

# Specialty Payment Model Opportunities Assessment and Design

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Cardiology Technical Expert Panel

April 8, 2014  
Washington, DC

# Overview of the Day, Cardiology Delivery and Payment Reform Framework

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# Agenda

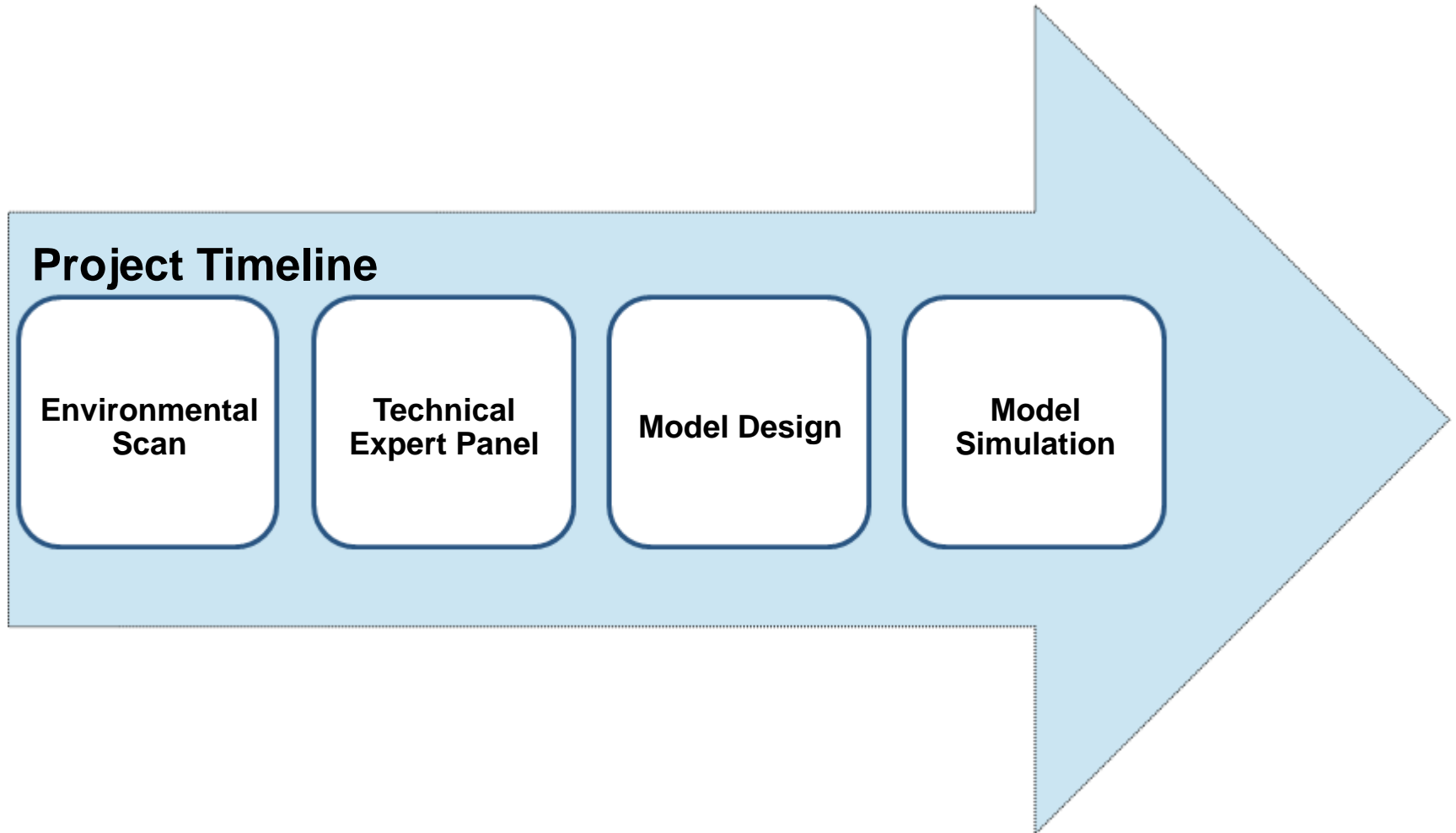
Time	Topic
8:30 – 9:00	Check-in
9:00 – 9:15	Welcome and Introductions
9:15 – 9:30	Overview of the Day, Cardiology Delivery and Payment Reform Framework
9:30 – 10:30	<i>DISCUSSION PERIOD</i> : Management Category 1 (Population & Stable/Chronic Disease) <u>Part 1</u> – Primary Care-Focused Model(s)
10:30 – 10:45	BREAK
10:45 – 11:45	<i>DISCUSSION PERIOD</i> : Management Category 1 (Population & Stable/Chronic Disease) <u>Part 2</u> – Cardiology-Focused Model(s)
11:45 – 12:15	LUNCH
12:15 – 1:15	<i>DISCUSSION PERIOD</i> : Management Category 1 (Population & Stable/Chronic Disease) <u>Part 3</u> – Team-Focused Model(s)
1:15 – 2:15	<i>DISCUSSION PERIOD</i> : Management Category 2 (Acute Episode)
2:15 – 2:30	BREAK
2:30 – 3:30	<i>DISCUSSION PERIOD</i> : Management Category 3 (Complex Care)
3:30 – 4:00	RAND – High Level Overview
4:00 – 4:25	TEP Review
4:25 – 4:30	Concluding Remarks
4:30	Adjourn

# Project Overview

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- **Comprehensive scan of the payment model environment.**
- **Inclusion of ideas and opinions from a broad range of interested stakeholders regarding opportunities for novel payment models in cardiology.**
- **Insightful analysis and assessment of the opportunities for novel payment models identified.**
- **Collaboratively designed payment models for CMS.**
- **Development of medical specialty payment model options that can be realistically executable in CMS's current business environment.**

