TPMC CHANGING MEDICINE

UPMC Health Plan
Patient Centered Medical Home
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March 28, 2013

Background

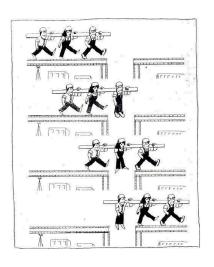
What is Patient-Centered Medical Home

... A vision of health care as it should be

... A framework for organizing systems of care

...Part of health care reform agenda









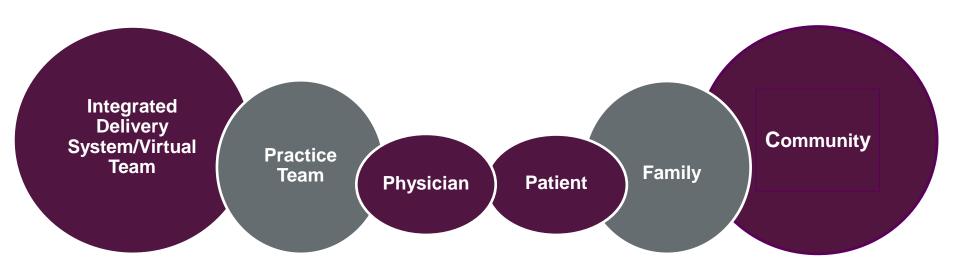
UPMC Health Plan Medical Home



Principles

Patient-centered

Physician guided



Adapted: Defining Primary Care an Interim Report, Institute of Medicine 1994



Medical Home Program Takes Population Management to the Physician

UPMC Health Plan Medical Home in Brief

- Program started in 2008
 - Independent and employed physician practices with >1,000 health plan members
- Program Growth as of February 2013
 - All product lines
 - 143,826 members
 - 163 active sites
 - 602 physicians

Supported By Plan Resources



Case/Disease Managers, Lifestyle Coaches Behavioral Health



Health Planet
Disease Registries
Care Plans



Plan Pharmacists



Case Review Committees

Practice Based



Care Manager

- Goal: Increase practice health care team collaboration.
- Focus: Assisting practices in meeting target goals for Shared Savings Program

Supports: Physicians Health Care Team and Members



Educates patients on conditions



Prepares patients for visits, reviews meds, etc.



Devises member selfmanagement plans

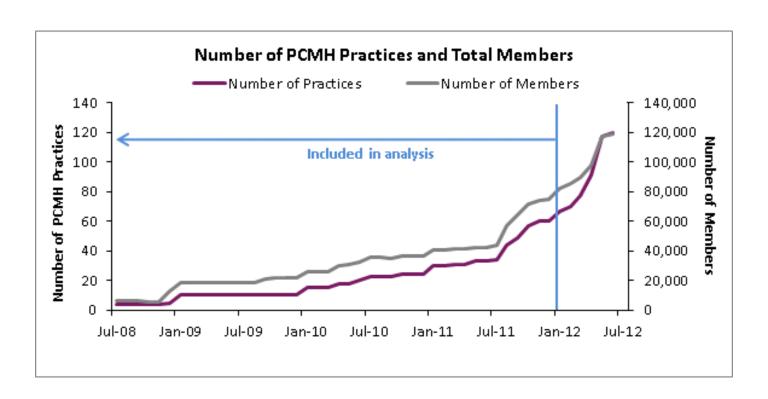


Informs physician of care gaps, orders needed, important updates



UPMC Health Plan

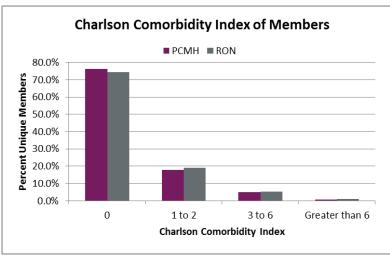
- History of Medical Home
 - Started in 2008 with six practices

