

# **Riding the Wave of POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

Centricity Healthcare User Group

October 14, 2016

# Population Health Management



# Why?

	Overall	Quality Care	Access	Efficiency	Equity	Healthy Lives
• Best	• UK	• UK	• UK	• UK	• Sweden	• France
↑ ↓	• Switzerland	• Australia	• Germany	• Sweden	• Switzerland	• Sweden
	• Sweden	• Switzerland	• Switzerland	• New Zealand	• UK	• Switzerland
	• Australia	• New Zealand	• Netherlands	• Australia	• Germany	• Australia
	• Germany	• Netherlands	• Sweden	• Norway	• Australia	• Netherlands
	• Netherlands	• US	• Norway	• Switzerland	• Norway	• Norway
	• New Zealand	• Germany	• New Zealand	• Netherlands	• France	• Germany
	• Norway	• France	• Australia	• France	• Netherlands	• Canada
	• France	• Canada	• Canada	• Germany	• Canada	• New Zealand
	• Canada	• Sweden	• US	• Canada	• New Zealand	• UK
	• Wors					



What is

**POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# Population Health Management

Assess health outcomes of a group of individuals

Utilizes business intelligence to aggregate data

Identify patients that may benefit from more intensive care coordination

Utilize the aggregated data to improve outcomes and reduce costs

# Pathway to Success

Supply proactive preventive and chronic care to all patients, both during and between encounters.

Maintain regular contact with patients and support their efforts to manage their own health.

Care managers must manage high-risk patients to prevent them from becoming unhealthier and developing complications.

Use evidence-based protocols to diagnose and treat patients in a consistent, cost-effective manner.

# PHM Machine Essentials



## Automated & Ongoing



# Foundational Elements

Information-powered  
clinical decision making

Primary care centered  
care delivery

Patient engagement  
and personal  
responsibility

Care coordination  
through wellness and  
chronic care  
management programs

# Factors Affecting Population Health Management

Medical care

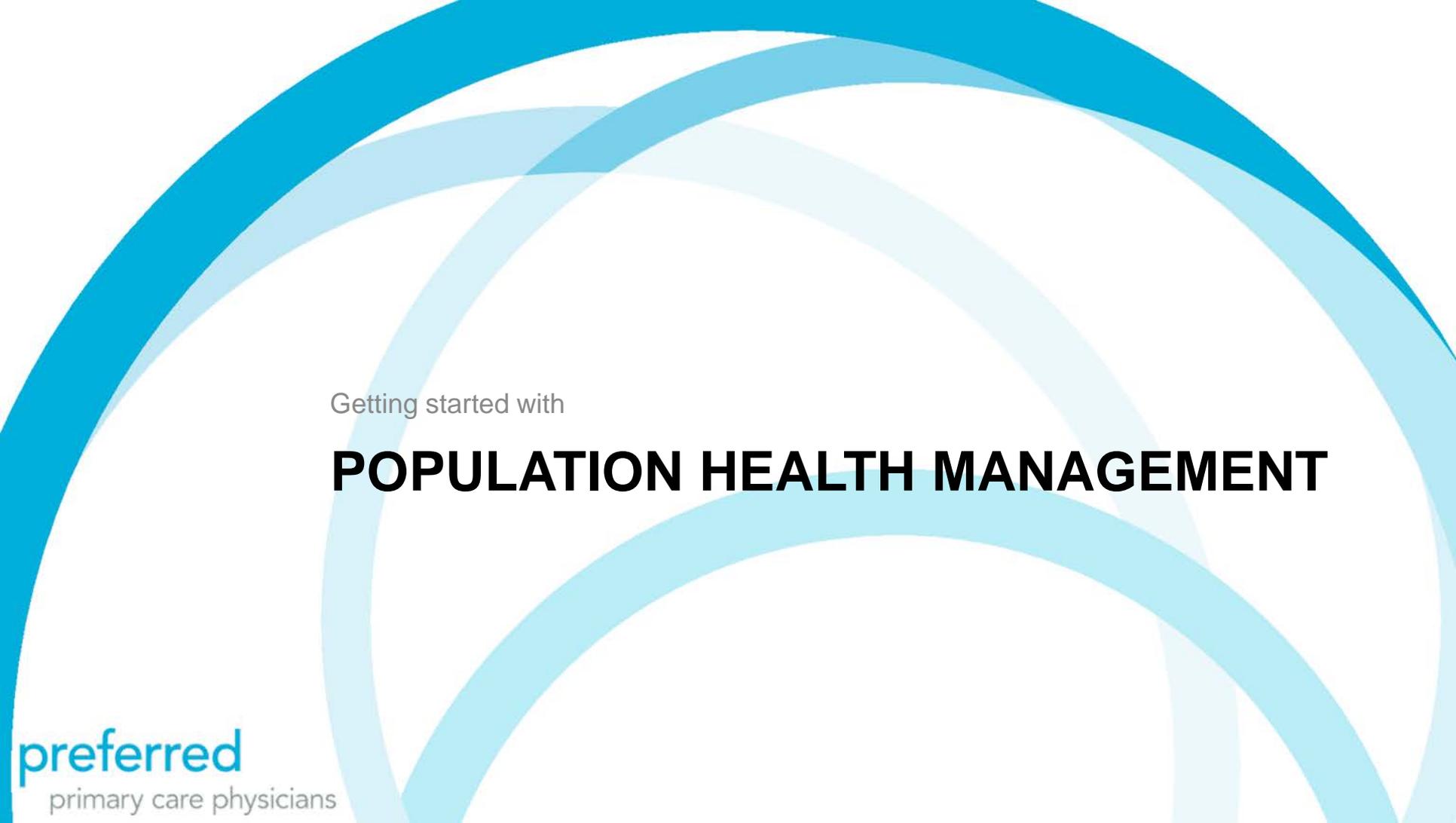
Public health interventions

Social environment:  
income, education,  
employment, social  
support, and culture