# Project Overview



# Environmental Scan Methodology

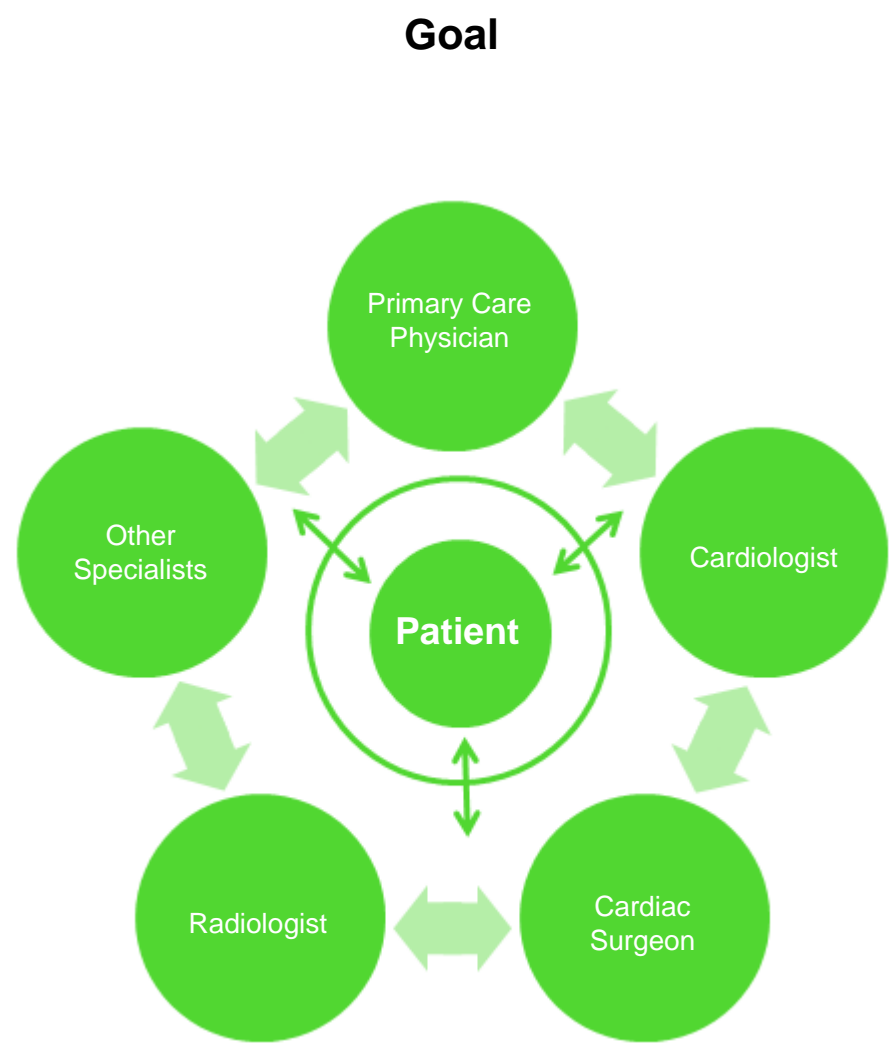
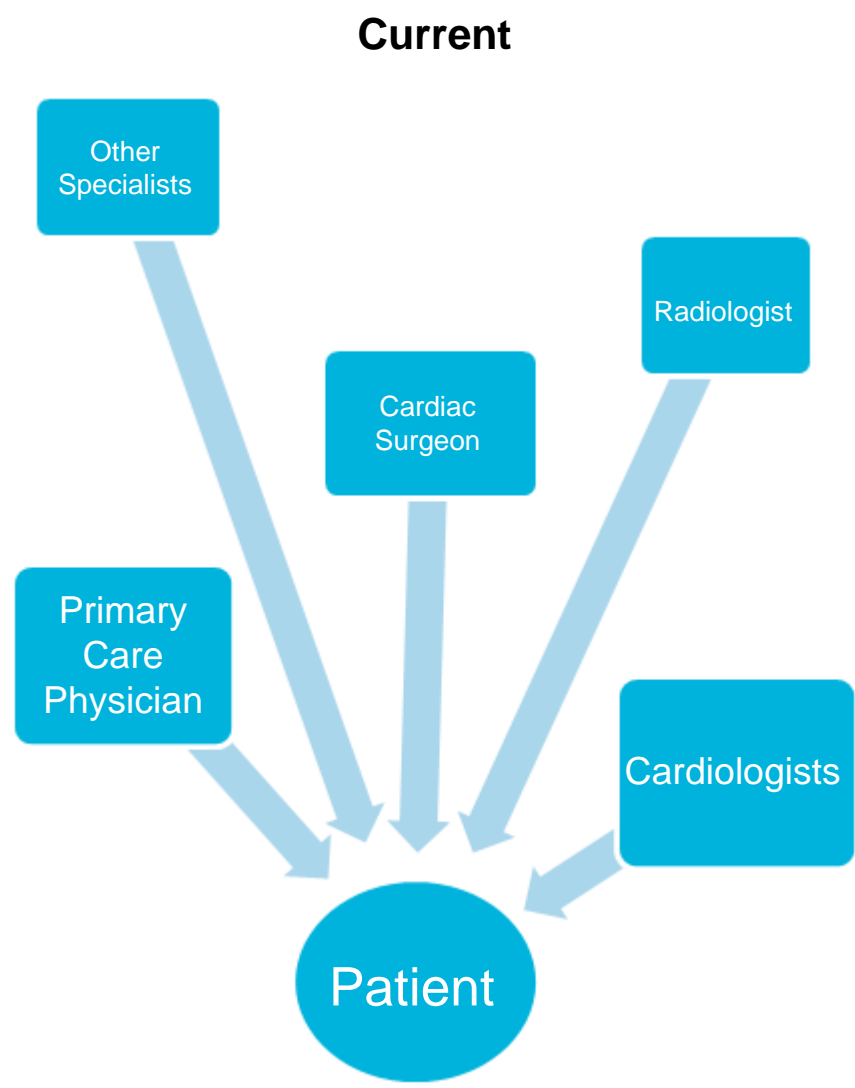
- **The project team conducted a comprehensive environmental scan:**
  - 1) literature review of the existing peer-reviewed and grey literature and popular media
  - 2) 39 semi-structured strategic stakeholder interviews
- **Stakeholders included academic researchers, providers in community and academic settings, payers, patient advocates, and heads of specialty organizations, among others.**
- **Following each recorded interview, comprehensive notes were then summarized by research team member.**

# TEP Goals

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- **Provide input on how to best design an alternative approach based on the following elements:**
  - Care delivery reform
  - Payment reform
  - Requirements for providers
  - Feasibility
  - Potential barriers

