The Business Case for Addressing the Health of Highly Vulnerable Populations

June 5, 2014 | 1:00-2:30 pm Eastern

This webinar is sponsored by the AHLA Public Interest Committee

Faculty:

Doug Hastings, Moderator

Epstein Becker Green , Washington, DC dhastings@ebglaw.com

Ken Coburn, MD, MPH

CEO, President, & Medical Director Health Quality Partners, Doylestown, PA coburn@hqp.org

Joanne Lynn, MD

Director, Center for Elder Care & Advanced Illness Altarum Institute, Washington, DC joanne.lynn@altarum.org

Stephen Rosenthal

President & Chief Operating Officer Montefiore Care Management, Yonkers, NY srosenth@montefiore.org







The Business Case for Addressing the Health of Highly Vulnerable Populations

Doug Hastings, JD Chair Emeritus Epstein Becker Green



What are Vulnerable Populations?

- 15% of population = 85% of health care costs; 5% = 50%
- Multiple chronic conditions
- "Super Utilizers", especially of ED
- Includes socially disadvantaged and clinically vulnerable
- As baby boomers cross into old age, virtually all are at risk of becoming highly vulnerable; for them, the distinctions between insurance coverage, entitlements, and charity care may become irrelevant





Socially and Clinically Vulnerable Populations

Socially Disadvantaged

Racial and Ethnic Minority

Live in Native American Community

Live in Impoverished Neighborhood

Have Low Levels of Education

Have Low Health Literacy

Reside in Rural Area

Homeless

Non-English Speaking

Dual-Eligible Beneficiaries

Uninsured/Underinsured

Have Low Social Support

Clinically Vulnerable

Have Complex Chronic Illnesses

Have Acute Serious Illnesses

Have Multiple Chronic Conditions

Disabled

Mentally III

Highly Substance Abusers

Vulnerable Cognitively Impaired

Frail Elderly

Patients Nearing the End of Life

Pregnant Women

Very Young Children

High-Utilizer Patients

High-Cost Patients

Dual-Eligible Beneficiaries

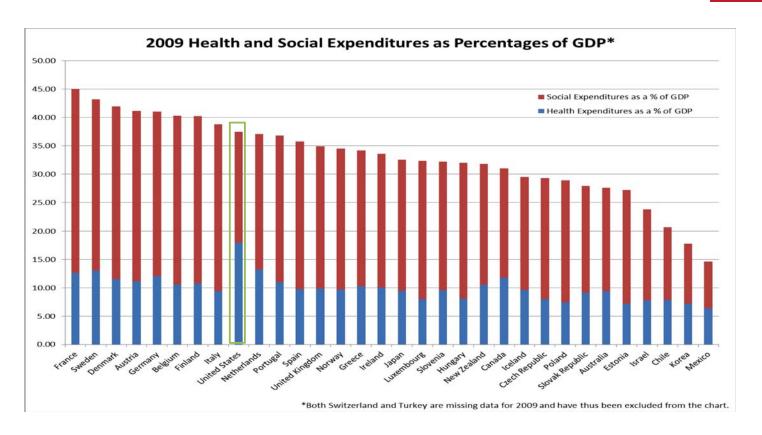


"It is with this highly vulnerable group that ACOs may have the most potential to make notable gains in cost and quality and to reduce overall disparities."

> Lewis V, Larson B, McClurg A, Boswell R, Fisher E. The Promise and Peril of Accountable Care for Vulnerable Populations: a framework for overcoming obstacles. Health Affairs (Millwood). 2012;31(8):1778.