Physical  
environment: urban  
design, clean air and  
water

Genetics

Individual behavior



Getting started with

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# REALITY CHECK

At this time, no one is  
connected well enough to  
aggregate and analyze all of  
the data!

# Identify Key Stake Holders



Patients



Specialists



Health Systems



Insurers

# Who Are Your Patients?

## Define your patient panel

- From your medical records
- Attributed patient panel from insurers

## Specify & Stratify Populations

- Healthy patients – need health wellness and prevention
- At risk for health problems – need screening and lifestyle changes
- Chronic conditions – need to prevent further complications

## Identify most common comorbidities

- Inquiries based on diagnosis
- Start learning care management with this information

# How Do Your Patients Specialize?

## Specialists

- Do they communicate with you?
- Do they share information with you?
- Do they send consult reports in a timely fashion?
- Do they practice evidence-based medicine?
- Do they order tests appropriately?
- Are they unbiased?
- Do they have good outcomes?
- Are they cost-effective?
  - => If not, are you ready to change your referral patterns?
- Do your patients self-refer?

# Where Are Your Patients?

Which health systems?

Which ERs & urgent cares?

Which specialists?

How easy can your patients access you?

KEEP YOUR PATIENTS UNDER YOUR CARE!

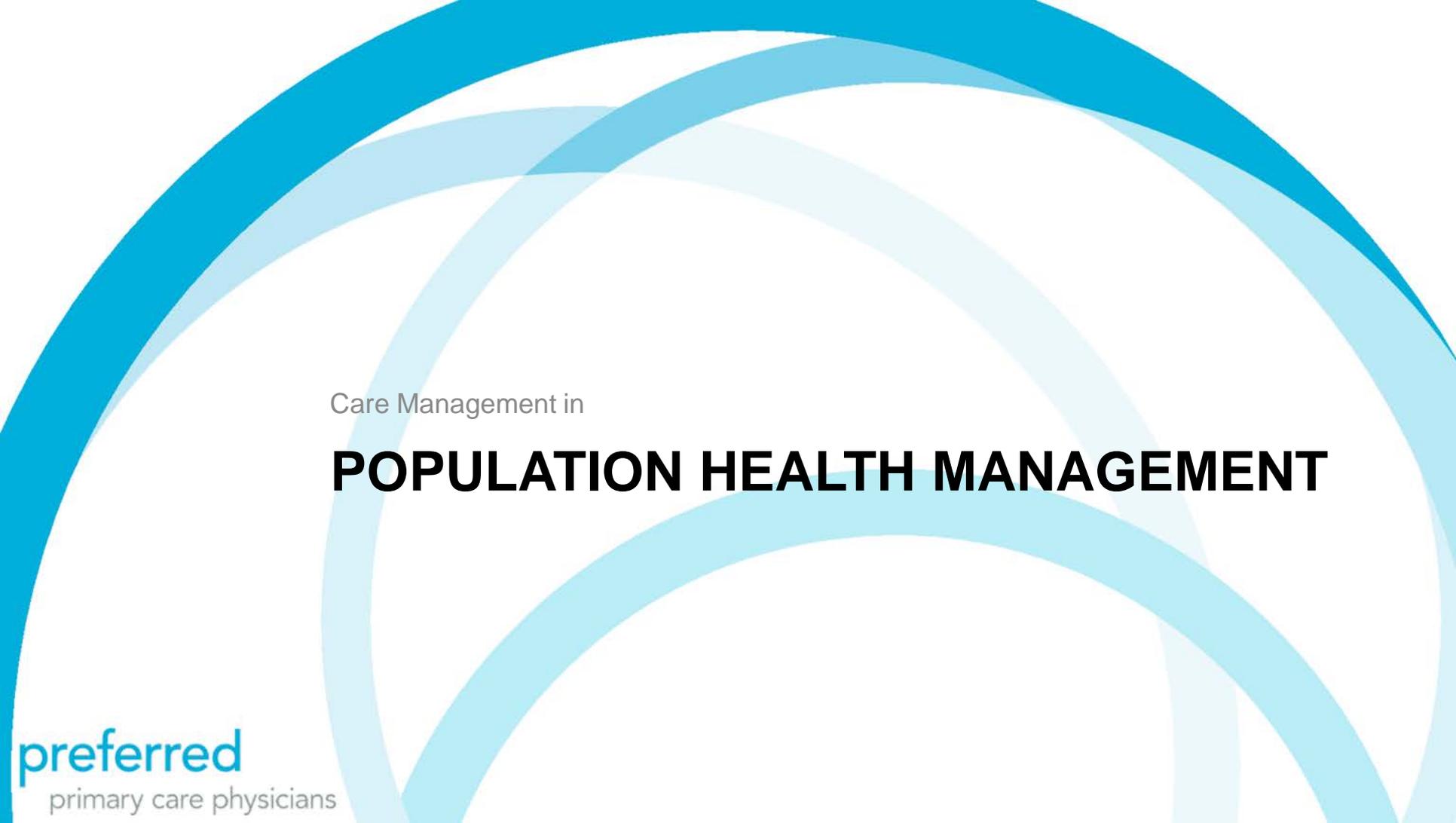
# Who Insures Your Patients?

