8 Visits	553 Visits	\$104.50	\$5.26
Procedures	13%	17.0 Proced	2,148 Proced	\$92.02	\$17.97
Imaging	38%	3.7 Proced	1,400 Proced	\$105.98	\$13.49
Outpatient Total					\$95.35
Professional					
Office Visits	70%	7.7 Visits	5,373 Visits	\$52.38	\$25.48
Inpatient Visits	18%	15.8 Visits	2,912 Visits	\$62.84	\$16.64
Inptient Surgery					
Emergency Room Visits	24%	2.0 Visits	470 Visits	\$92.87	\$3.97
Radiology					
Standard imaging	54%	10.8 Proced	5,823 Proced	\$15.62	\$8.27
CT/MRI/PET	27%	2.9 Proced	799 Proced	\$107.61	\$7.81
Professional Total					\$187.24
Home health	8%	38.4 Visits	3,170 Visits	\$141.50	\$40.78
DME	26%				\$24.12
Total Medical Cost					\$709.87

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Unpublished Data, 2008

Creating New "Systems of Care"

- ACO provider networks
 - PCPs as key ACO participating providers
 - Specialists either:
 - Part of the ACO network as care coordinators (e.g., cardiologists)
 - Outside in the community, receiving referrals
 - Hospital:
 - Sometimes as an ACO participating provider
 - Sometimes as a community provider
 - Tertiary care hospitals for certain procedures
 - Other providers labs, imaging centers, post-acute facilities, etc.
- "Leakage" to non-ACO providers:
 - How much?
 - For which services?

"Systems of Care"

- Systems come in many forms, suited to local conditions:
 - PHOs
 - Physician groups
 - Hospitals with employed physician groups, usually also with some community physicians
 - Integrated Delivery Systems (IDSs)
- Key concept:
 - All have a formal organization structure as an ACO
 - All have contractual arrangements for services and payments



Measurement Using Data

- Multiple data streams
 - Local EMR data
 - Near-real-time data feeds at the clinician's site
 - Possible additional data from local health information exchanges (HIEs)
 - Additional clinical data
 - Lab data feeds
 - Rx data may be possible
 - Payor data feeds
 - Periodic feeds for all claims paid
 - Will include non-ACO claims/services, but with a lag

Measurement Using Data

- Examples of data analyses tools
 - Quality reporting
 - Quality "scoreboards" by physician (e.g., for CAD or diabetes measures)
 - Registries
 - Cost metrics
 - Actual to target, by specialty service or service type
 - "Drill down" reports by each specialist
 - Referral costs, by episode
 - High-cost cases

ACO Infrastructure

- Some of the services needed:
 - Claims adjudication (if needed)
 - EHR
 - Utilization management
 - 24/7 nurse hotlines
 - Budget monitoring
 - Measurement reporting
 - Network contracting (depending on the size of the ACO)
 - Patient education and handbooks, etc.
 - Credentialing of ACO providers
 - Quality improvement programs

ACO Infrastructure

- Where to obtain services:
 - "Make vs. Rent" dilemma
 - More control when an ACO invests funds into some or all of these components
 - Lower (or no) upfront investment to "rent" ACO services from available organizations
 - Some Management Service Organizations (MSOs) have a long history of serving capitated medical groups
 - Some insurers may "rent" their surplus capacity
 - Other single-service organizations (e.g., data reporting or utilization management)

ACO Infrastructure – Sample Timeline

- Decision to form an ACO
- Inventory internal capability
- Discuss needed services
- RFP prepared
- RFP released
- MSO vendors proposals received and reviewed
- Final MSO terms negotiated
- Implementation
- "Go live" date

- 1/1/XX
- 2/1
- 3/1-4/1
- 4/1–5/1
- 6/1
- 8/1-9/1
- 9/15–30
- 10/1-12/15
- 1/1/XX+1

Understanding Budget Risk

- "Budget risk" is holding ACO providers responsible for the cost and quality of care provided to a defined population of patients
- Two main types being discussed:
 - "Bonus only," where good performance on both quality and cost leads to gain sharing
 - Generally a threshold must be exceeded before payments are made
 - "Upside/downside" risk where the ACO is rewarded for good performance but also may owe a repayment if the budget is exceeded

Budget Risk

- Based on:
 - Attributed patients
 - Historical patterns of care, as seen in claims data
 - A trend factor to project into the "budget year"
 - Any necessary adjustment for changes in population risk
 - Adjustments for new entrants, deaths, and those leaving the ACO (e.g., people who move out of the area)

Patient Responsibility

- Patients of an ACO have responsibilities:
 - See their PCP first! (But not as a gatekeeper)
 - Take actions to maintain their own health
 - Ask questions
 - Listen to and act on directions of the care coordination team
 - Recognize their own role in staying healthy
 - Improve their health literacy

Recipe for Success

- Formal structure of ACO providers
- Understanding the history of the ACO population
- Focusing on specific clinical intervention tactics
- Measuring quality and cost on a frequent basis
- Teamwork physicians, RN and other clinicians, hospital staff, payor reps
- Great leadership and vision of a new system!



Perspectives, Priorities, and Leadership

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