The American Health Care Paradox

AHLA

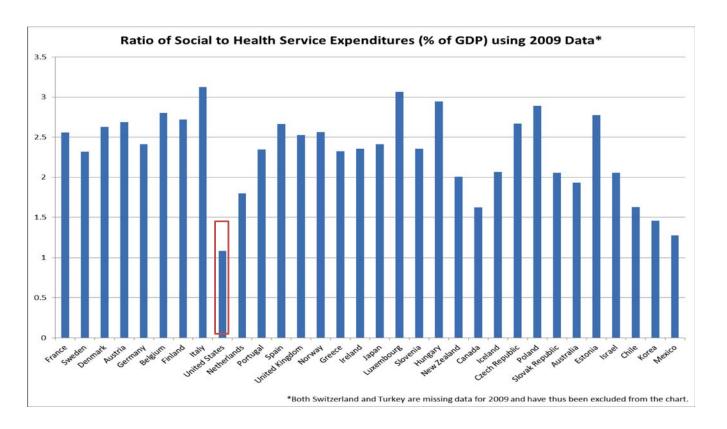




Source: Bradley and Taylor, The American Health Care Paradox, 2013

The American Health Care Paradox

AHLA





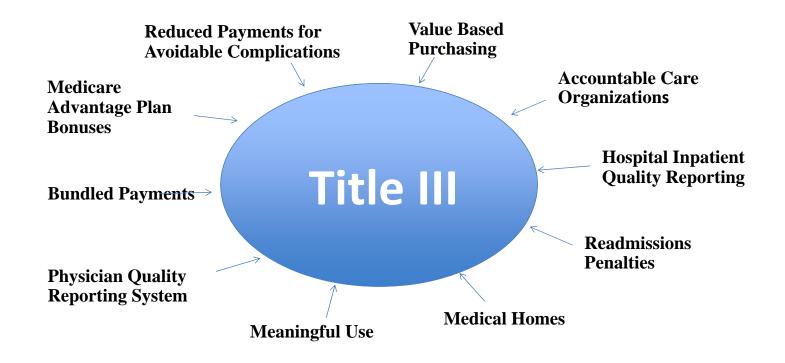
Source: Bradley and Taylor, The American Health Care Paradox, 2013

Crossing the Quality Chasm - IOM, 2001

- Between the health care we have and the care we could have lies not just a gap, but a chasm. The need for leadership in health care has never been greater."
- "Health care should be safe, effective, efficient, <u>patient-centered</u>, <u>timely</u>, and <u>equitable</u>."
- "What is perhaps most disturbing is the absence of real progress toward restructuring health care systems to address both quality and cost concerns, or toward applying advances in information technology to improve administrative and clinical processes."

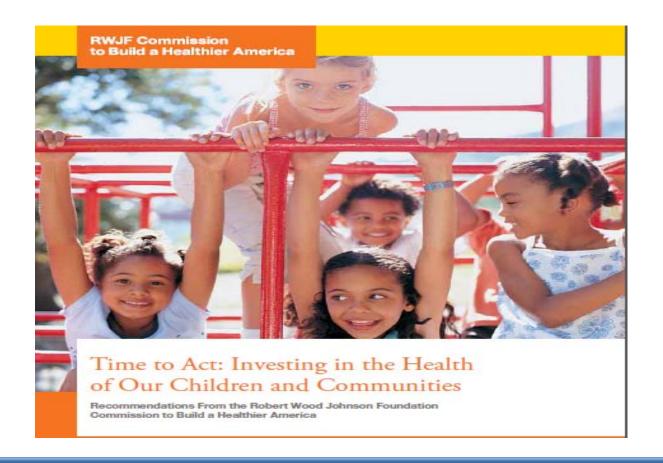


The Affordable Care Act - 2010





Time to Act - 2014





Report Issued By Committee Led By Economists Mark McClellan and Alice Rivlin

- Our nation is unhealthy, and it is costing us all through poorer quality of life and lost productivity. Health in America is worse than in other developed nations on more than 100 measures.
- To become healthier and reduce the growth of spending on both public and private medical care, we must create **A SEISMIC SHIFT** in how we approach health and the actions we take.
- As a country, we need to expand our focus to address how to stay healthy in the first place.
- This will take a revolution in the mindset of individuals, community planners and leaders, and health professionals.
- It will take new perspectives, actors, and policies, and will require seamless integration and coordination of a range of sectors and their work.
- This shift is critical for both the health and economic well-being of our country.