# Moving Towards Greater Coordination

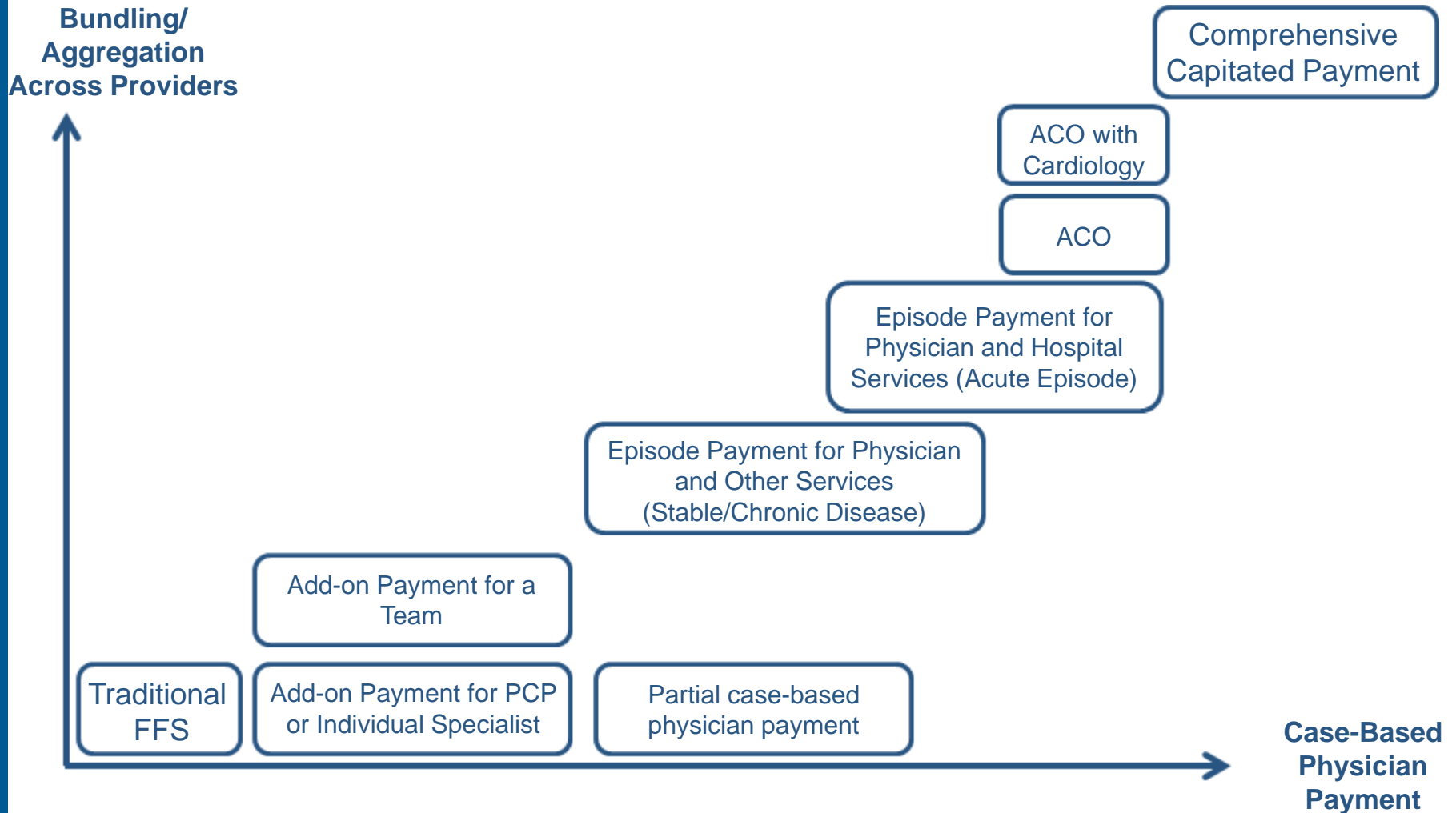




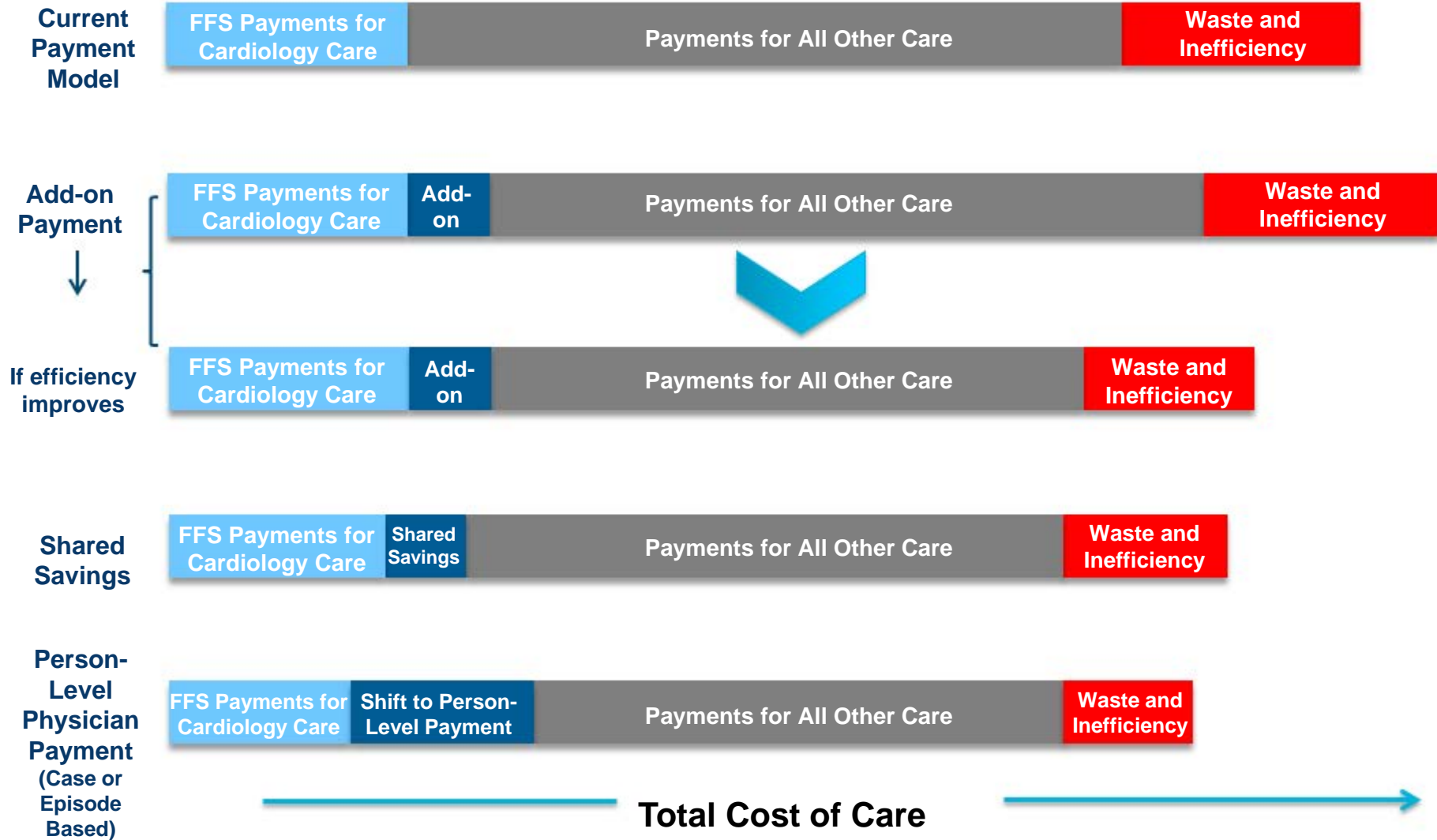
# Payment Model Framework

- **Population & Stable/Chronic Disease Management**
  - Primary Care-Focused
    - Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH)
    - Accountable Care Organization (ACO)
    - Medical Neighborhood
    - ACO including Cardiologists
  - Cardiology-Focused
    - Add-on Payment
    - Shift to Person-Level Payment (Case or Episode)
    - Shared Savings
    - Capitation
  - Team focused
    - Add-on Payment
    - Shift to Person-Level Payment (Case or Episode)
    - Shared Savings
    - Capitation
- **Acute Episode Management**
  - Major Procedures
    - Partially-Bundled Payment
    - Bundled Payment
  - Major Disease Events
    - Partially-Bundled Payment
    - Bundled Payment
- **Complex Care Management**

# Payment Reforms in Cardiology Shifting Away from FFS



# Payment Model Framework



# Questions for Alternative Payment Model Discussions

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- What should the structure of the payment models be?
- Which patient populations should be included in the models?
- How do models improve care coordination between providers, particularly PCP and Cardiologists?
- How do the models improve appropriate use of diagnostics, procedures, and/or other treatments?
- How do the models promote efficiency in care delivery?
- How should “site of service” payment differentials be addressed?
- What data and infrastructure improvements are necessary for the models to succeed?
- What quality measures are needed with the models?
- What are the key barriers to implementing the various models, especially for smaller practices and those in underserved areas?
- How feasible are the models in the short term and longer term?

