

How To Select the Best Value-Based Care Models for Post-Acute Physician Practices





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Today's Topics

Critical programs for
post-acute care success in
value-based care

Pros and cons of value-based
care models for post-acute
care practices

Clear steps and
recommendations you can
deploy right away

Volunteered as a pre-teen in large county home in Indiana

1997 - National/Regional SNF mgmt. companies in administration primarily business development

2008- Transitioned to PAC Physician Practice mgmt. and became very involved with AMDA and assisted in forming the Practice Group Network(PGN)

2018- COO for CareConnectMD ACO where we built the largest PAC centric ACO in the country

2021- Consulting work exploring various Value Based options and strategies for PAC groups, EHR's, Population Health Platforms, SNF Operators

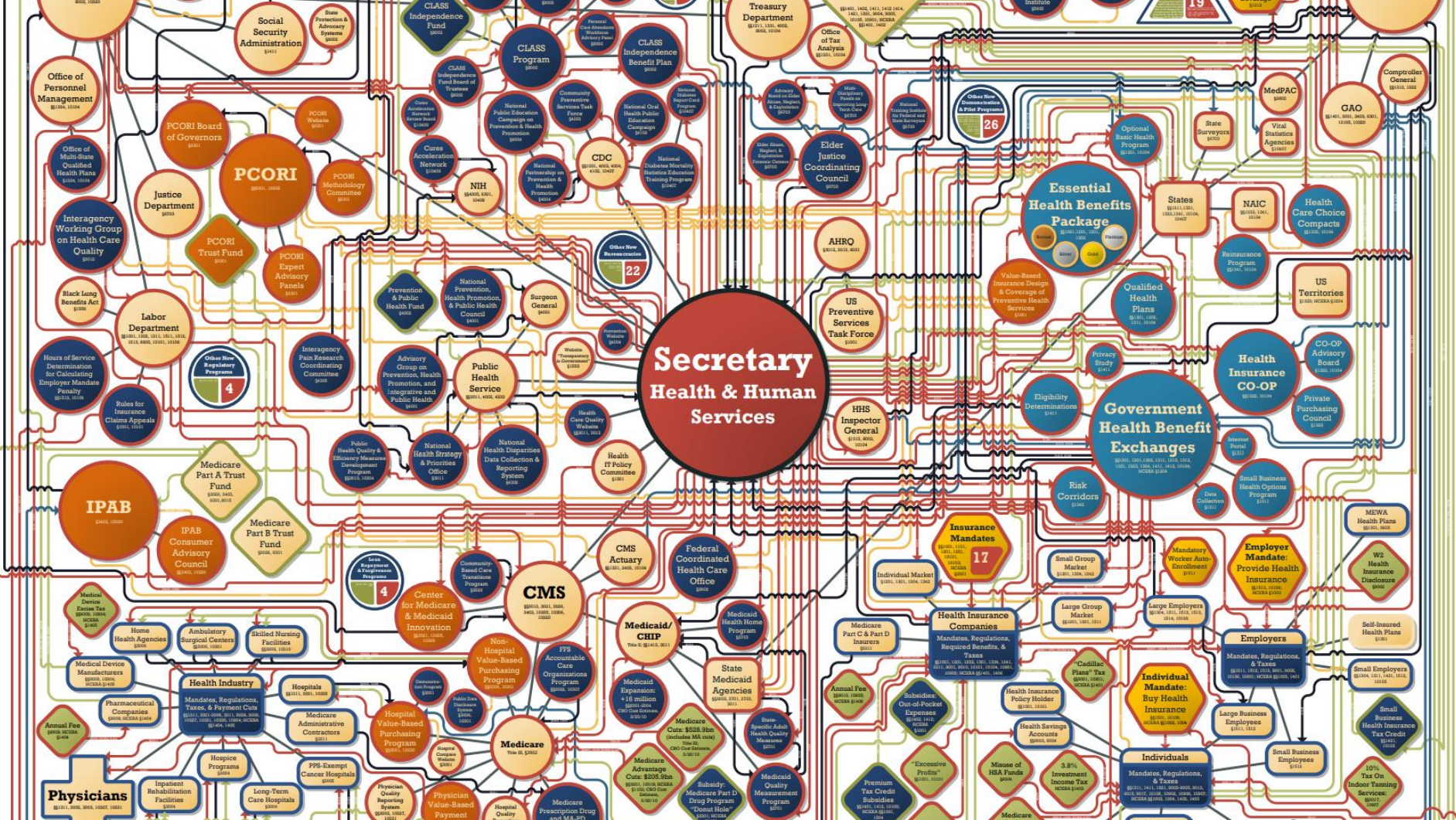
Background

Poll

Are you currently participating in a risk-based reimbursement model ?

- We have been for years
- We plan to start this year
- Not sure yet
- Hopefully never

Secretary Health & Human Services



CMS Unified Messaging on Direction


100% of Medicare Beneficiaries will be aligned to a risk pools by 2030

2023: 700,000 Health Care Providers and Facilities Participating in one of 3 models


2023: 13.2 Million Aligned Beneficiaries

28.4 Million Medicare Advantage

17 Million Traditional Medicare Beneficiaries remain



ACO Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (REACH) Model

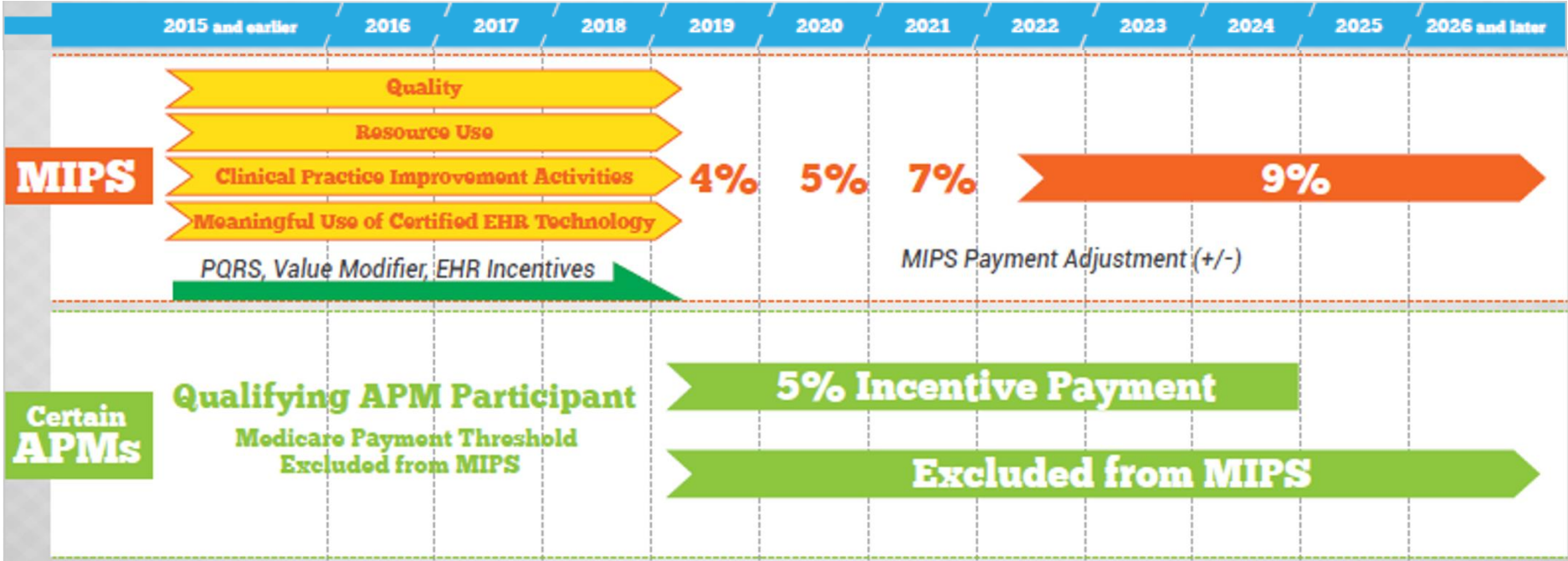


CMS Announces Increase in 2023 in Organizations and Beneficiaries Benefiting from Coordinated Care in Accountable Care Relationships