Time to Act – Key Data Points

AHLA

Nearly 1 in 3 three children is overweight or obese

3 in 4 Americans ages 17 to
24 are ineligible to serve in the
U.S. military, because they are
inadequately educated, have
criminal records, or are
physically unfit

Poor health results in the U.S. economy losing \$576 billion a year, with 39 percent, or \$227 billion, of those losses due to lost productivity from those who are ill

Medicare would save billions of dollars on preventable hospitalizations and readmissions if every state performed as well as the topperforming states in key measures of health

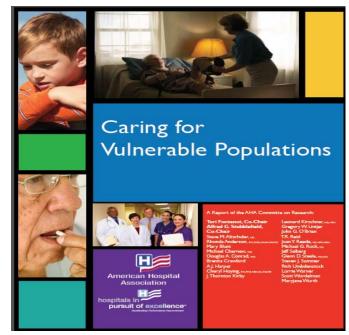
More than one-fifth of all U.S. children live in poor families, and nearly half of Black children live in particularly unhealthy areas of concentrated poverty

1 in 5 Americans live in unhealthy neighborhoods that are marked by limited job opportunities, low-quality housing, pollution, limited access to healthy food, and few opportunities for physical activities



Caring for Vulnerable Populations – AHA

AHLA



• Community health needs assessment requirement of IRC Section 501(r), set forth in the ACA, is an important opportunity for hospitals to gain better information to serve vulnerable populations



What Should We Do?

Accountable Care for Caring for Vulnerable Time to Act **Vulnerable Populations Populations** Encourage the development of Hospitals should develop Invest in early childhood development for all children ACOs with the financial and community partnerships with public health departments social service capability to serve Revitalize neighborhoods and vulnerable populations fully integrate health into Providers should make regular community development Work with public and private comprehensive assessments of payers to develop contractual each individual's life Incent healthcare professionals arrangements that recognize the circumstances and institutions to broaden their start-up challenges, but back-end missions from treating illness rewards of success in working Providers should adopt cultural competency and equity of care only to helping people lead with vulnerable populations healthy lives standards Promote rural and regional collaborations



The Population Health/Vulnerable Populations Business Case

- Improves Lives
- Expands access to the healthcare system
- Saves billions of dollars; potential return to payers, providers, and consumers
- Reduces the cost of coverage for all
- Creates opportunities for new products and services for multiple customer segments
- Enhances employee productivity



Advanced Preventive Care

A System Design for Population Health

Ken Coburn, MD, MPH CEO and Medical Director Health Quality Partners (hqp.org) coburn@hqp.org



Orientation to HQP

- Health Quality Partners (HQP) hqp.org
- Design, test, and disseminate models of care that improve the health of vulnerable populations – Applied R&D
- 27-member team based in Doylestown, PA
- Incorporated in 2000, non-profit 501(c)3



Our Work and Supporters

AHLA

- Traditional Medicare Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration
- Medicare Advantage higher-risk members of Aetna plans
- Bundled Payment (BPCI) St. Mary Medical Center
- State Innovation Model planning lead consultant for Maryland (2013)
- Research with NewCourtland Center for Transitions and Health
- Design Innovation Camden Coalition of Healthcare Providers (CCHP)

Additional support generously provided by Doylestown Hospital



HQP's Advanced Preventive Care

AHLA

Person centered: freq. contacts, anywhere, listen, respect, care, adapt to changing risks and needs

Population relevant: address a broad array of risks

Robust: 30-35 interventions in our 'portfolio'

Reliable: process specs, training, data system, decision support, and analytics with over 200 process measures



CMS – Medicare Coordinated Care Demo

- 12 years, 2 months, 5 days
- 3,000+ chronically ill older adults enrolled
- Community-based nursing designed to provide advanced preventive care
- Randomized, controlled research trial



- 25% fewer deaths (p<0.05)
- People (participants, families, doctors) like it
- No known adverse events or side effects

Coburn et al, PLoS Medicine, July 2012 Fourth Report to Congress, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., March, 2011



For those at 'higher-risk':

39% fewer hospital admissions

37% fewer ER visits

28% lower net health care cost (\$397 PPPM)

(all p≤0.05)



HQP Advanced Preventive Service - Outcomes

Population	N	Control PPPM	Deaths	Hospital admissions	ER visits	Part A & B expenditures; excl prgm fees	Part A & B expenditures; incl prgm fees	SNF cost
Medicare Coordin	nated Car	e Demonst	ration (rando	mized, controlled tr	ial versus usua	al care)		
All risk levels (low, mod & high)	1,464			-14%		-14% *	Neutral	
	1,721	\$731	-25% **	-7 %		-4%	+9%	
Higher-risk 1	502	\$900	-30% **	-29% **		-20% *		
Higher-risk 2	248	\$1,441	-18%	-39% **	-37% **	-36% **	-28% **	-64% **
Higher-risk 3	695	\$1,108		-25% **		-20% **	-10%	
Higher-risk 4	273	\$1,363		-33% **		-30% **	-22%	
Aetna Medicare A	Advantag	e (differenc	e-in-differenc	es analysis trended	over time agai	nst a like comparisor	group; multiple ev	al. cycles)
	N			Hospital adms			Hospital cost	
Higher-risk 5	1,200			-20%, -17%, °			-18%, -16%, °	