# DISCUSSION PERIOD:

## *Population & Stable/Chronic Disease*

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### PART 1 – Primary Care-Focused

# Primary Care-Focused Model(s)

## ■ Primary Care Payment Only

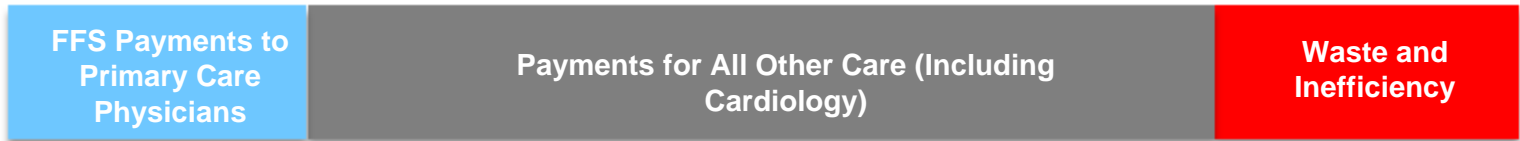
- No direct incentives or financial support for coordination with cardiologists/specialists
- Savings through direct actions of PCPs
- Selective referral/engagement with specialists who reinforce the goals of the APM
- Models
  - PCMH
  - ACO
- Examples
  - Iora Health
  - MA Blue Cross Blue Shield (Alternative Quality Contracts)

## ■ Primary Care + Cardiology Payment

- Some segment of specialist payment is based on quality and possibly efficiency of care
- Cardiologists also share in overall savings with quality improvement
- Models
  - Medical Neighborhood
  - ACO with Cardiology
- Examples
  - Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan – Physician Group Incentive Program
  - Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida ACO Program

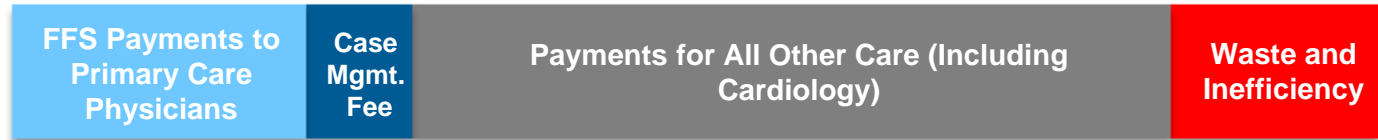
# Primary Care-Focused Framework: *PCMH*

