



Creating a Value-Driven Health Care Delivery System: Quality and Outcomes Do and Will Matter



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Agenda

- Level-setting: Key Concepts from Healthcare's Current State
- Working Example: Transportation, the New York State Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program and the Finger Lakes Performing Provider System (FLPPS)
- Q&A

Level-setting

Key concepts from healthcare's current state:

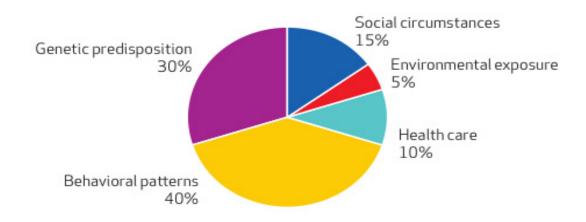
- Social Determinants of Health
- The Triple AIM
- Value-based reimbursement
- Rapid implementation of Health Information Technology (HIT)
- Integrated Delivery Systems

Social Determinants of Health

Social Factors Contributing to Health Outcomes

EXHIBIT 1

Proportional Contributions of Contributing Factors to Premature Death



SOURCE J. Michael McGinnis, Pamela Williams-Russo, and James R. Knickman, "The Case for More Active Policy Attention to Health Promotion," *Health Affairs* 21, no. 2 (2002): 78–93.

"Health Policy Brief: Community Development and Health," Health Affairs, November 10, 2011 http://www.healthaffairs.org/healthpolicybriefs/

Social Determinants of Health



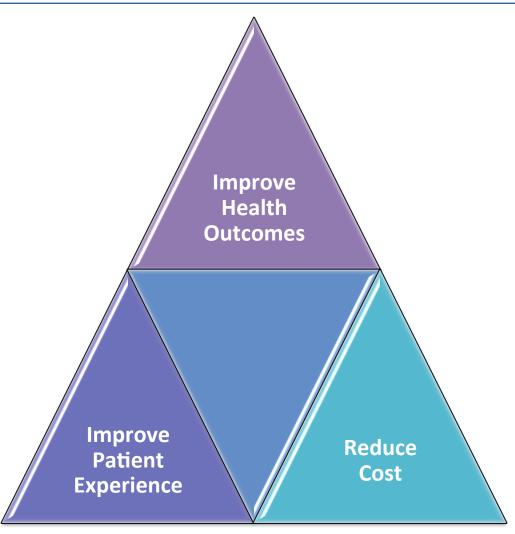
Why it matters

- Transportation is a Social Determinant of Health
 - Transport to health care services
 - Transport to social support

- Mobility is a Social Determinant of Health
 - Understanding a person's patterns of mobility can help inform all patient interactions
 - Better Referrals and Care Management
 - Restricted Mobility Due to Social Environment, such as Neighborhood Violence

The Triple Aim

The Triple Aim



Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement



Why it matters

The Triple Aim offers a the common principals for collective focus and impact:

- Is your intervention leading to improved health?
- Is your intervention ALSO cost-effective?
- Would a patient ALSO confirm that your intervention provided a positive experience?

Value-Based Reimbursement

From Volume to Value



Fee-for Service Reimbursement:

Reimbursement tied to **volume** (per individual)

Quality not rewarded

Collaboration/integration not valued

No shared financial risk

Value-Based Reimbursement:

Reimbursement tied to value, quality and efficiency

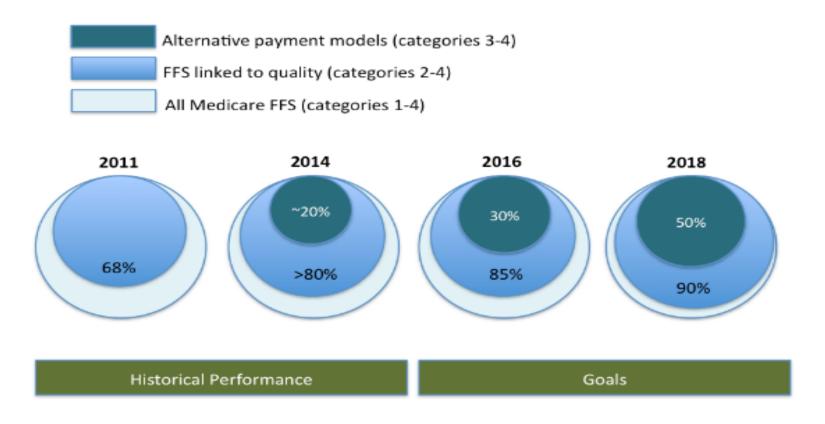
Payment to manage a **population**

Shared accountability

IT core to strategy



Medicare's Move to Value Based Payment



Source: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2015

Why it matters

- Transportation is a potentially high-value asset
- Transportation Providers must look beyond volume to the <u>value</u> of transportation services provided