For more information go to http://hqp.org/index.php/results



The Washington Post

BUSINESS

The nurse's house call:

If this were a pill, you'd do anything to get it



DELIVERING CARE: Patty Graefe, a nurse with Health Quality Partners, makes her weekly visit to Paul and Betty Bradfield at their home near Doylestown, Pa.



SE Pennsylvania HQP participants by zip code of residence

AHLA

scalable

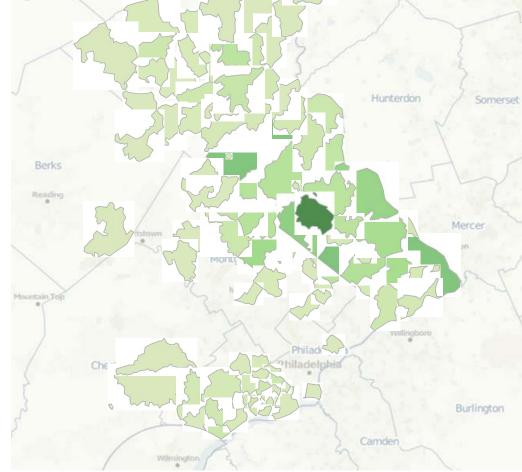
856 active participants

6+ counties

100+ physician practices

7+ health systems

Maryland estimate ≈ 490 nurses



HQP's model can be used with(in) other initiatives

AHLA

Evidence of population health impact still accruing for;

- 1. patient centered medical homes (Friedberg et al, JAMA 2014; Jackson et al, Annals Int Med 2013; Boult et al, Arch Int Med 2011, etc.)
- 2. ACO's, MSSP's, BPCI, ...

HQP's design framework has promising attributes;

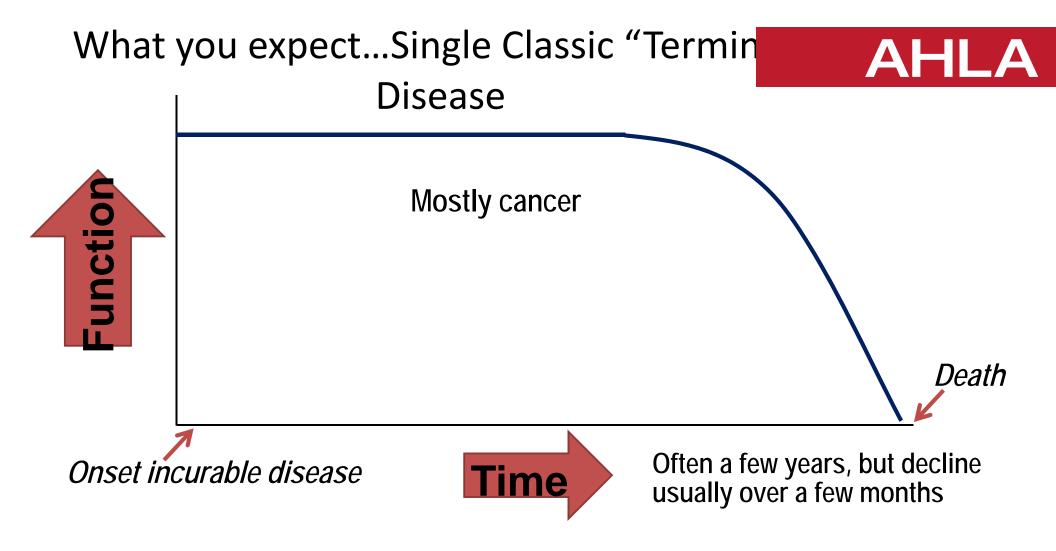
- -- rigorously evaluated (RCT) with + outcomes
- adaptable to populations, settings, and delivery systems
- -- scalable with fidelity and the aid of new tools (PaaS)