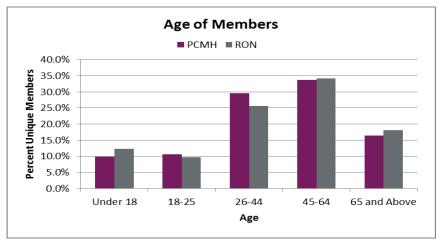


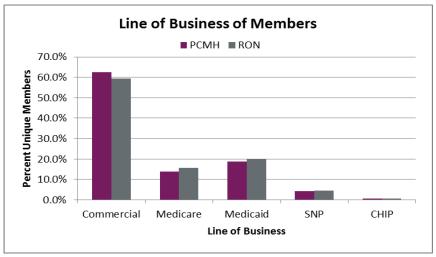


Patient Centered Medical Home Demographics



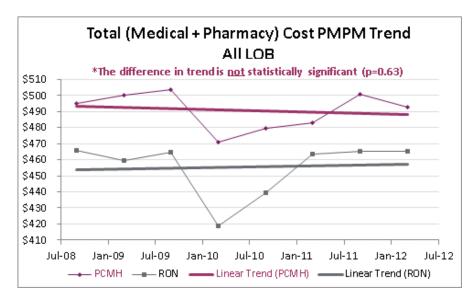


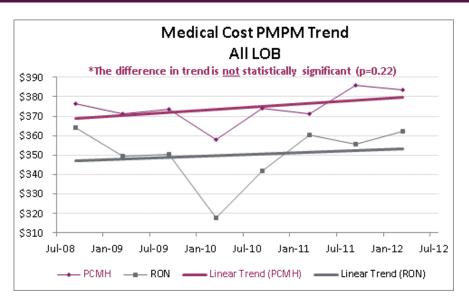


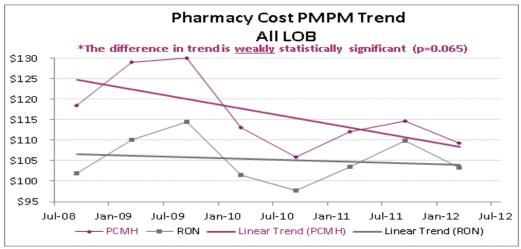




Key Findings

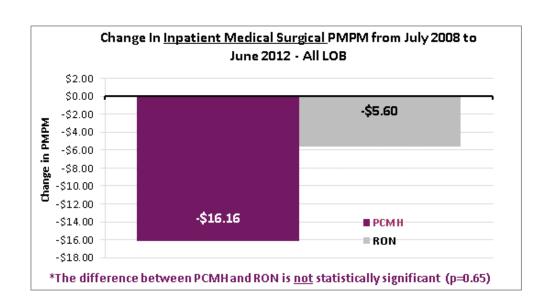








Cost



Characteristics

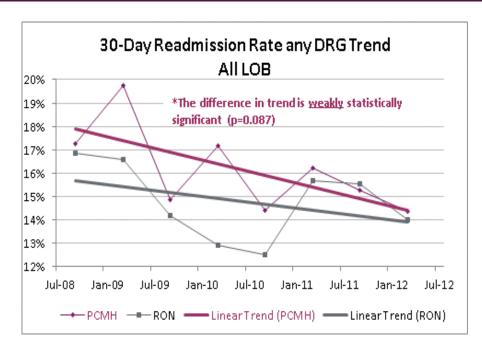
- UPMC employed sites
- Having >5% of members high risk*

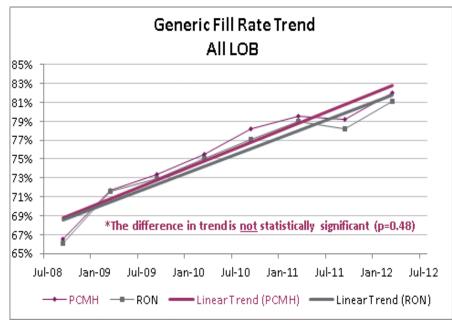
Statistical better cost trends

^{*5} providers + 5 Rxs + annual \$25,000 or 9 providers + 9 Rxs + average \$1000 PMPM