## Insurers Define

- Your patient panel
- Quality measures
- Reimbursement

## Insurers Provide

- Individual patient healthcare spending
- Individual physician healthcare spending
- Facility healthcare spending



Care Management in

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# Care Management

Care management is a critical element and the key to better outcomes and cost savings, especially in dealing with chronic disease.

Care management revolves around improving patient self-management, improving medication management, and reducing the cost of care.

# Areas of Focus

- Tackle one area at a time
- Add areas of focus as your care managers develop skill



# Care Management 101

## Begin with diabetes

- Run inquiries
- Begin to reach out to your patients

## Care Manager

- Meet with your diabetics at every office visit
- Follow up with your diabetics between office visits
- Reach out to your patients who do not follow up.

## Assess

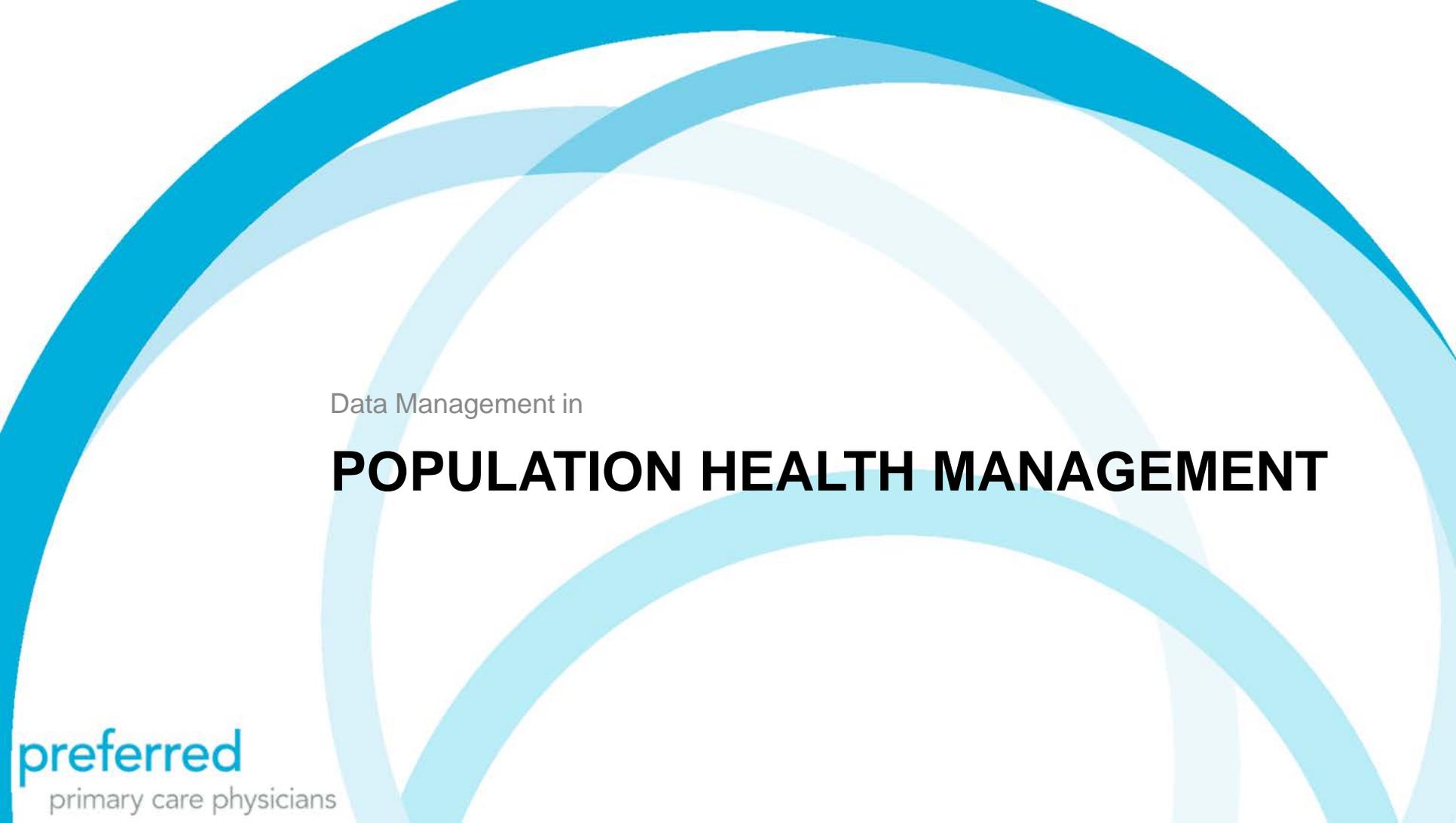
- Are they taking their meds?
- Are they checking their blood sugars?
- Are they eating well?
- Should they meet with a nutritionist?