The ability to define the value of transportation services, in terms of both cost and benefit, will determine how successful transportation providers are in navigating value-based payment.

Example

Traditional Fee for Service:

Volume of Services Provided

- Cost of Ride
- Number of Rides

Value Based Payment: Cost

Potential Cost Associated with Limited Access to Transportation Services

- Cost of missed appointments
- Cost of poor outcome due to missed appointment
- Cost of inappropriate utilization due to poor outcomes

Value-Based Payment: Benefit

Potential Benefit Associated with the Provision of Transportation Services

- Improved access to primary care, prevention and chronic disease management services
- Improved clinical outcomes due to appropriate use of primary care
- Reduction in high-cost service utilization (e.g. Emergency Department/Inpatient Admissions)

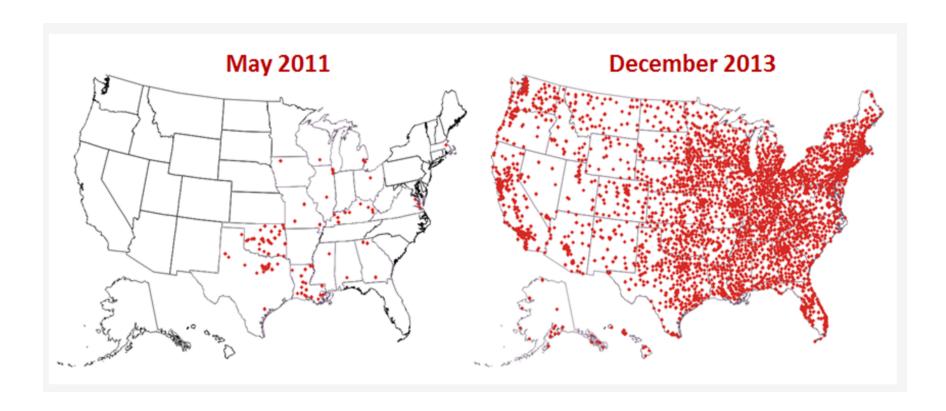
Health Information Technology

The Promise of HIT

Investments in Health Information Technology will ensure:

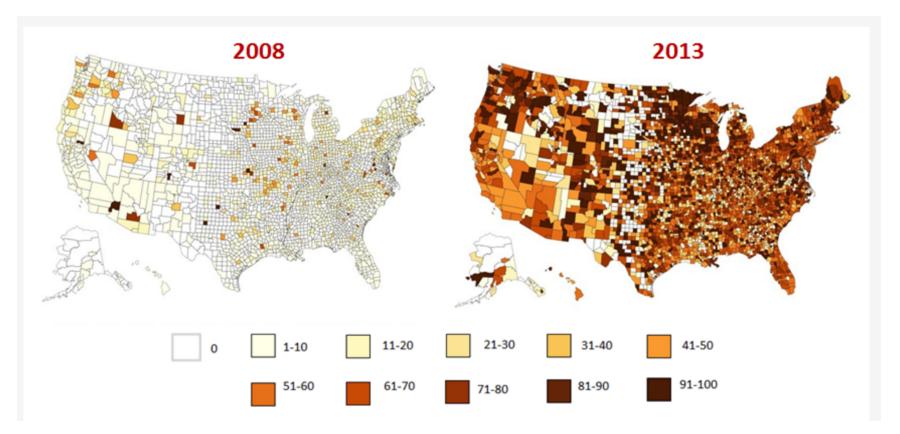
- The RIGHT INORMATION
- Gets to the RIGHT PERSON
- In the RIGHT PLACE
- At the RIGHT TIME
- In the RIGHT WAY
- At the RIGHT COST