**Current Payment Model**

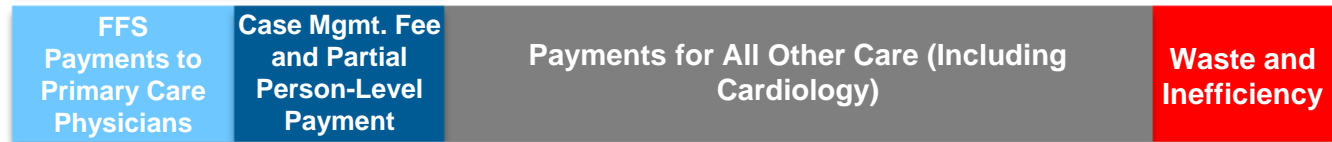


**Total Physician Payment**

**PCMH Payment Models**

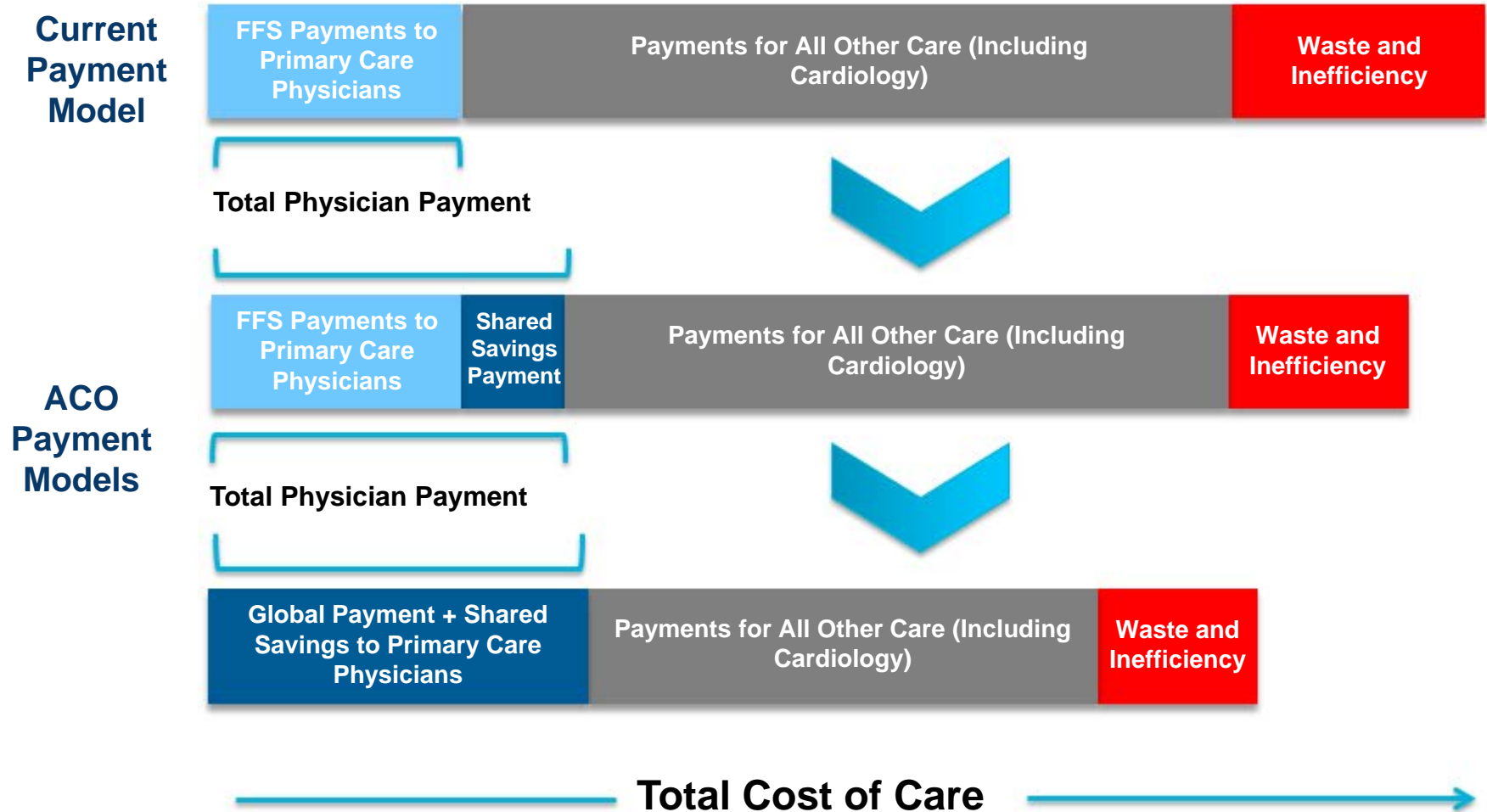


**Total Physician Payment**



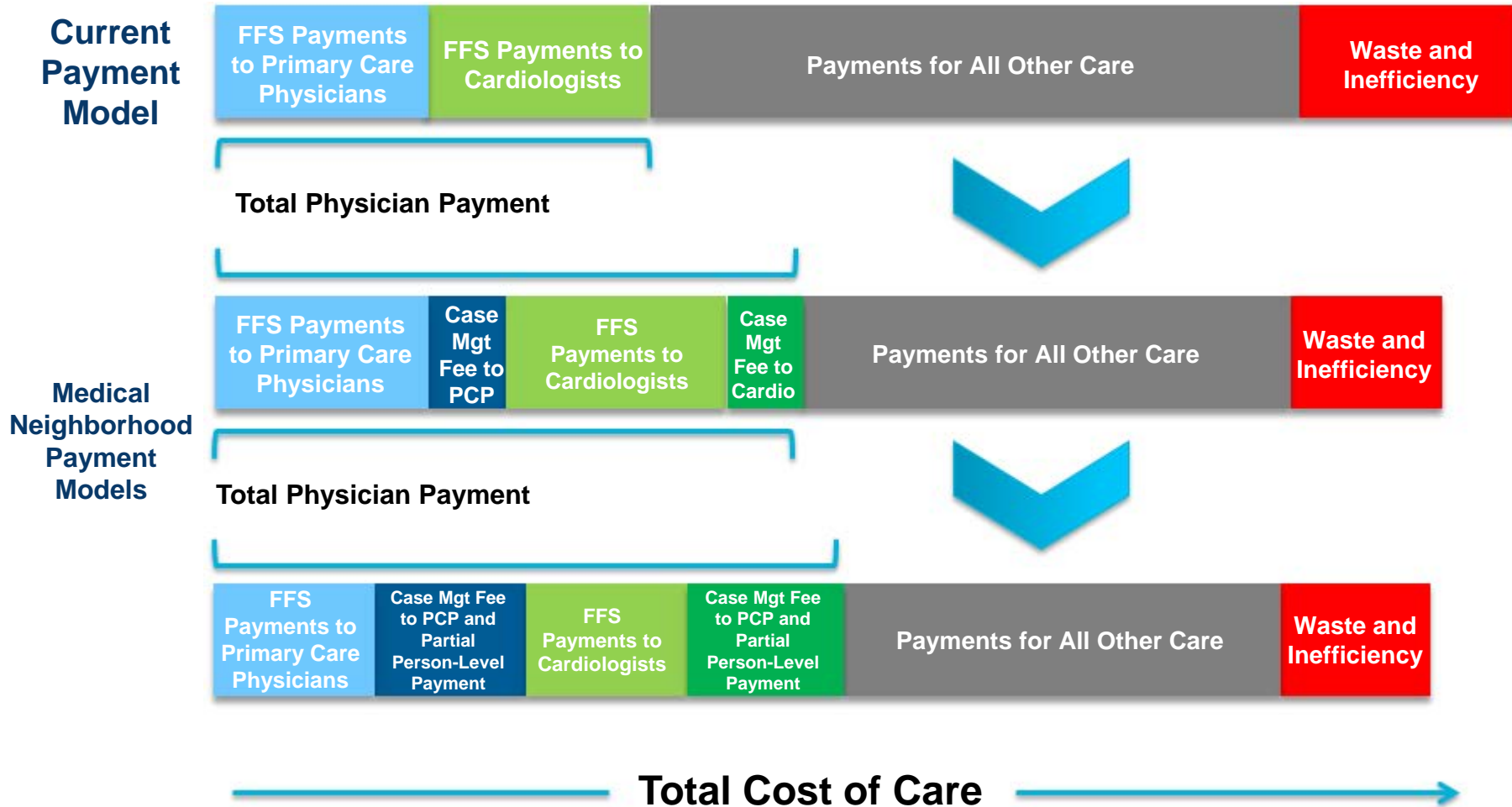
**Total Cost of Care**

# Primary Care-Focused Framework: ACO

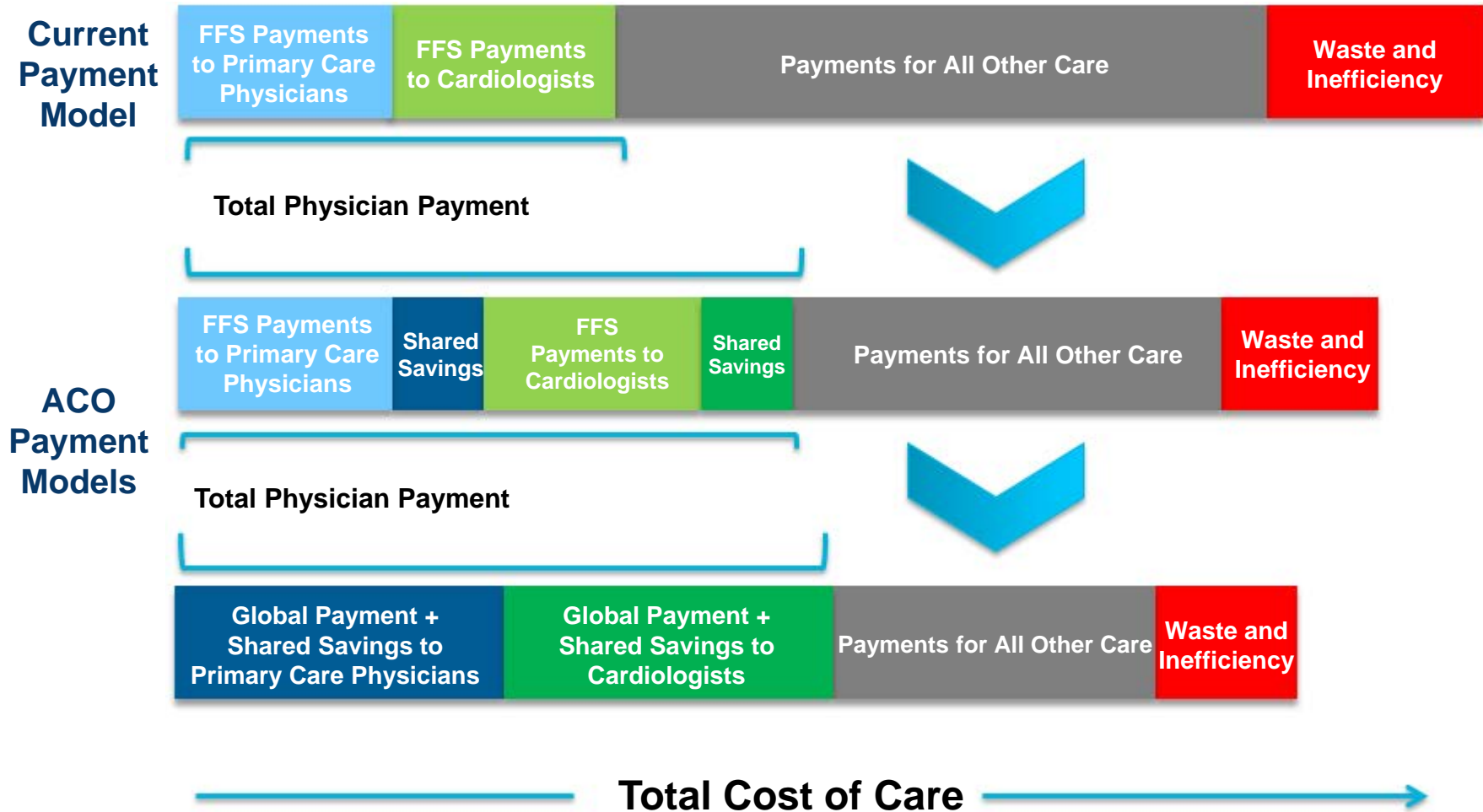




# Primary Care-Focused Framework: *Medical Neighborhood*



# Primary Care-Focused Framework: ACO with Cardiology



# DISCUSSION

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- **What can we learn from the current PCMH/Medical neighborhood/ACO experience?**
- **What are the potential advantages for stakeholders (e.g., clinicians, patients, others)?:**
- **What conditions within cardiology can be primarily managed by a PCP?**
- **How can the models support improved coordination between primary care and cardiology?**
- **How can models improve appropriate use of diagnostic testing and/or procedures?**
- **What data and infrastructure improvements are necessary for the model to succeed?**
- **How and when should quality metrics be integrated into this model?**