# Care Management 102

- Aggregate the data at a higher level

## Diabetics

- who did not have a pneumonia or flu vaccine
- who are not on an ACE inhibitor or an ARB
- who are not on a statin
- who did not have a urine microalbumin
- with repeated ER visits for hypo/hyperglycemia



Data Management in

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# Data Input

Enter data correctly to optimize EHR utilization (Meaningful Use)

- Immunization Management Form
- Hand updating the flowsheet
- Interactive forms that prompt you and allow you to enter data at the point of care

Interface as many as health systems and providers as possible

- If set up correctly, will input structured, retrievable data
- The more information at hand, the better you can track your patients

**IF YOUR DATA HOUSE IS NOT IN ORDER, YOU WILL STARVE!!!**

- Poor data = poor quality scores

# Population Health Management Software

- No one can manage their data by themselves.
- Utilize business intelligence to continuously manage, analyze, and report the data in a useful form.

Enli

Phytel

Caradigm

McKesson  
Patient Care  
Solutions

AthenaHealth  
Population  
Health

GE Integrated  
Care Solutions

Crimson

HealthCatalyst

Optum /  
Humedica

# PHM Software Competencies



# Utilizing Data to Make Point of Care Decisions

Using your data and evidence-based guidelines to make decisions on patient care at the time of the office visit

Enables real-time decision making

Requires standardized data

Requires accurate clinical decision support

**Health Maintenance Review - Recommendations for Low Risk Patients**

	Previous Date	Previous Value	Next Due	New Test & Exam Value	Date required for all observations
<input type="checkbox"/> Tdap/Adacel	No previous result found		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> TD	12/1/2000 - Administered		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flu Vaccine	11/9/2015 - Administered		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pneumovax 23	12/17/2007 - Administered		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevnar 13	No previous result found		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevnar Refused: 03/15/2016				
<input type="checkbox"/> Zostavax	6/17/2010 - Administered		Next Due		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Colonoscopy			<b>DUE NOW</b>		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Colonoscopy Refused: 03/03/2014			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colonoscopy Recommended: 03/29/2016	
<input type="checkbox"/> FOB by IA			<b>DUE NOW</b>		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mammogram	03/01/2016	BIRADS 1			Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Pap Smear	02/03/2012	done			Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> DEXA Scan	12/17/2014	osteopenia			Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Glaucoma Screening	12/05/2013	diagnosis preser	<b>DUE NOW</b>		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Hemocult			<b>DUE NOW</b>		Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Record"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>

**Chronic Conditions**      **Navigation**

BP #1:  /      

Endocrinologist:       Nephrologist:

Diabetes Lab Review					Lab Entry			Lab Orders
Lab	Goal	Value	Date	Next Due	Lab	Value	Date	
HgbA1c	< 7%	8.6	07/14/2011	DUE NOW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
Creatinine	varies	8	03/21/2007	DUE NOW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
MA/Creat	< 20	42	03/21/2007	DUE NOW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
Total Chol	< 200	150	12/11/2015	06/11/2016	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
LDL	< 100	70	12/11/2015	06/11/2016	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
HDL	> 40	50	12/11/2015	06/11/2016	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>
Trig.	< 150	150	12/11/2015	06/11/2016	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Record"/>

**Diabetic Lab Set (ML)**

**Diabetes Eye Exam (Must be assessed by Ophthalmologist or Optometrist)**

Diabetes Eye Exam     
     
**DUE NOW**     
     
     

**Foot Exam**      **Medication Therapy**

**Medication Therapy**

<b>Anti-Diabetic</b>	GLICOPHAGE 1000 MG TABS [METFORMIN HCL] (1 PO BID)	<input type="button" value="+ Rx"/>	<b>Anti-Diabetic Excl:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>ACE</b>	LISINOPRIL 10 MG TABS [LISINOPRIL] (Take one by mouth eve	<input type="button" value="+ Rx"/>	<b>ACE Excl:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>ARB</b>	BENICAR 40 MG TABS [OLMESARTAN MEDOXOMIL] (Take on	<input type="button" value="+ Rx"/>	<b>ARB Excl:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Statin</b>	ZOCOR 20 MG TABS [SIMVASTATIN] (1 tab q hs po)SIMVAST	<input type="button" value="+ Rx"/>	<b>Lipid Therapy Excl:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Aspirin</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="+ Rx"/>	<b>Antiplatelet Excl:</b>	<input type="text"/>