Hospital Adoption of Electronic Health Records



Dashboard.healthit.gov, 2013

Physician e-RX through an EHR



Dashboard.healthit.gov, 2013

Key Result: DATA

- Big Data: Big Data is defined as the sophisticated and rapid analysis of massive amounts of diverse information.
 - Patterns and Trends in data to identify services with the highest costbenefit
 - Population Based
 - Predictive Analytics

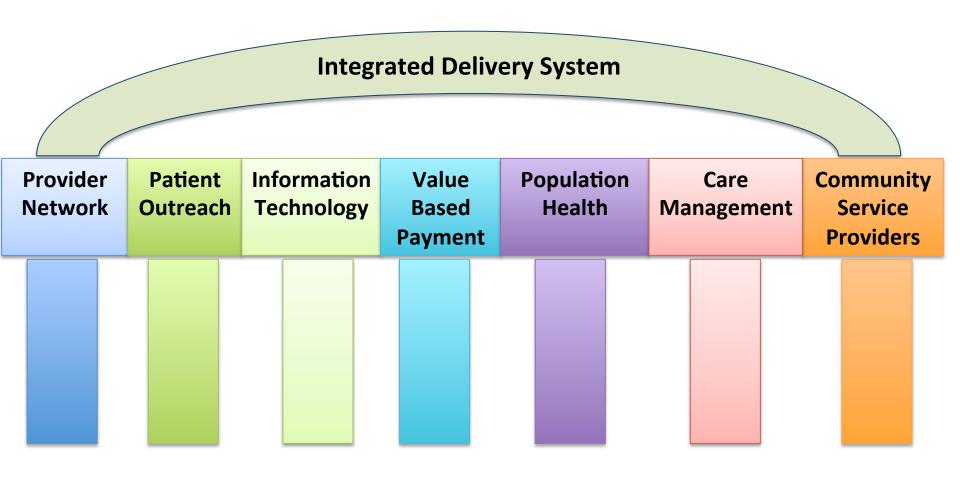
- Long Data: Long Data is data that tracks individual health over time and allows patients and their providers to see patterns and trends.
 - Longitudinal Health Record
 - Person(s) based
 - Tie provision of service to outcomes

Why it matters

- Transportation data needs to be included in healthcare's Big Data revolution to be analyzed appropriately.
 - Claims (Today)
 - Individual access to transportation services
 - Closed-loop referral and use of transportation services (including public transport)
 - Transport to non-medical services Use of transportation needs to be documented in longitudinal health record and tied to outcomes.
- Leverage data to create Value Statement

Integrated Delivery Systems

Key Pillars of an Integrated Delivery System



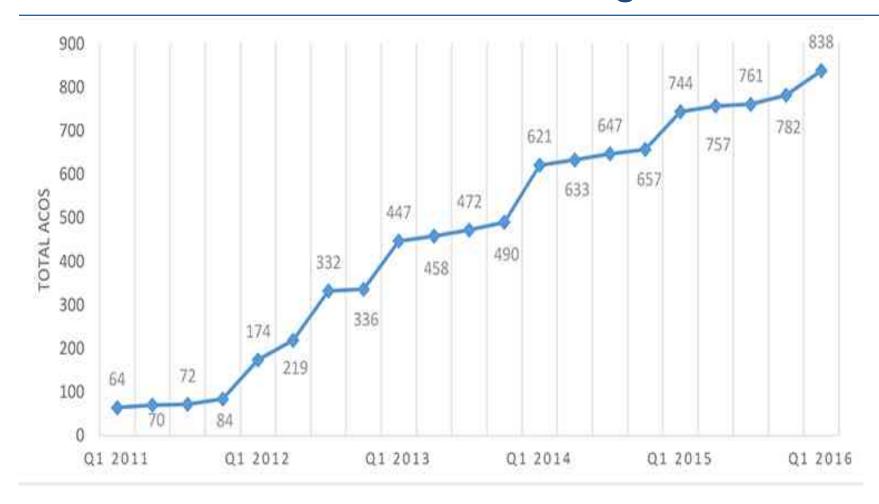
Integrated Delivery Systems

Integrated Delivery Systems (IDS) are a potential cure for systematic fragmentation that adversely impacts quality, costs and outcomes. (Enthoven, 2009)