Today, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) announced that three innovative accountable care initiatives will grow and provide higher quality care to more than 13.2 million people with Medicare in 2023. More than 700,000 health care providers and organizations will participate in at least one of the three initiatives – the Medicare Shared Savings Program and two CMS Innovation Center accountable care model tests. This growth furthers achieves CMS’ goal of having all people with Traditional Medicare in an accountable care relationship with their health care provider by 2030.

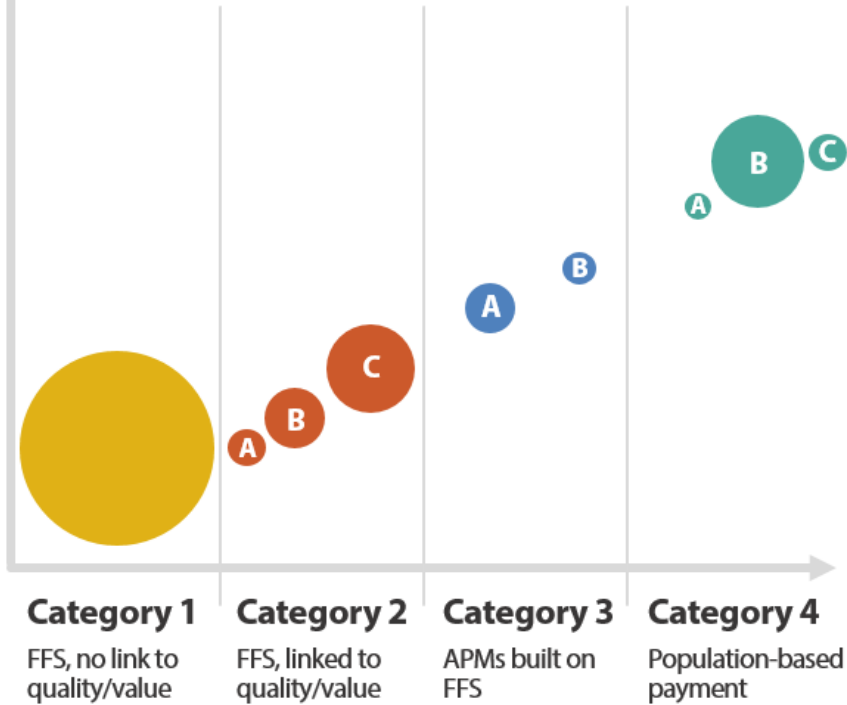


ONE WAY 

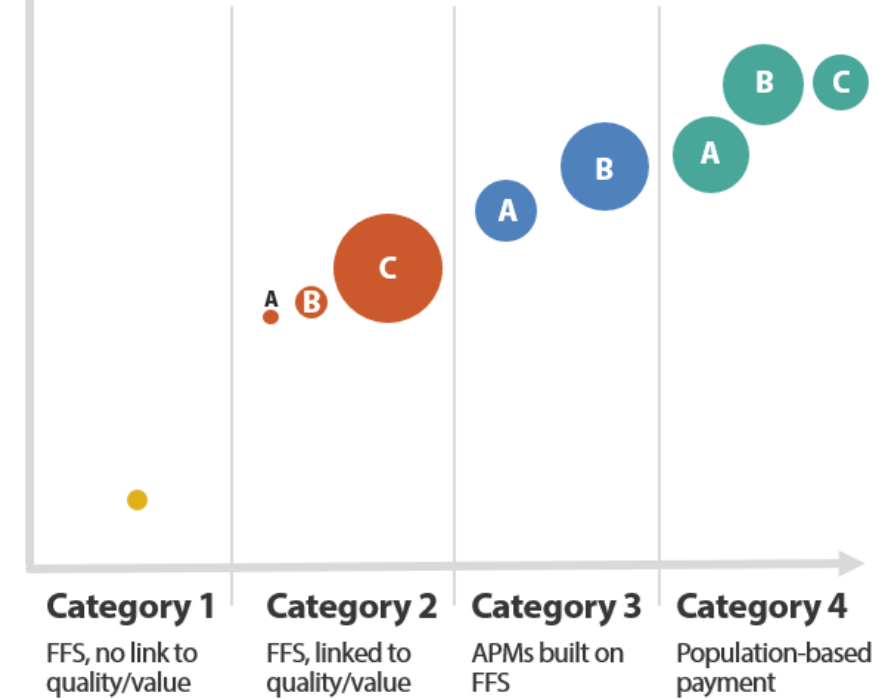


Provider accountability for quality and cost of care

CURRENT STATE



FUTURE STATE



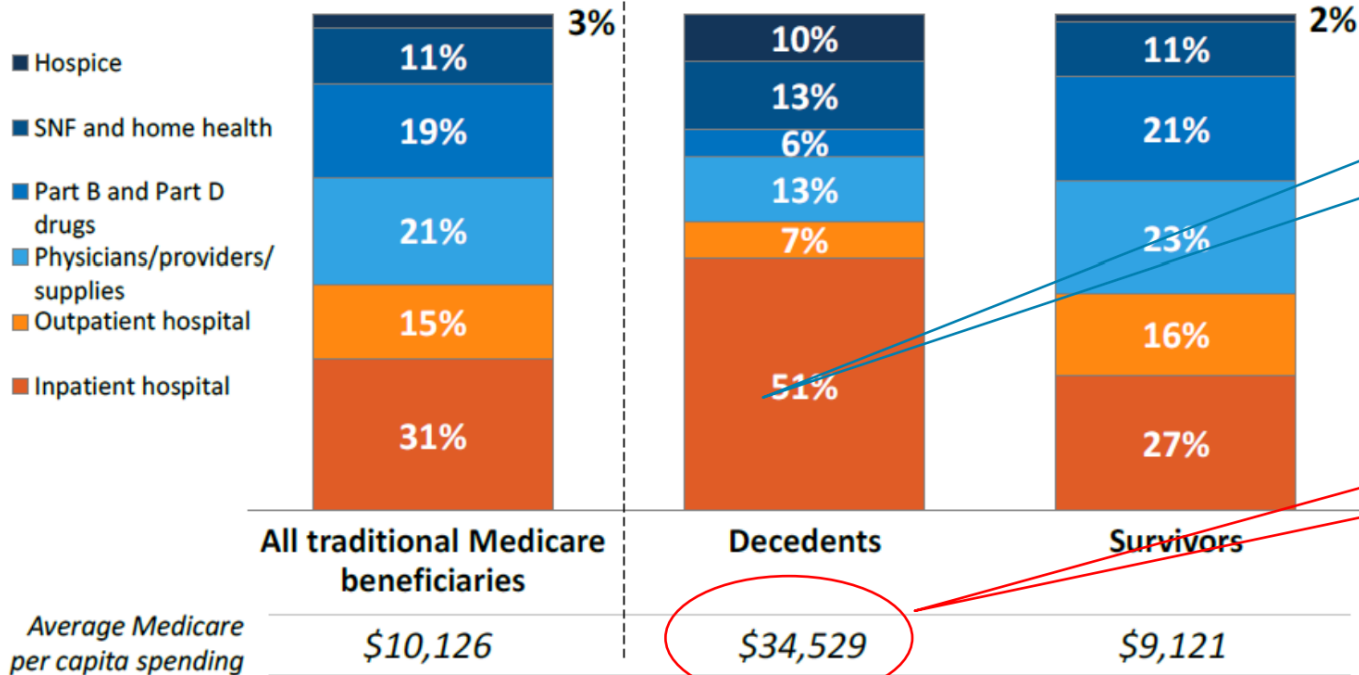
KEY

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| A Pay for infrastructure/operations | A Shared savings | A Condition-specific |
| B Pay for reporting | B Shared savings with downside risk | B Comprehensive |
| C Pay for performance | | C Integrated finance and delivery system |