# Access to Guidelines



Click on the Question Mark to access the Clinical Quality Guidelines

Centricity Practice Solution

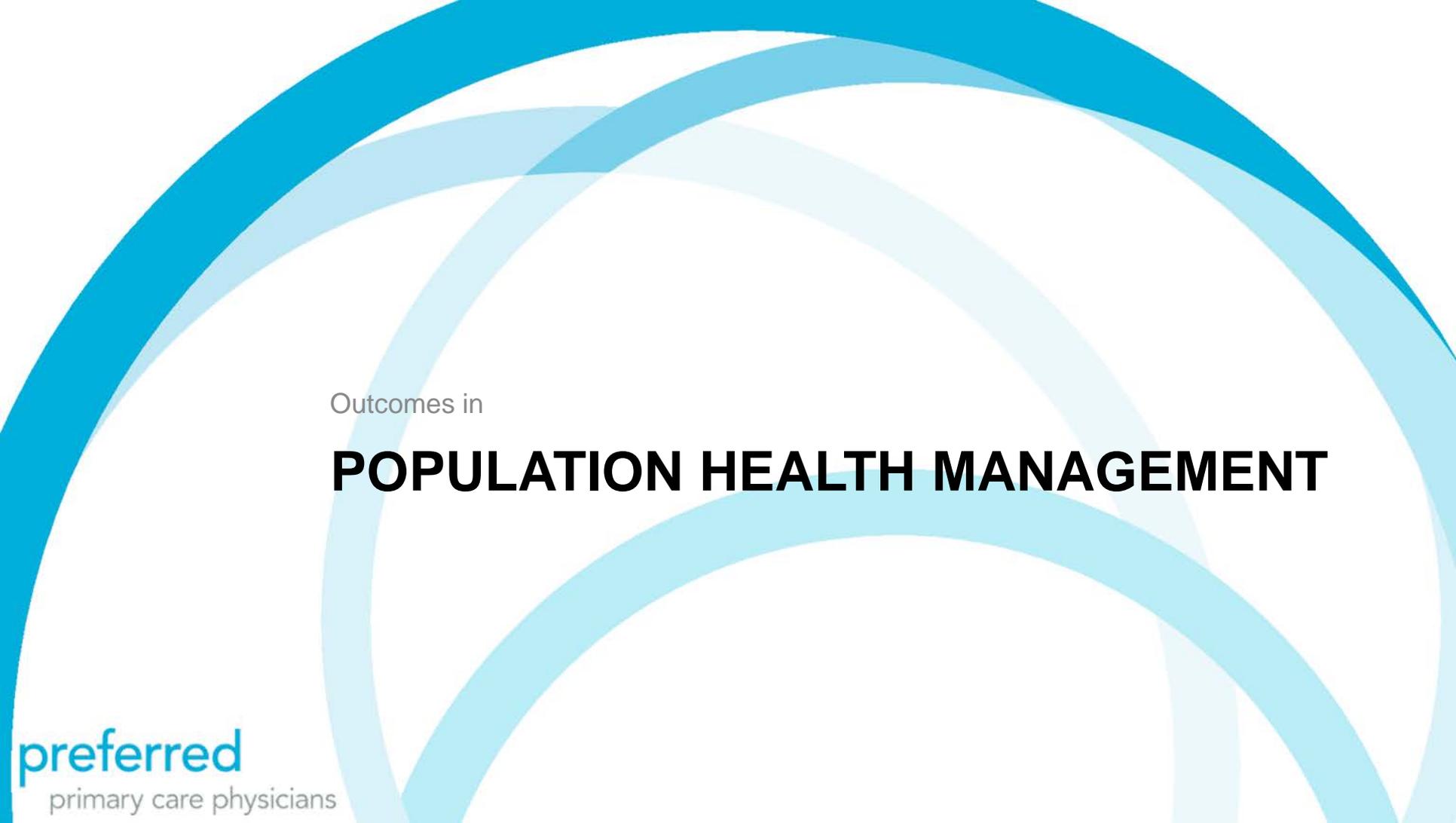
NQF # 0057 Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c testing

Measure Status

Endorsement Type: Endorsed  
Endorsement Date: Aug 10, 2009  
Last Updated Date: Aug 10, 2009  
Measure Under Review: None  
eMeasure Available: No  
Measure Details

Measure Steward: National Committee for Quality Assurance  
Measure Description: Percentage of adult patients with diabetes aged 18-75 years receiving one or more A1c test(s) per year  
Exclusions: Exclude patients with a diagnosis of polycystic ovaries on the problem list who did not have a diagnosis of diabetes on the problem list during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year. Exclude patients with a diagnosis of gestational diabetes or steroid-induced diabetes on the problem list who did not have a diagnosis of diabetes on the problem list during the measurement year or the year prior to the measurement year.  
Care Setting: Clinician Office