# DISCUSSION PERIOD:

## *Population & Stable/Chronic Disease*

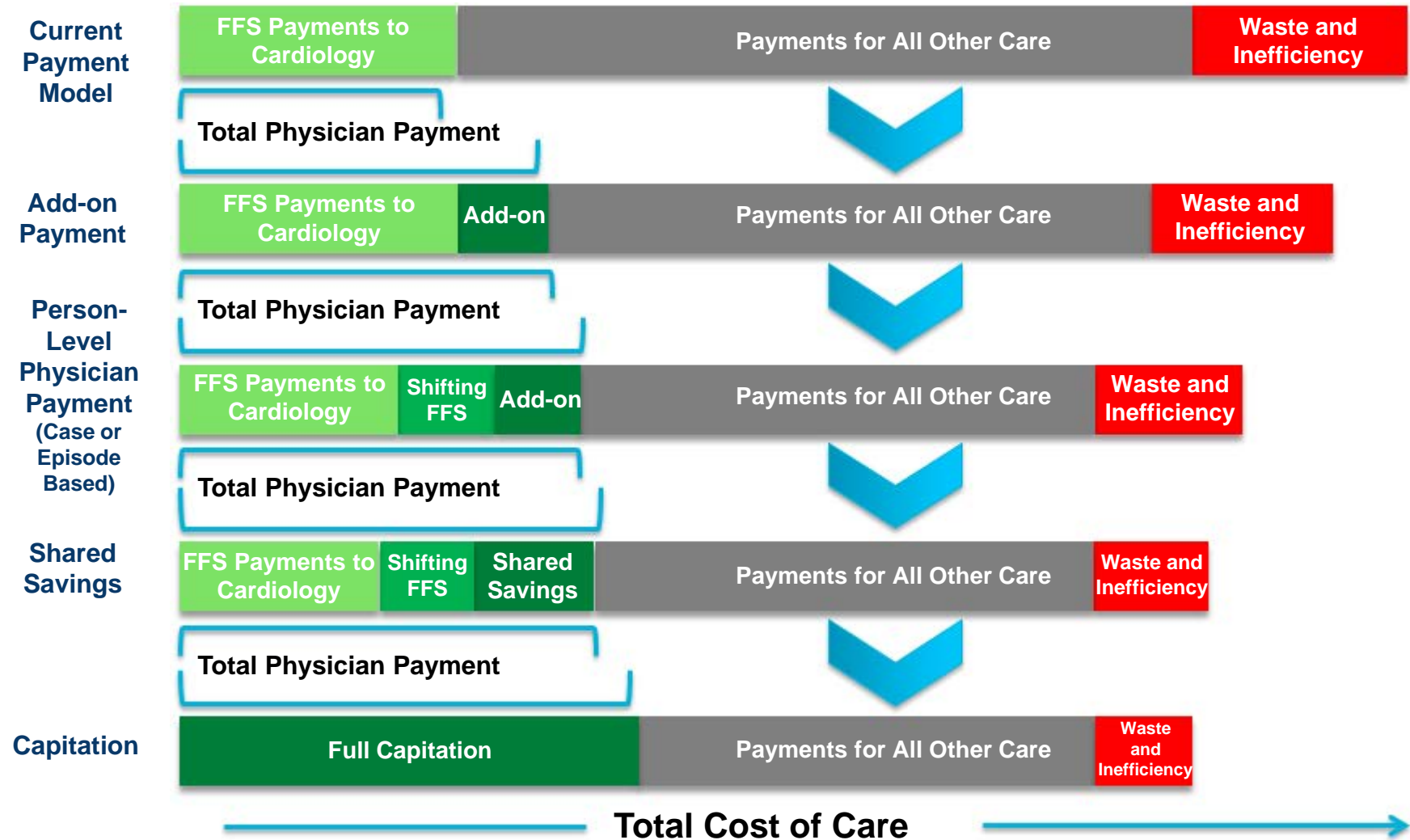
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### PART 2 – Cardiology-Focused

# Cardiology-Focused Model(s)

- **Payment to cardiologists only**
- **Models**
  - Add-on payment
    - Payment for quality infrastructure such as team care, registry, decision support, data capabilities
  - Shifting FFS payments to person-level payment tied to quality (episode or case payment)
  - Shared Savings
  - Capitation
- **Examples**
  - Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield of Delaware: Payment for EHR infrastructure and guideline adherence
  - SMARTCare: Payment for provider decision support tools, patient engagement tools and EHR capabilities

# Cardiology-Focused Payment Model Framework



# DISCUSSION

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- **How broadly can these payment reforms apply in cardiology – should some areas remain FFS?**
- **How much should payment reform depend on add-on fees, which types, and what is the evidence that such fees are sufficient to reduce costs?**
- **What diagnoses lend themselves to increased financial accountability through partial case-based or bundled payments?**
- **How should populations be identified for inclusion in cardiologist-led models? Should “triggers” be based on diagnosis (CHF, A Fib, CAD), and which ones, or should payments be population based?**
- **What are the biggest opportunities for improving appropriateness of care and efficiency?**
- **What data and infrastructure improvements are necessary for the model to succeed?**
- **What quality measures are necessary in conjunction with payment reforms?**
- **How can barriers to reform be addressed: lack of data and uncertainty about impact of care reforms, differences in patient mix that might be addressed through risk adjustment, etc.?**