Examples of Integrated Delivery Systems

- Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
- Accountable Health Communities (AHCs)
- Performing Provider Systems (PPSs)
- Some Independent (Individual) Practice Associations (IPA)
- Some Large Health Systems that span the Continuum of Care

Growth in Accountable Care Organizations



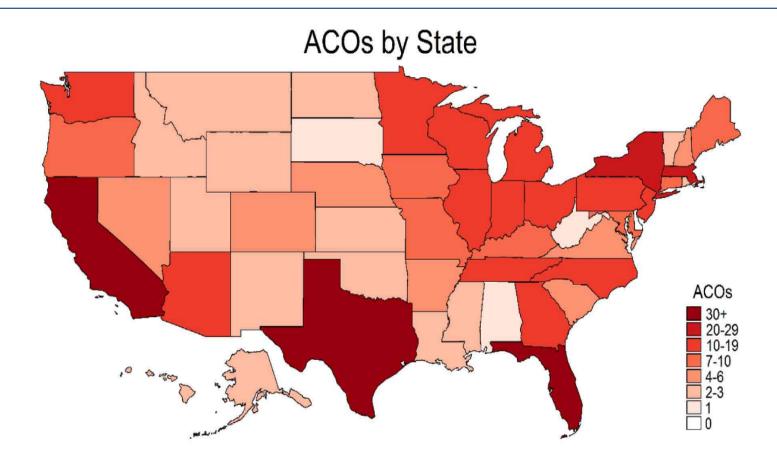
Source: Muhlestein and McClellan, *Accountable Care Organizations in 2016: Private and Public-Sector Growth in the Dispersion.* Health Affairs. April 21, 2016.

Accountable Care Organization Sponsoring Entity



Source: Muhlestein and McClellan, *Accountable Care Organizations in 2016: Private and Public-Sector Growth in the Dispersion.* Health Affairs. April 21, 2016

Accountable Care Organizations by State



Source: Muhlestein and McClellan, *Accountable Care Organizations in 2016: Private and Public-Sector Growth in the Dispersion.* Health Affairs. April 21, 2016

Medicaid Accountable Care Organizations

As of October 2014, Medicaid Programs in 12 States Are Sponsoring 59 ACOs with More Planned



ACO: Accountable Care Organization

^{*}ACOs only include pediatric Medicaid populations

[&]quot;These models include programs that reward providers for high-quality and low-cost care (e.g., patient-centered medical home).

Note: This map was created using publicly available information. The actual number of Medicaid ACOs may vary depending on criteria used to deline an ACO contract.

From Collaboration to Integration

Collaborate Plan Design Integrate

Our future success will be defined by our ability to collaborate, anticipate, plan, design and integrate systems, in new and innovative ways.

Why it matters

- There is a place for transportation within integrated networks.
- Potential Path to Integration:
 - Collaborate on common goals and objectives
 - Digitize and collect data
 - Develop a common ground and common language
 - Draft value-statement
 - Become embedded in system redesign
 - Be prepared for ongoing evaluation and improvement

Example: Transportation, **NYS Delivery System Reform Incentive** Payment Program, and the Finger Lakes Performing **Provider System**

2011: NYS Creates the Medicaid Redesign Team

Governor's Vision for Reform

"It is of compelling public importance that the State conduct a fundamental restructuring of its Medicaid program to achieve measurable improvement in health outcomes, sustainable cost control and a more efficient administrative structure." - Governor Andrew M. Cuomo, January 5, 2011

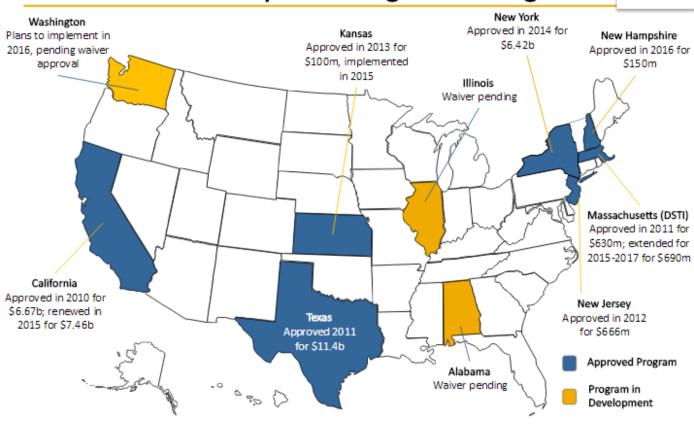
2014: NYS Received as 1115 Waiver from CMS

Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment Program

- \$8 Billion in Medicaid Funds, over 5 years, to Implement Projects aimed at Radical Transformation of the NYS Medicaid Delivery System
- Opportunity to Prepare for System-Wide Transformation via Regional Collaboration between Health Systems and Community-Based Providers and Agencies
- Overarching Objectives of DSRIP in NYS:
 - Improve Clinical Outcomes
 - Reduce Avoidable Hospital Use by 25% over 5 Years
 - Achieve Triple Aim: Reduce Costs, Improve Patient Experience and Improve Patient Outcomes

DSRIP Nationwide

Seven States are Implementing DSRIP Programs



Sources: Kalser Family Foundation, 2015. Key Themes from Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment Walvers in 4 States. http://kff.ors/medicaid/issue-brief/bee-bemes-from-delivery-walen-reform-incentive-payment-drip-walvers-in-d-states [; America's Essential-hospitals.org/wp.content/uploads/2014/02/FINAL DSRIP Presentation 12 17.pdf; Department of Health and Human Services, 2015. https://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid.CHIP Program Information/By_Topics/Walvers/1115/downloads/ca/medi-cai 2020/ca-medi-cai 2020-ca-pdf; New York: http://www.health.my.gov/health.care/medicaid/redesign/dsrip/

Integrated Delivery Systems in NYS DSRIP

Performing Provider Systems (PPS)

- 25 across NYS
- Not-for profit entities
- Largely hospital-owned
- Network of Medical and Behavioral Healthcare Providers, Social Service Providers and Community-Based Organizations
- Implement DSRIP-specific projects
- Collectively accountable for significant, measurable improvements in clinical outcomes, system utilization, population health and patient experience



Finger Lakes Performing Provider System

 13 Counties - Allegany, Cayuga, Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates

1.5M Population

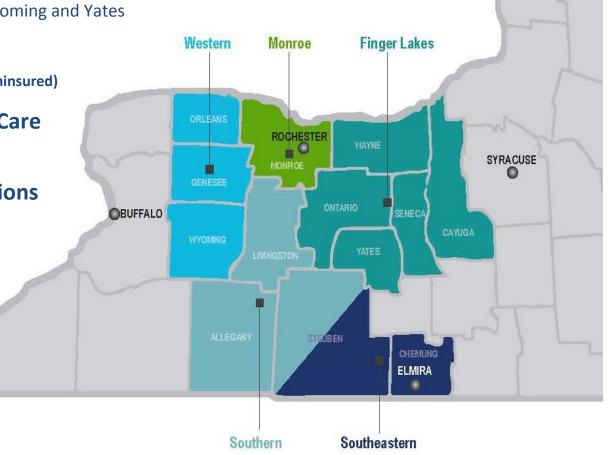
413,289 Lives (incl 100K uninsured)