OK



Outcomes in

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# Clinical Outcomes

## Preventive measures

- Keep your population healthy

## Screening measures

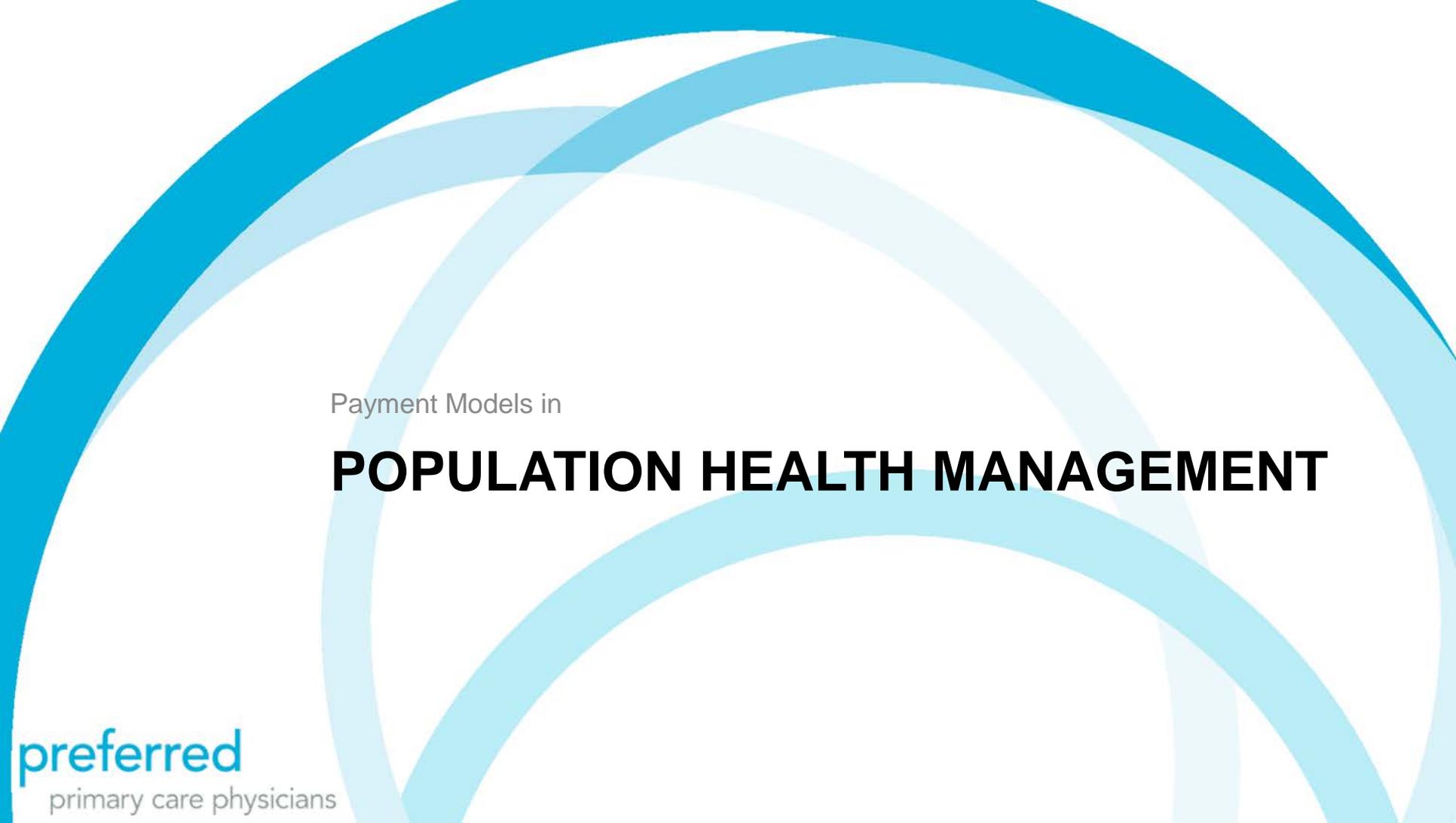
- Identifying at risk populations

## Chronic care measures

- Disease specific outcomes

## Clinical quality measures

- Measures how well you manage your specific population



Payment Models in

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# Why?