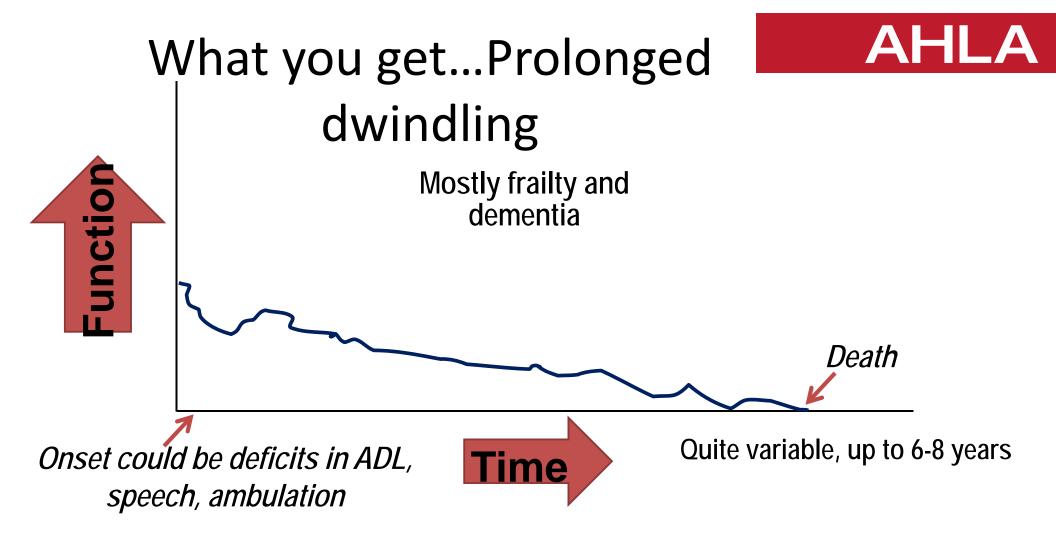


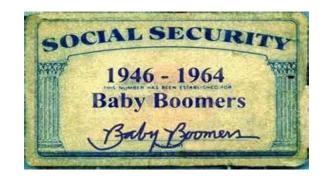
Excellent, Sustainable Frail Elder Care: MediCaring

Joanne Lynn, MD, MA, MS
Center for Elder Care and Advanced Illness
Altarum Institute, Washington, DC
joanne.lynn@altarum.org









- Post-WWII "baby boom"
- Since Jan 1, 2011 turning 65 at a rate of 10,000 per day
- By 2030 in the U.S. ~20% of population will be ≥65 and
- Twice as many people will be frail, compared with 2010
- By 2040, frail proportion will double again

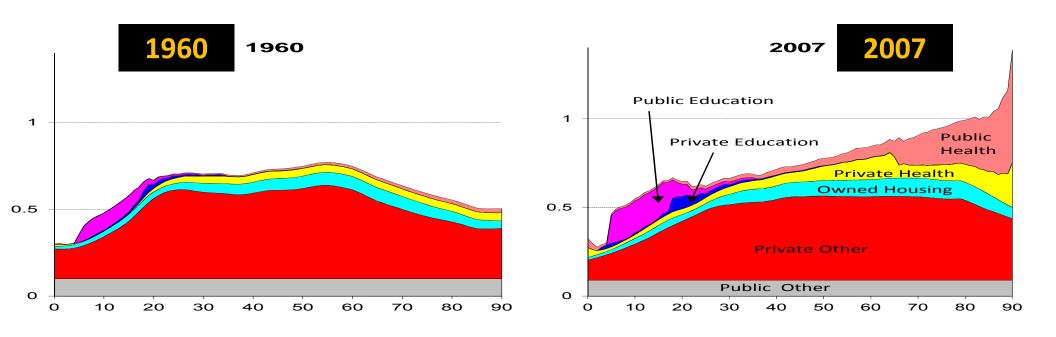
U.S. consumption

(Y axis: 1 = average labor income, ages 3)



Public \$ towards Health Care

Private \$ towards Health Care



Source: U.S. National Transfer Accounts, Lee and Donehower, 2011. Also in Aging and the Macroeconomy, National Academy of Sciences, 2013