Figure 6

Inpatient hospital care accounted for the largest share of per capita Medicare spending for decedents and survivors in 2014

Distribution of average Medicare per capita spending by type of service for decedents and survivors in traditional Medicare, 2014



Source of your Primary Opportunity

Can you lower this?

NOTE: Excludes beneficiaries in Medicare Advantage. SNF is skilled nursing facility.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of a five percent sample of 2014 Medicare claims from the CMS Chronic Conditions Data Warehouse.

VBC Model	Pros	Cons
Fee For Service	It's what we know	Dying
MA Plan	Quickly Growing	Not Easy to negotiate
MSSP-ACO	No Risk Entry	Min-5,000 aligned patients May not work easily for PAC
ACO REACH	Partial to Full Capitation High Needs – No HCC Cap	Skeletons in closet are unknown Effect of SDOH on BM (\$6) to +\$30
SNP Plans(I IE D C)	HCC and Pre-Auth	Very expensive setup and limited geographical coverage-state to state

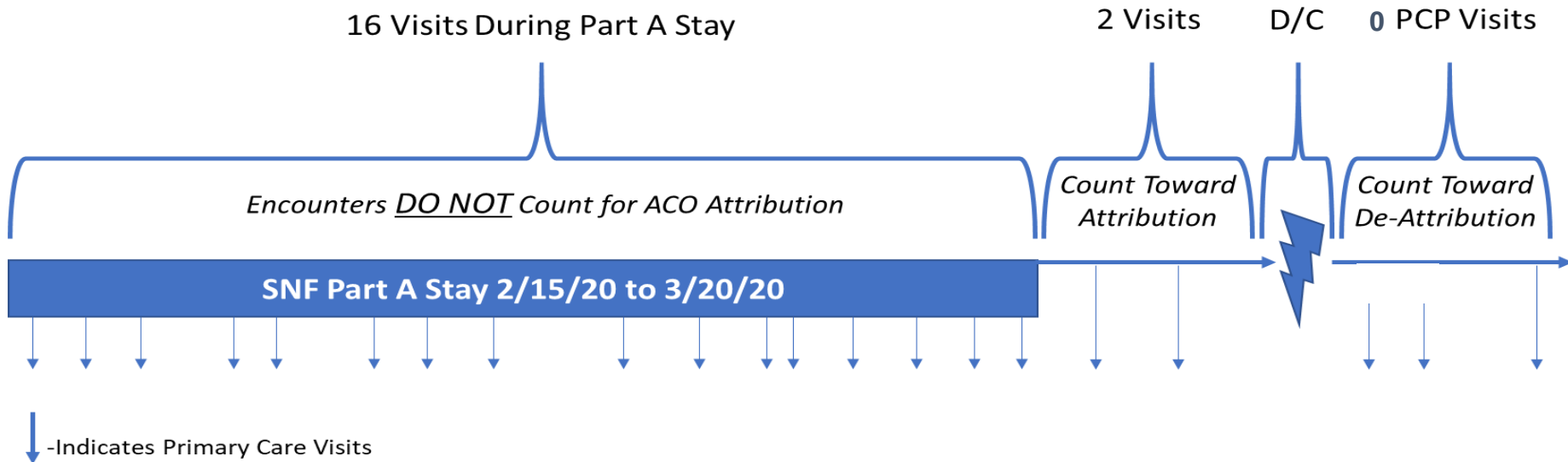
Poll

**Which
reimbursement
models are
leveraged in
your practice?**

- Fee For Service
- MA Plan
- MSSP-ACO
- ACO REACH
- SNP Plans(I|E|D|C)