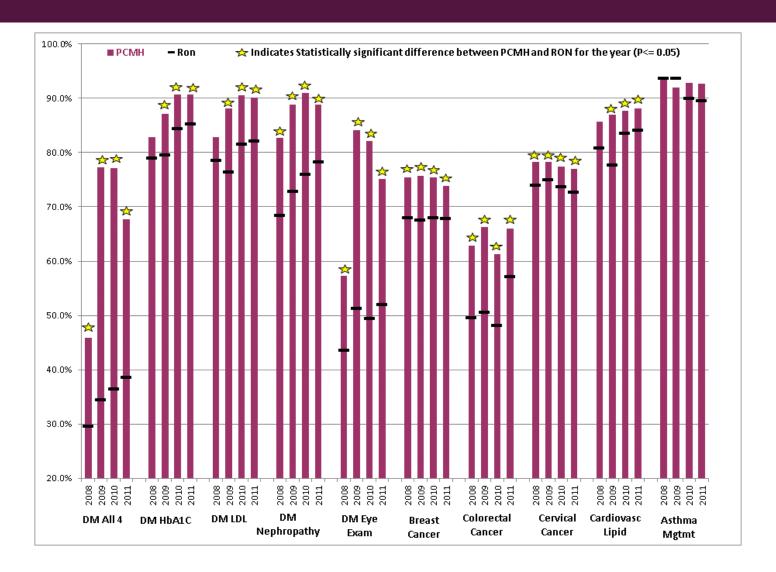
Utilization Trend





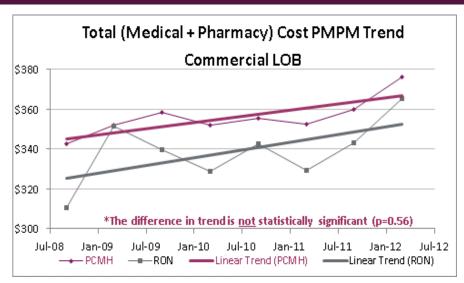


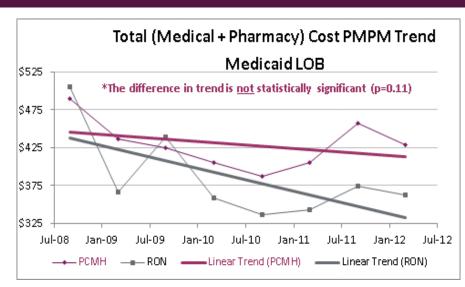
Quality

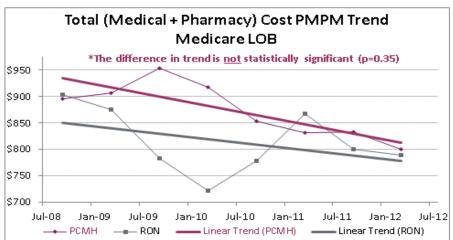


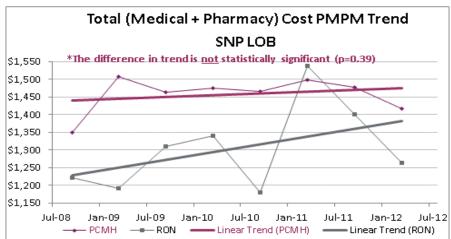


Results by Line of Business











Current Healthcare Delivery/Payment Models

Initial Hypothesis on Prioritization of Provider Engagement and Payment Models

Lower P4P Centers of **Excellence** Medical Homes **Degree of Difficulty** CI/ACO "Products" **Bundled Case** eBay for Rates Healthcare Global **Payment** Admin Integration Uniform Hospital Pay for **Pricing** Higher Outcomes Lower

Degree of Impact: Potential effect on bending the cost curve in 3-5

Degree of Impact

Higher

Degree of Difficulty: Ability to implement based on provider environment, historical relationships, and existing capabilities

Rationale - Preliminary Hypothesis

- Medical Homes: Strong support and emerging evidence around impact; potential to leverage existing pilots and scale up rapidly
- Centers of Excellence: Superior outcome and cost profile for selected high-cost Diseases and procedures; opportunity to explore providers outside market
- Disease/Procedure-Based "Products": Increasing adoption and evidence of potential impact on cost curve; may be selectively implemented with handful of providers
 - Accountable Care Organizations: Increased popularity and visibility in reform proposals; potential to facilitate coordination
- Admin Integration: Potential to reduce back-office complexity; will require technology and infrastructure to facilitate integration
- Mature P4P: various P4P programs implemented with limited impact: opportunity to
- optimize existing programs to generate more incremental savings and avoid excess administration
- Pay for Outcomes: Greater potential for cost savings than P4P however, difficulty in developing outcomes-based measurement
- Bundled Case Rates: Some pilots being implemented with varying levels of impact; requires EBM, case rates and episodes of care, and underlying infrastructure/systems
- Global Payments: Potential to deliver significant savings; raises concerns on capitation; relatively challenging given fragmented nature of NH provider environment
- **eBay for Healthcare:** Market sets the price for highly elective procedures; however, limited enabling infrastructure at present; may lead to reduced health plan role in the future
- Uniform Hospital Pricing: May significantly cut delivery costs; however, potential policy issues from previous implementation; may also minimize provider discount advantage



Shared Savings Overview

Current State

- First gain share July 2011
- Six groups in Share Savings (93,635 members)

Strategy

- Redefine payment methods based on increase quality, decreasing overall cost of care, increase member satisfaction
- Strong physician leadership, engagement and focus on MER (total cost of care) quality and revenue



Shared Savings

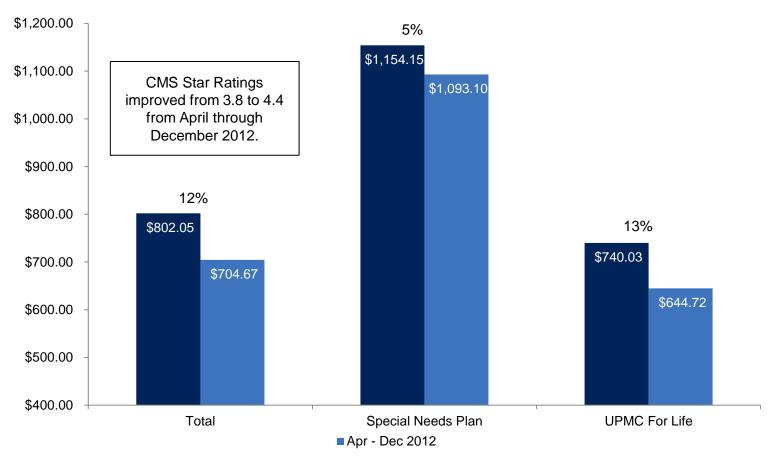
Case Example

- Family practice group; original adopter PCMH (2008)
- ~ 1400 Medicare Advantage members
- Shared Savings April 2012



Case Study: Shared Savings

Shared Savings Expense Comparison April - December



Based on claims incurred April - December and paid through January 31, 2013.



"Moving into the next century, the most important breakthroughs will being in the form of clinical *process* innovation rather than clinical *product* improvement...the next big advances in health care will be the development of protocols for delivering patient care across health care settings over time."

J.D. Kleinke, *The Bleeding Edge*