How are we going to avoid big trouble



MediCaring™! Key Components of Re

AHLA

- 1. Customize services for frail elderly
- 2. Generate care plans
- 3. Geriatricize medical care
- 4. Include long-term services and supports
- 5. Develop local monitoring and management
- 6. Fund added services and management, for now, from medical efficiency

Channel the public's fear and frustration into the will to change

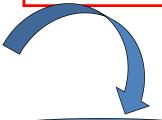
Identification of Frail Elders in Need of MediCaring™



Age >65

AND one of the following:

≥1 ADL deficit or Requires constant supervision *OR* Expected to meet criteria in 1-2Y Unless Opt Out



Frail Elderly

Age >80

Want a sensible care system



COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATION







PERSON-CENTERED CARE PLAN

Disaster for the Frail Elderly: A Root Cause

Social Services

- Funded as safety net
- Under-measured
- Many programs, many gaps

Medical Services

- Open-ended funding
- Inappropriate "standard" goals
- Dysfx quality measures





Unreliable

Unmanaged

Wasteful "care"





What will a local manager need



- Tools for monitoring data, metrics
- Skills in coalition-building and governance
- Visibility, value to local residents
- Funding perhaps shared savings (unless harvested in BACPAC and other private enterprise initiatives)
- Some authority to speak out, cajole, create incentives and costs of various sorts
- A commitment to efficiency as well as quality
- A workable interface on geographic concentration

My Mother's Broken Back

AHLA



"The Cost of a Collapsed Vertebra in Medicare"

AHLA



Financing via MediCaring ACOs, MediCaring Bundles...



- Four geographic communities 15,000 frail elders as steady caseload
- Conservative estimates of potential savings from published literature on better care models for frail elders
- Yields \$23 million ROI in first 3 years

Net Savings for CMS				
<u>Beneficiaries</u>	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	3-Yr
Before Deducting In-Kind Costs	-\$2,449,889	\$10,245,353	\$19,567,328	\$27,362,791
After Deducting In-Kind Costs	-\$3,478,025	\$8,463,101	\$17,629,209	\$22,614,284

For more on financial estimates, see http://medicaring.org/2013/08/20/medicaring4life/

We can have what we want and need When we are old and frail



But only if we deliberately build that future!

Introduction to Montefiore's Accountable Delivery System and Vulnerable Populations

Stephen Rosenthal

Corporate Vice President, Network Management
 President & COO, CMO The Care Management Company



The Bronx

AHLA

- 1.4 million residents in the poorest urban county in the nation
- Median household income \$34,000
- 54% Hispanic, 37% African-American
- High burden of chronic disease
- Per capita health expenditures 22% higher than national average
- 80% of health care costs paid by government payers



Integrated Delivery System

AHLA



Our Locations

1,930 Beds Across 6 Hospitals

-Including 120 beds at CHAM

-86 NICU/PICU beds

150 Skilled Nursing Beds

154 Sites Including

64 Primary Care Sites

-21 Montefiore Medical Group Sites

21 School Health Clinics

12 Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment Clinics

65 Specialty Care Sites

- -2 Multi-Specialty Centers
- −6 Pediatric Specialty Centers
- -12 Women's Health Centers