Feature	iSNP/ieSNP	MSSP ACO	ACO REACH
Type of plan	Institutional/Equivalent Medicare Advantage Special Needs Plan	Medicare Shared Savings Program -Accountable Care Organization	Accountable Care Organization – Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health
Minimum Alignment	500	5000	500 growing to 1300 by year 3
Authority	CMS	CMS	CMMI
Eligibility	Medicare beneficiaries with chronic conditions and/or institutionalized	Medicare beneficiaries	Medicare Beneficiaries
Participation	Voluntary for beneficiaries	Voluntary for providers	Voluntary for Providers, Either voluntary or via plurality
Financial arrangements	Plan handles claims processing	CMS handles claims processing	CMS handles claims and reconciles
Quality reporting	Required	Required	Required
Care coordination	Coordination with other providers	Coordination with other providers	Can have up and down stream provider agreements
Risk sharing (Min/Max)	Yes – Full Risk 100% up/down	Yes – Escalating from 0-100% risk	50% to 100%
Payment Model	FFS or CAP depending on provider agreements	FFS	Capitation with reduction or premium payments
Carve Outs	Hospice (Depending on state)	Medications (Part D) not at risk	Medications carved out
	Medications (In)		
Feature	HCC impacts following PY	HCC impacts following PY	HCC is concurrent in High Needs and for all beneficiaries with RAF >3.0, 2.0 with 2 hospitalizations in prior year or Frailty as defined by DME utilization (problem for NH patients)
Network of providers	Limited network of providers focused on institutional care-Fully employed providers	Range of providers	Multiple contractual relationships – Hybrid of MSSP and ISNP
Benefits	Additional benefits tailored to meet the needs of institutionalized beneficiaries	Standard Medicare benefits with some enhancements	SDOH/Health Equity Plan requirements. Plan has -\$6 to +\$30 PMPM for underserved rural
Quality of care	Quality of care is measured based on specific set of measures designed for institutionalized beneficiaries- HEDIS	Quality of care is measured based on general set of preselected MIPS measures	Claims based Quality reporting and accurate HCC
Coverage area	Limited to specific state	Nationwide	Geographical benchmark adjustments. Challenges can occur when expensive states are in same plan as less expensive states.

PAC Example of an unintended program with MSSP-ACO Retrospective Methodology



Critical data points for PAC

Advanced Care Planning(ACP)

- Full Code or No Code has far larger implications than whether to do chest compressions or not

Poly-Pharmacy

- While only SNP models are responsible for Medication costs at this time the other models ARE responsible for poor outcomes related to poor medication management

ALL models tend to have skeletons in the closet for PAC Practices



Final Thoughts

Recommendations

- Don't go at it alone...seek others who may have paved the way
- It's all about the details...know them before jumping in
- CMS recognizes ACOs are part of the solution
- Join AMDA and/or Practice Group Network
- Get involved with AMDA's "Drive to Deprescribe"

We see a pathway to success

- MSSP-ACO: There are paths forward for PAC
- ACO REACH: Latest darling model...time will tell
- SNP: Positive track record but difficult administratively with geographical challenges (State to state)

3 ways GEHRIMED can help you manage value-based care programs

Intuitive workflows
to decrease time spent on cumbersome processes and increase time spent with patients

Leading edge interoperability
including the new
ONC 2015 Cures
Update Certification

Reporting and analytics to help identify and care for high-risk individuals



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Q&A

Stay in Touch

Happy to address any unique or individual questions not covered today...reach out

Tom.Haithcoat@CeptorConsulting.com

www.calendly.com/thaithcoat/60min
to directly schedule



Thanks for joining us!

Recording and slides will be emailed out shortly