# Population & Stable/Chronic Disease

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## PART 3 – Team-Focused

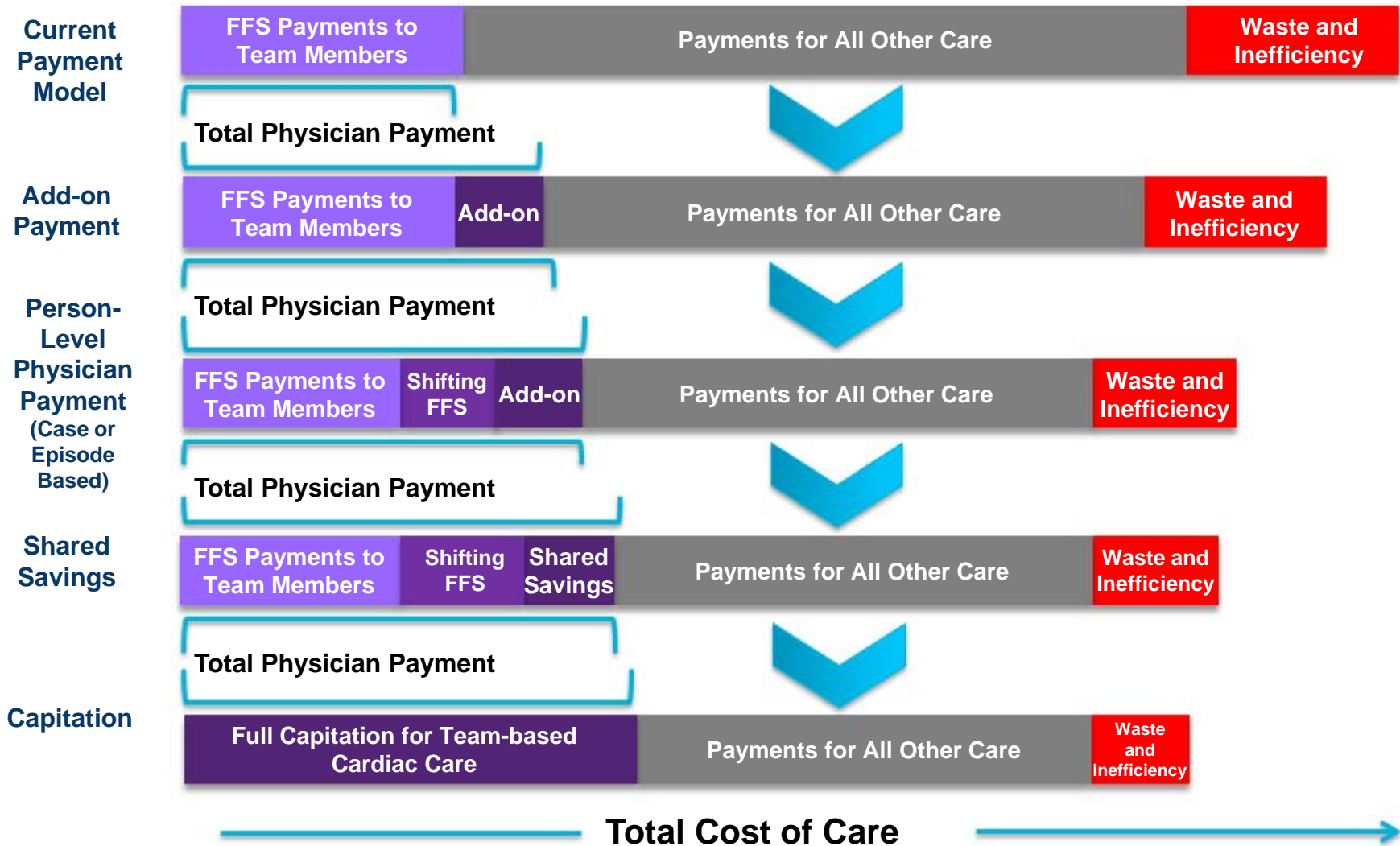


# Team-Focused Model(s)

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- **Multi-disciplinary team of cardiac care providers**
- **Payment for patient assessment and evidence-based care plan**
- **Models**
  - Add-on payment for care plan
  - Shifting FFS payments to person-level payment tied to quality
  - Shared Savings
  - Capitation
- **Examples**
  - STS Heart Team
  - Others (IHS, Multispecialty groups)

# Team-Focused Payment Model Framework



# DISCUSSION

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- **What are the clinical opportunities where the team model would be most applicable?**
  - What would trigger referral to the team for each clinical condition?
- **Who should be included in team payment for CAD, CHF, and A Fib?**
- **What payment structure is best to support the team model?**
  - Is an upfront payment needed?
  - Can a portion of FFS payments be shifted to the team payment?
  - How could shared savings be included?
- **How would the payment be disbursed among the team members?**
- **What is the team required to do in order to receive the payment and how would this be documented?**
- **How does the team model apply to smaller practices?**
- **How could this model complement existing models, such as ACOs, PCMHs, and Bundled payments?**
- **What data would be necessary to design this model?**
- **What quality measures are necessary?**
- **Is there a role for this model in the care of complex cardiac patients with multiple co-morbidities?**

# Management Category 2: Acute Episode

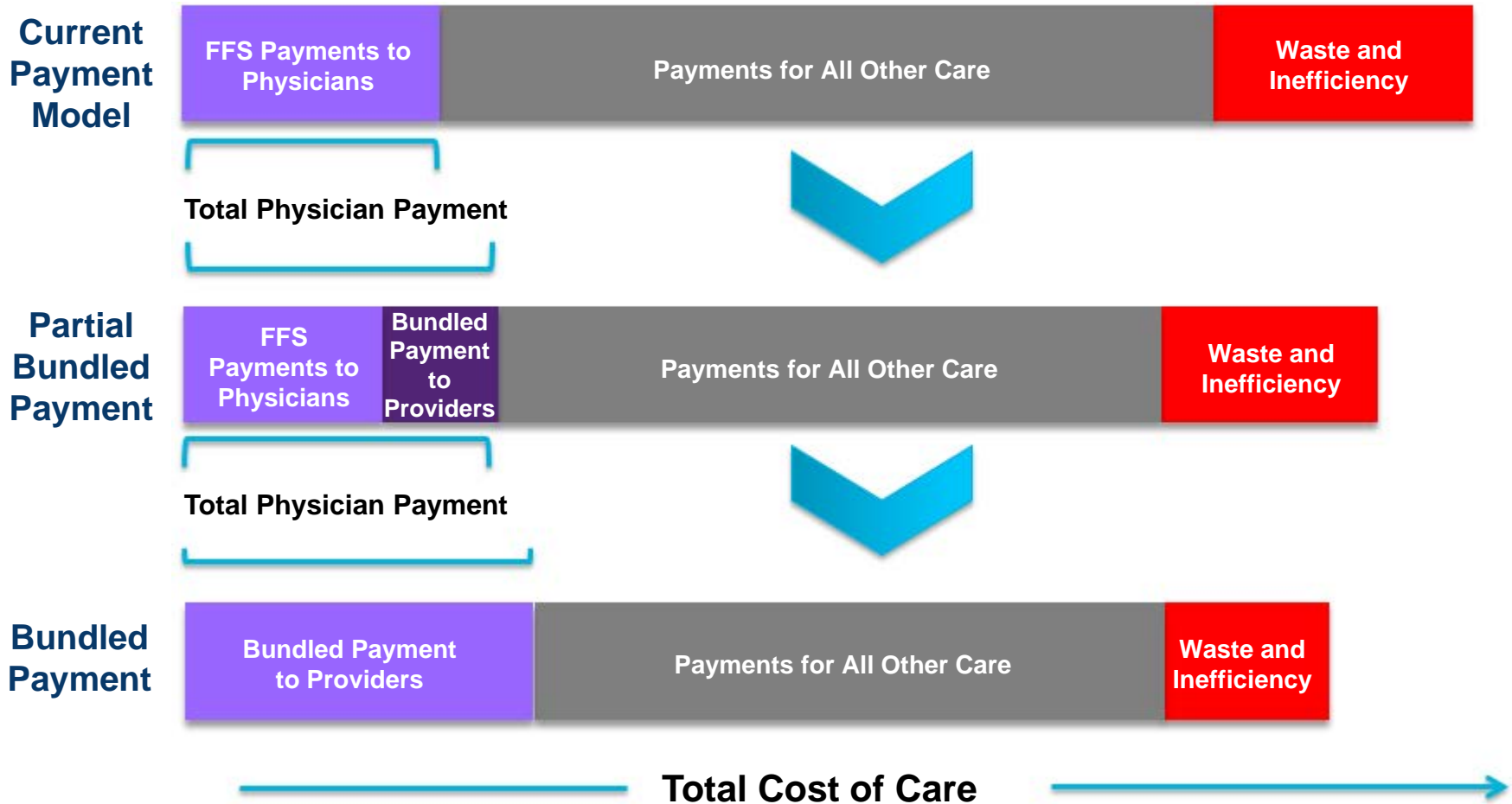
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# Acute Episode