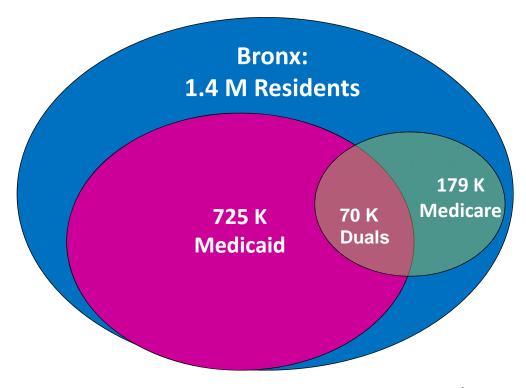
1 Freestanding Emergency Department

10 Dental Centers

5 Imaging Centers

Large Government Payer Base

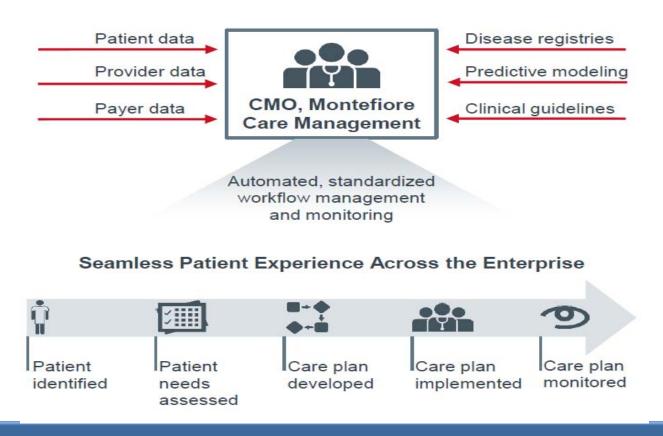
AHLA



Current Bronx Total Health Care Spend = \$12 B 80% of Medical Expense paid by Medicare and Medicaid



•CMO "Air Traffic Control" Ensures Seamless Patient Experience



Care Guidance Components:

Deployable in any context, intensity may vary depending on population





Supporting Role:

PharmacistPhysician

Intensive Case Management

Chronic Care Management

Palliative/ End of Life Care

Behavioral Care

SNF Management

Telemonitoring

Medical House Calls

Pharmacist Review

Care Transitions

ED Case Management



Initiatives to Support Vulnerable Populations

Targeted Programs and Community-Based Partnerships Essential for Success

- PCMH activities: Enhance staffing and systems to address patients' mix of medical and psychosocial issues
- CKD; End Stage Renal Disease: Flagging of individuals who present in data and referral, as well as while in Dialysis.
- Frail Elderly Program: Identified through provider referrals and case manager recommendations Telemonitoring tools
- Synergy Program: An evidence-based model for treatment of depression and/or alcohol abuse with chronic medical conditions
- **Key Partnerships:** have cultivated partnerships with regional delivery systems, range of CBOs related to behavioral health, social support services, like housing

02013 The Advisory Board Company

Community Programs Promote Wrap-around Care

AHLA

Montefiore's Community Health Initiatives



Homeless Care PCP

- Works with street homeless population in the community
- Specializes in care for this population
- Internally flags patients she cares for, and is notified if one presents to the hospital



Respite Housing Organization

- Montefiore contracts with organization for a set number of beds annually
- Will provide housing for medically stable, homeless patients post-discharge
- Housing organization works to determine patient's long-term solution to lack of housing



Other Community Organizations

- Legal aid organizations
- Transportation organizations
- Financial services organizations



"Graduating" a High-Risk Patient

Prior to getting him into our Housing at Risk program, one of our patients had 16 admissions. Since we put him in that program, he has been to the emergency room once, has now received his green card, he has Medicaid, and should be moving into a transitional program next month. There is a significant savings to the institution through a reduction in readmissions.

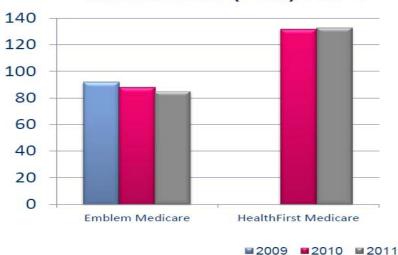
Director, CMO, Montefiore Care Management

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.



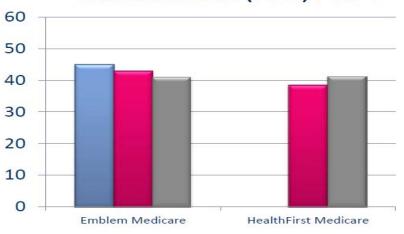
•Potentially preventable admissions and readmissions decline for two of our managed populations

Potentially Preventable Admissions (PPA) PKPY



PPA
Emblem Medicare 3 year trend = -8%
Healthfirst Medicare 3 year trend = 1%

Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPR) PKPY



PPR
Emblem Medicare 3 year trend = -9%
Healthfirst Medicare 3 year trend = 7%





The Business Case for Addressing the Health of Highly Vulnerable Populations © 2014 is published by the American Health Lawyers Association. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form except by prior written permission from the publisher. Printed in the United States of America.

Any views or advice offered in this publication are those of its authors and should not be construed as the position of the American Health Lawyers Association.

"This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. It is provided with the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal or other professional services. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought"—from a declaration of the American Bar Association