Current System does not reward quality care

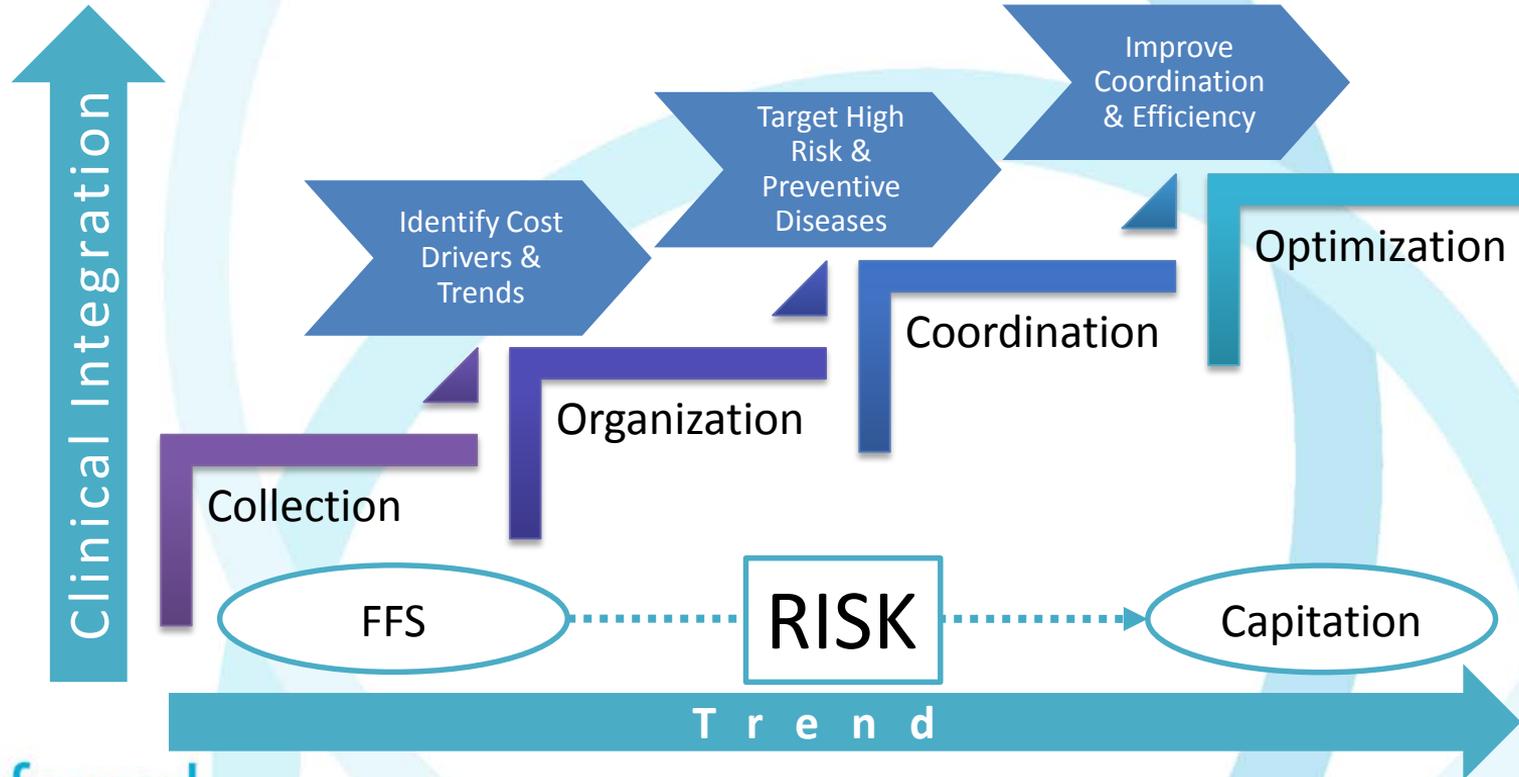
Over Utilization

Volume over  
value

Silos of Care

*Fee for Service*

# Transition to Value-Based Reimbursement



# Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA)

Repeals the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR): Method used by CMS to control spending by limiting increases in the fee schedule

Extends Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funding for two years.

Creates two payment tracks to reward providers for giving better care.

- Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)
- Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

Combines existing quality reporting programs into one new system.

# Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)

Consolidates quality programs including:

- Physician Quality Reporting System (PQRS)
- Value-based Payment Modifier (VM)
- Advancing Care Information (replaces Meaningful Use)

Establishes a composite performance score based on

- Quality
- Resource Use (Cost)
- Advancing Care Information
- Clinical Practice Improvement

# Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)

## Quality

- Accounts for 50% of the total score in year one of the program.
- Clinicians choose to report six measures from a range of options that accommodate differences among specialties and practices.

## Resource use

- Accounts for 10% of total score in year one
- Based on Medicare claims, meaning no reporting requirements for clinicians.
- This category uses 40 episode-specific measures to account for differences among specialties.

## Advancing Care Information

- Accounts for 25% of total score in year one.
- Clinicians choose to report customizable measures reflecting their use of technology in day-to-day practice – with a particular emphasis on interoperability and information exchange.
- This category does not require all-or-nothing EHR measurement or redundant quality reporting.

## Clinical Practice Improvement

- Account for 15% of total score in year one
- Rewards clinical practice improvements, such as activities focused on care coordination, beneficiary engagement, and patient safety.
- Clinicians select activities that match their practices' goals from a list of more than 90 options.

# Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

Pays health care providers for quality care and cost containment

- Requires taking on risk
- Not subject to MIPS
- Increased transparency of physician-focused payment models
- 5% bonus from 2019-2024
- Starting in 2026, offers some participating providers a higher fee schedule.

Examples include:

- Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
- Patient Centered Medical Homes (PCMH)
- Bundled payment models

# Alternative Payment Models (APMs) Qualifications

Qualifying APM  
based on existing  
payment models

- Medicare Shared Savings Program
- CMS Innovation Center Model
- Medicare Healthcare Quality (MHCQ) demonstrations
- Acute Care Episodic demonstrations

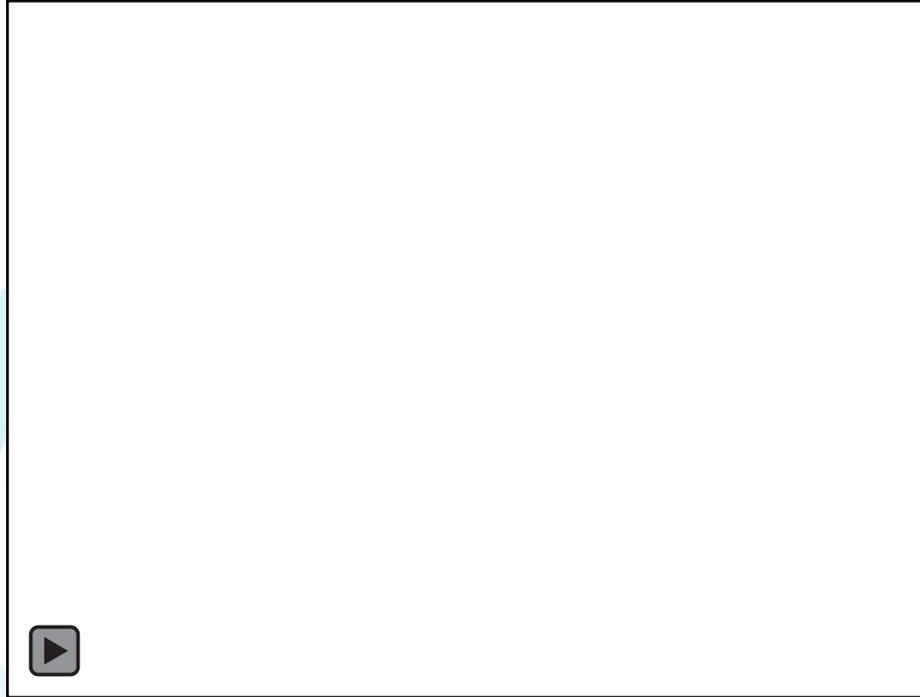
Eligible APM  
based on criteria  
of payment  
model