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- **Payments for major cardiovascular events and procedures to include entire care team**
- **Most of the work in this area focuses on discrete cardiac procedures (PCI, CABG, etc)**
- **Limited application to major clinical events such as AMI or CHF exacerbation**
- **Include coordination with stable models to encourage prevention and volume control**
- **Model**
  - Bundled Payment
- **Examples**
  - Geisinger Health System [*ProvenCare*]
  - Acute Care Episode (ACE) Demonstration
  - Bundled Payments for Care Improvement (BPCI)

# Acute Episode Framework: *Bundled Payment*



# DISCUSSION

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- **What opportunities are there to expand bundled payments beyond discrete procedures?**
- **How can the models support improved coordination between acute and post-acute care?**
- **How do the models ensure appropriateness of procedures?**
- **What data and infrastructure improvements are necessary for the model to succeed?**
- **What quality measures are necessary in conjunction with payment reforms?**
- **What are the barriers to implementing the various alternative payment models?**
- **What is the practicality of these reforms?**

# Management Category 3: Complex Care

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# Complex Care Model(s)

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- **Model(s)**

- Increase financial support for specialists working with other providers to improve care and reduce costs for beneficiaries with complex medical conditions
- Cover period of time corresponding to specialists' long term involvement with management

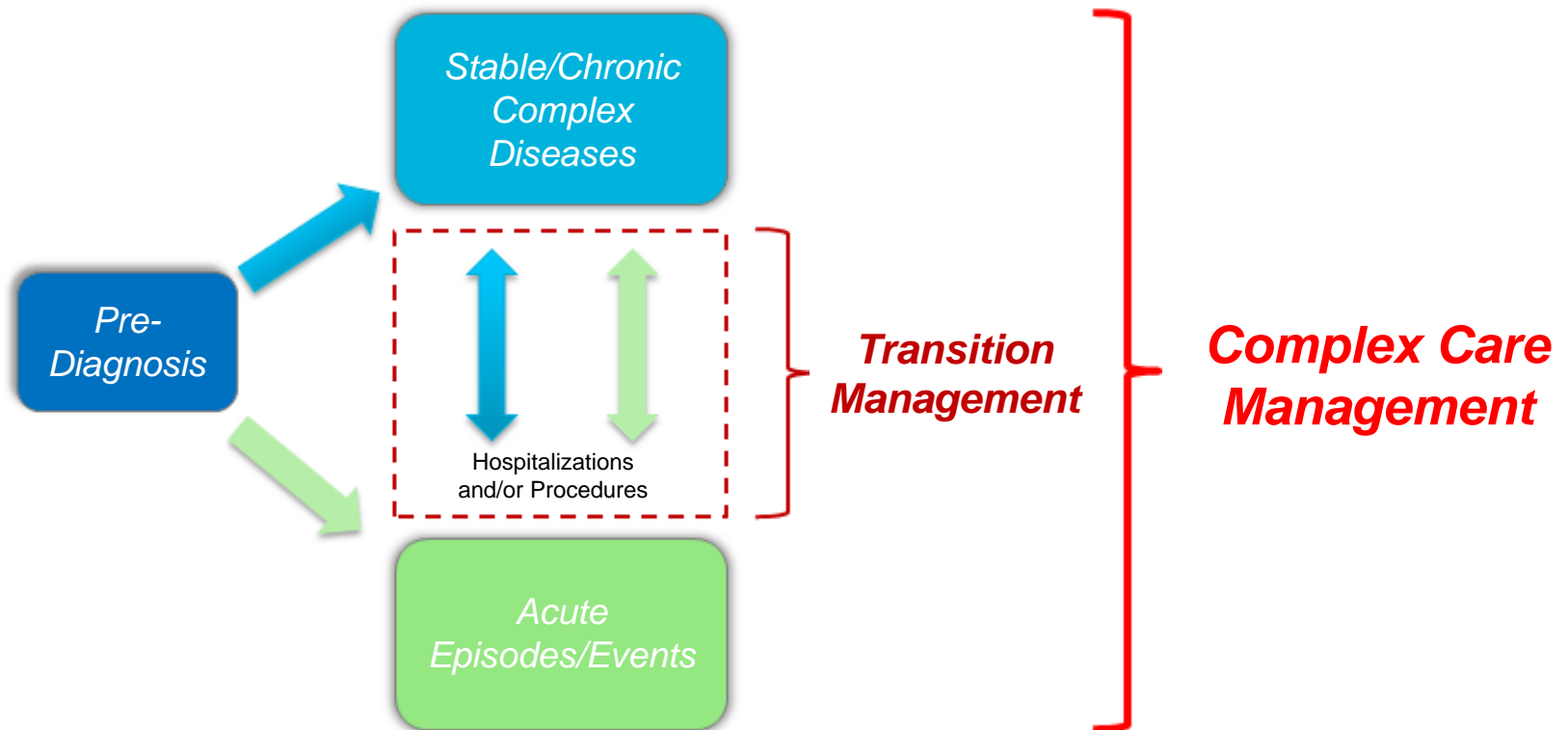
- **Clinical scenario(s)**

- Higher intensity beneficiaries
- Transitions in care between settings
- Multiple clinician management
- Period of instability or complexity that requires more than a single specialty or primary care practitioner

- **Examples**

- “The Coleman Care Transitions Intervention” - Eric Coleman, MD, MPH
- “Dual Eligible” Integrated Payments

# Complex Care Environment



# Clinical Example

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- **Hypothetical Patient:**

- Diabetic patient
- Stage 2b breast cancer survivor
- Recently evaluated for chest pain
- Newly diagnosed with ongoing renal insufficiency (in addition to continuing cardiac symptoms)

- E.g., focus on top 5% of Medicare beneficiaries

- Account for almost half of total health care spending
- Almost 1/3 have 3 or more chronic conditions

# DISCUSSION

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- **What are the clinical opportunities in the area of managing patients with multiple specialists and multiple care settings?**
- **What patient populations should be included, and how can they be identified to apply complex care payment reforms?**
- **What are the important considerations in assigning responsibility of care (e.g., co-managing specialists and/or PCP)?**
- **Are there models of care or potential pilots which could be implemented in community-based setting (e.g., non-integrated or capitated systems)?**
- **How would accountability for drug utilization be factored into the payment model?**
- **What data and infrastructure improvements are necessary for the model to succeed?**
- **What quality measures should be assessed to ensure safe and effective care?**
- **Where are there the greatest opportunities for success and feasibility?**
- **What are the barriers to implementing this type of model?**

# The RAND Corporation

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## High Level Overview

# TEP Review

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