 5 Naturally Occurring Care Networks (NOCNs)

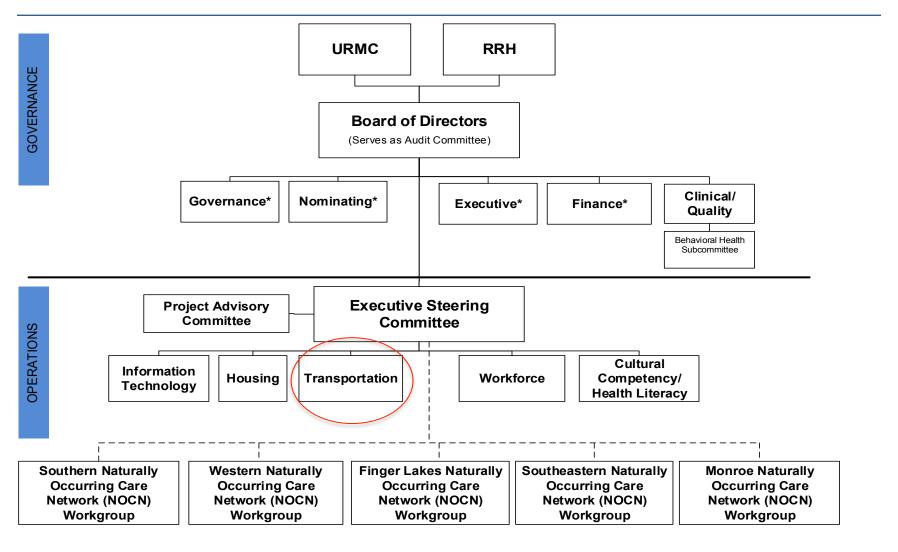
600 Partner Organizations

- 28 Hospitals
- 3,000 Providers
 Primary Care,
 SNF, Hospice,
 Specialists,

Pharmacies, etc.



Governance Structure



^{* -} Indicates Board Committee



Finger Lakes Performing Provider System's Transportation Committee

Goal:

Support Project-Level Transportation Mitigation Strategies and Individual Partners Struggling with Transportation-Related Issues

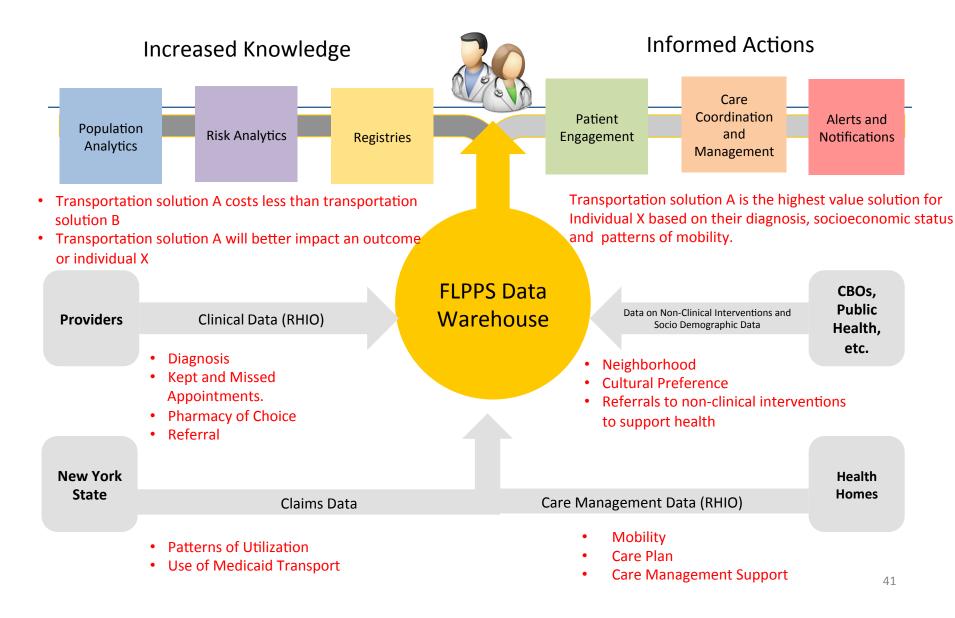
Strategies

- Define Challenges by County and Identify Solutions with Input and Endorsement by Regional NOCN Workgroups
- Share and Initiate Best Practices
- Patient Education Regarding Transportation



The FLPPS Integrated Delivery System

- DSRIP Project 2.a.i: Creating an Integrated
 Delivery System Focused on Evidence Based
 Medicine and Population Health
 Management
- Cornerstone of FLPPS DSRIP Implementation
- Creates foundation for
 - Collective performance
 - Shared accountability
 - Value-based reimbursement



Lessons Learned to Date

- Challenge to maintain focus on transportation in the midst of widespread delivery system redesign
- Mobility is not well documented or recognized as a cultural preference
- Existing data systems underdeveloped or hidden behind layers of red tape.

Key Takeaways

- Transportation as a recognized asset within Integrated Delivery Systems (IDSs)
 - Participate in system redesign projects
- Connect to IDS Data Environment
 - Regional Health Information Organization
 - Receive and track referrals in digital environments
- Create a value-proposition
 - Monitor health outcomes tied to programs and interventions
 - Identify high-value programs
- Inclusion in value-based payment design and implementation

Q and A

Contact Information

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Thank you!