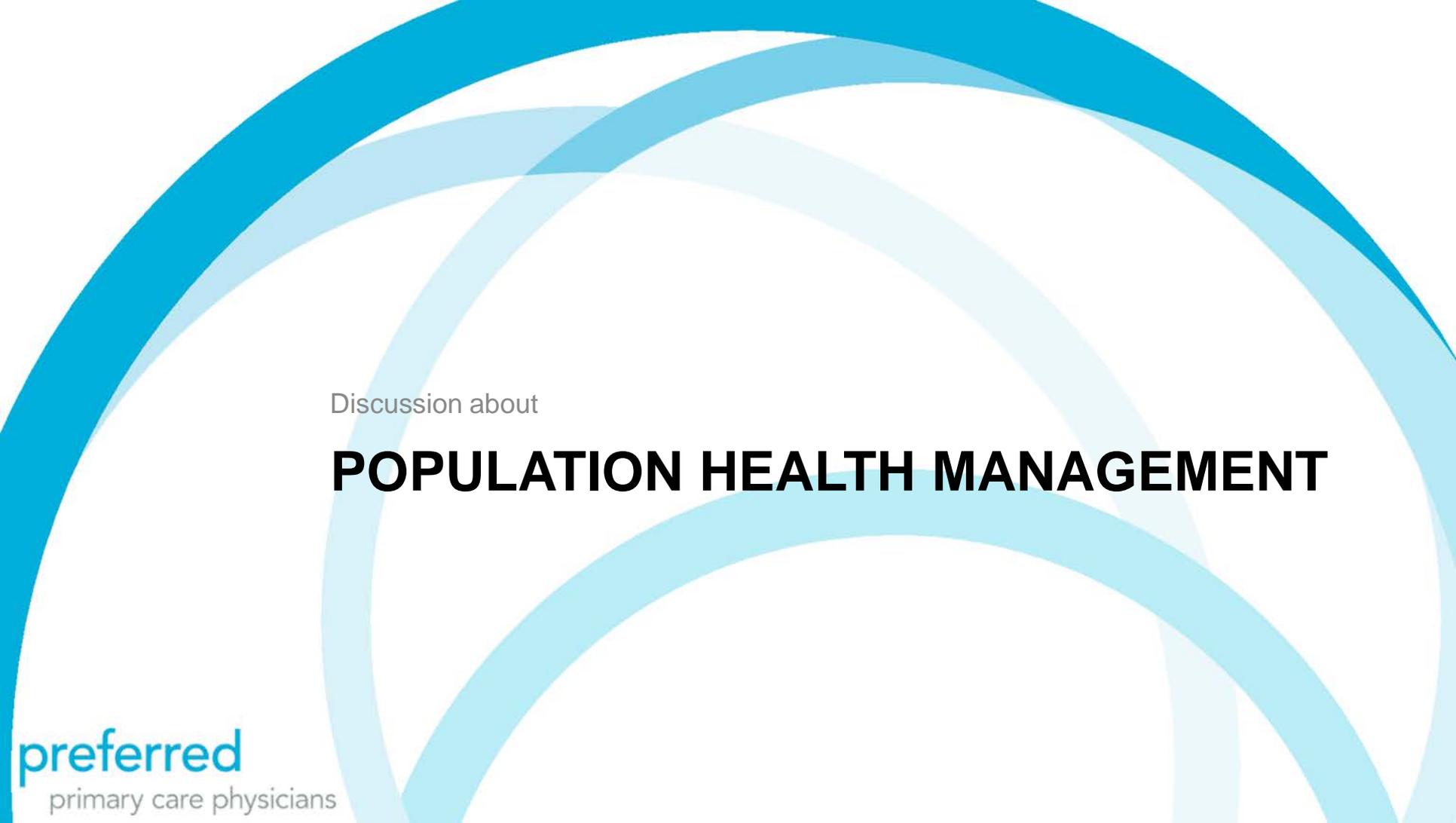
- Quality measures comparable to MIPS
- Use of certified EHR technology
- More than nominal risk OR Medical Home Model

Qualifying APM  
Participant

- Based on individual provider payment or patient volume

# Introducing Payment Reform





Discussion about

# **POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT**