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Developing a Department of Practice Transformation

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AMGA
March 16, 2013

Part I – Robert Brenner, MD, MMM, CMO

- Brief Overview of Summit Medical Group
- A New Economic Model
- Large Multispecialty Group Approach
- Organizational Requirements
- Organizational Challenges

Part II – Jamie Reedy, MD, MPH, Medical Director of Practice Transformation

- Goals of Department of Practice Transformation
- Departmental Responsibilities and Resources
- Departmental Challenges
- Overview of Projects
- Specific Examples



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Part I

Organizational Change



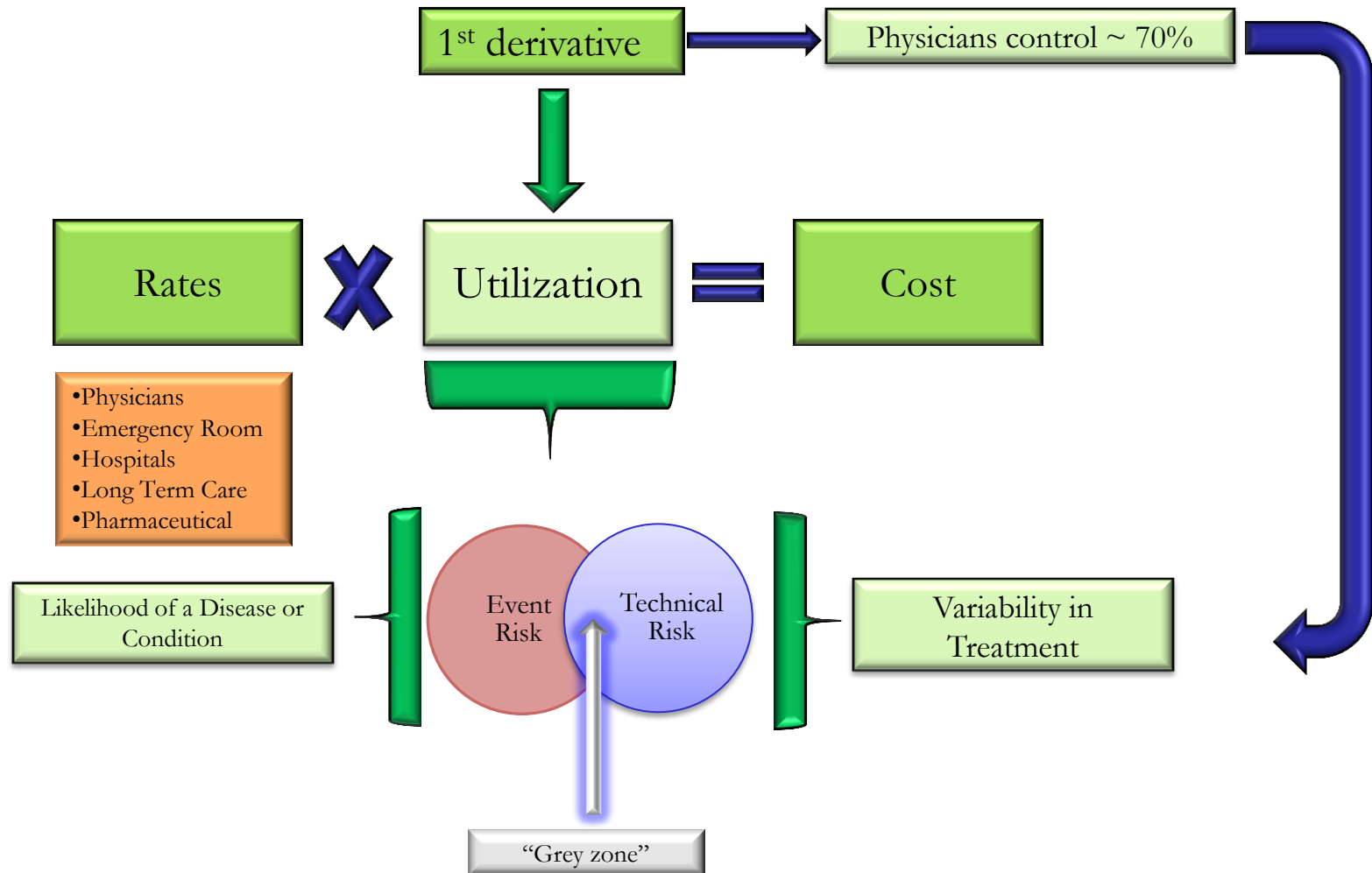
Summit Medical Group

- Began in 1929 in Summit, NJ
- Location:
 - Central NJ
 - 22+ sites throughout 5 counties
 - 250,000 sq. ft. main campus
- Services:
 - 340+ Providers (240 Physicians, 100 midlevels/other)
 - 70 different specialties
 - Diagnostics: Lab, X-ray
 - UCC, ASC
- Governance
 - For Profit
 - Physician Owned
 - Physician Leadership
- Key Statistics:
 - Manage 200,000+ Patients with 70,000+ visits/month
 - Collections projected to be \$300M in 2013
- Growth
 - 60+ physicians per year
 - 250,000 sq. ft. in three major hubs under development

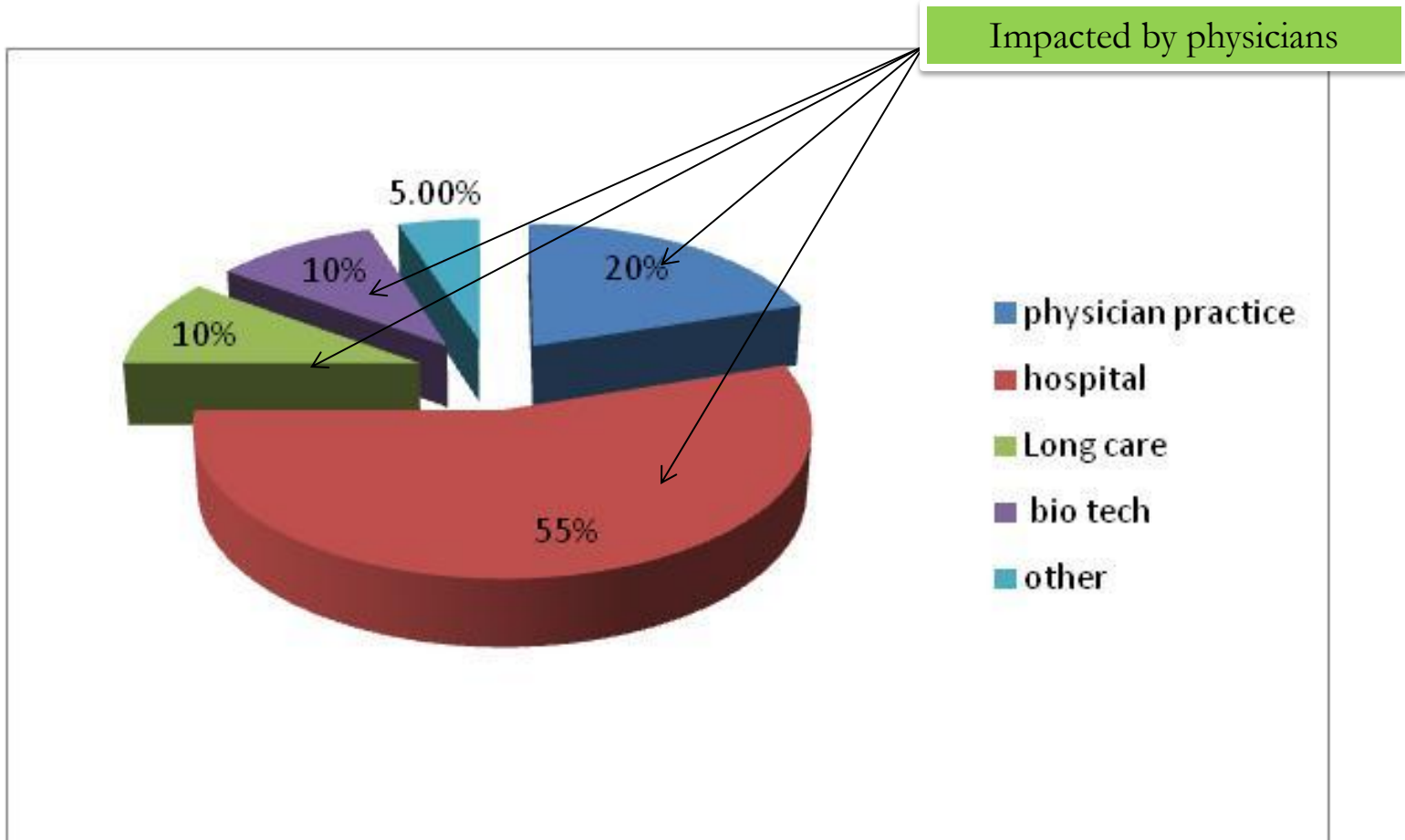
A New Economic Model

From Fee For Service to Demonstrating Value

The Current “Economics” of Healthcare



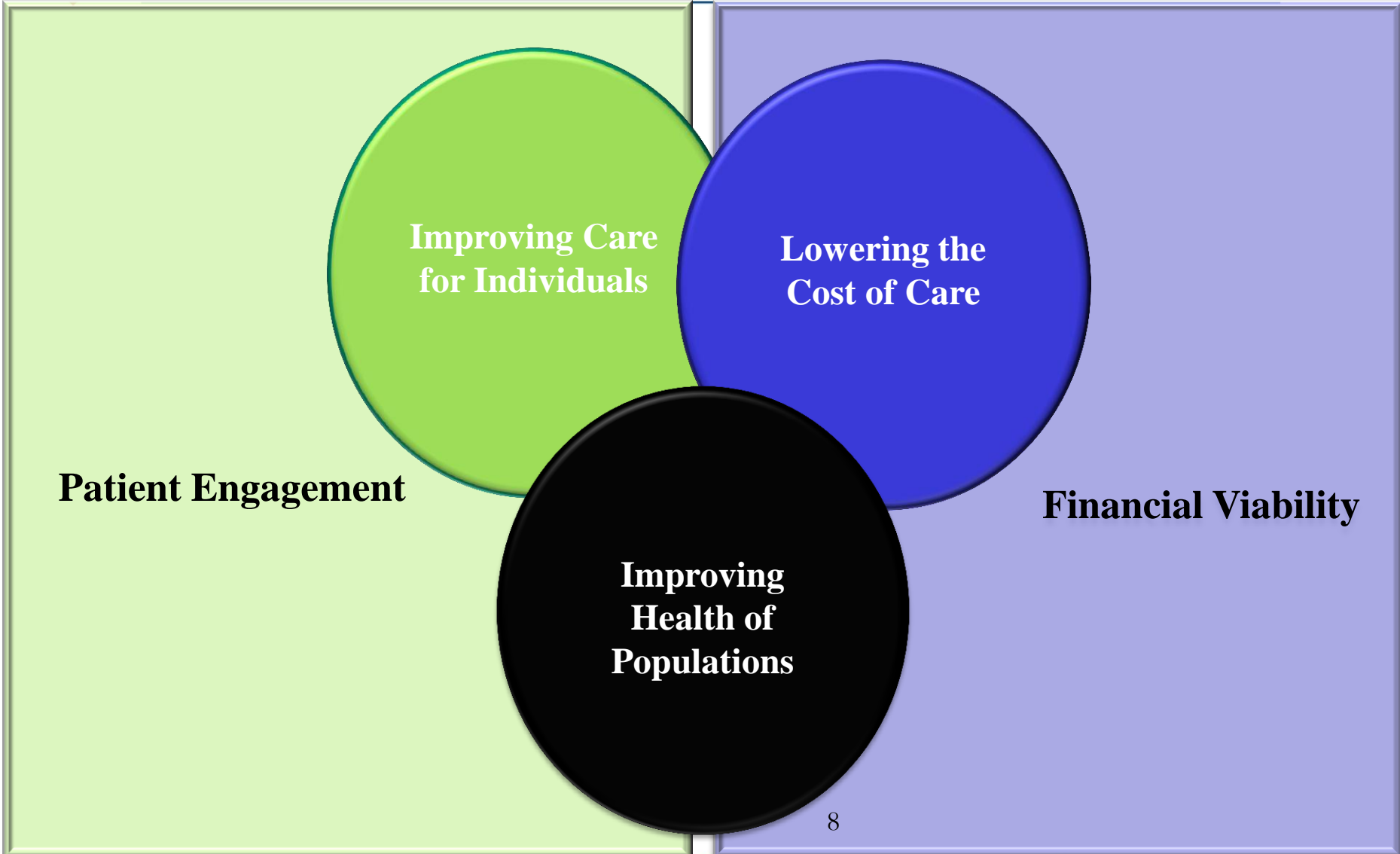
Healthcare Cost Distribution



Physicians impact > 70% of Healthcare costs!



Donald Berwick's Triple AIM



**Improving Care
for Individuals**

**Lowering the
Cost of Care**

**Improving
Health of
Populations**

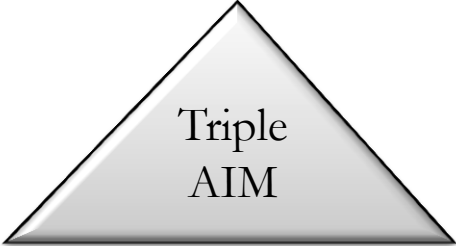
Patient Engagement

Financial Viability



Value-Based Contracting

$$\text{Value} = \text{Quality} \div \text{Cost}$$



AIM #1: Reduced Spending

AIM #2: Improved Care for Individuals

AIM #3: Better Health for Populations

If Lower Costs ?



Benchmark



Risk is Shifting from Insurers to the Providers of Health Care

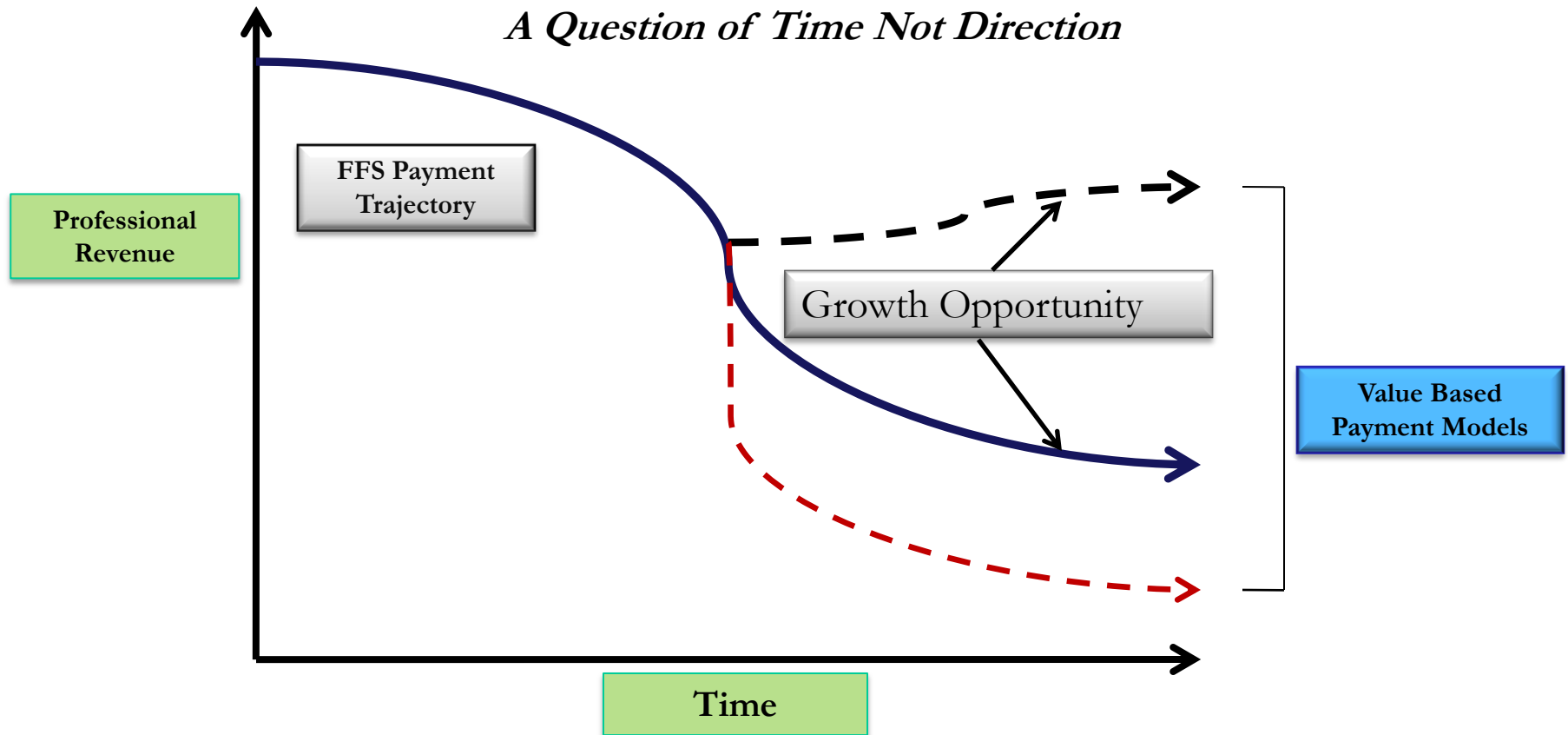


Emergence of Value-Based Contracting

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services and Commercial Variations

- One Sided Shared Savings (Upside Only)
- Two Sided Shared Savings (Both Upside/Downside)
- Full Risk Contracts (i.e. CMS Pioneer Program)
- Patient-Centered Medical Home
- Bundled Payments (Devices/Meds/Rehab)

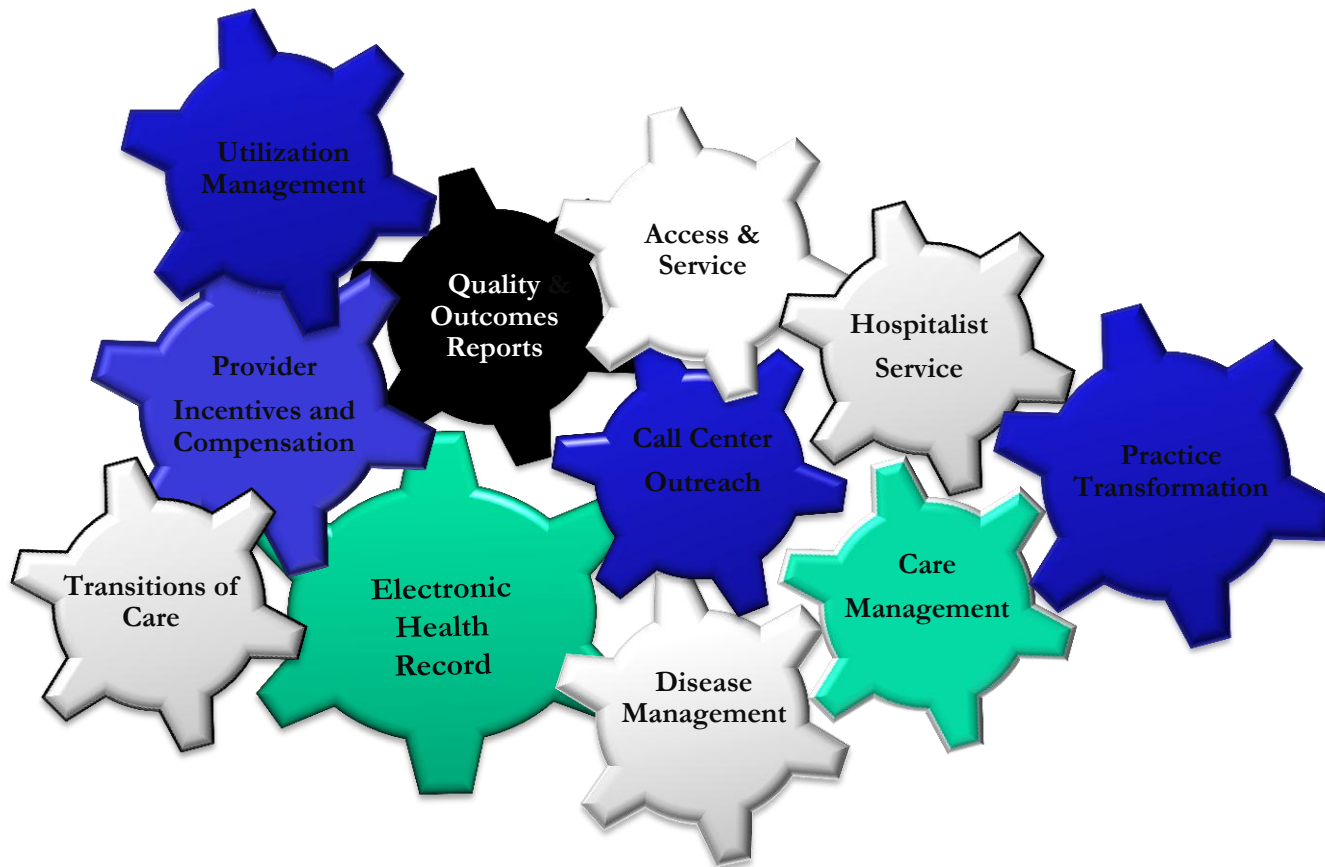
A New Economic Model



Large Multispecialty Group Approach

Integrated Care

Managing Value as an Organizational *Core Competency!*



Essential Human Resources

- Medical Director of Practice
Transformation/Clinical IT Champion
- Clinical Manager of Care Management
- Medical Director and Manager of Quality
- Strong ties with IT Department
- Support from Training Department
- Support from Clinical Operations

Essential Infrastructure

- Information Technology
 - Electronic Health Record
 - Meaningful Use
 - Retrievable Data Fields
 - Query Tools
 - Data Warehouse and Analytics
 - Patient Portal/Mobile Contact
- Care Management/Population Health Management Tools
 - Risk Adjustment and Cost of Care Estimation
 - Care Management Registry; Identify gaps in care
 - Quality Dashboards
- Business Intelligence/Reports
 - Point of Care Reports: Drive comprehensive visits
 - Provider Summary Reports: Feedback for physicians is critical to behavior change.
 - Clinical Department vs. Group Outcomes on costs and quality
 - By Payer Contract/Program

Organizational Requirements

- Leadership – Setting the Vision
- Cultural Alignment
- Financial Investment
- Operational Alignment
- Readiness for Change
- Burning Platform

Organizational Challenges

- Developing a Population Health Strategy
- Competing Economic Models
- Change Management ↔ Culture
 - Communication
 - Pace of Change
 - Alignment of Internal Incentives
- Compensation Formula
- Department Silos
- EHR Implementation and Adoption



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Part II

A New Department



Requirements for Transformation Success

- Incentive: Reformed Payment Models
- Process: Care Management Strategy
- Tools: HIT



Department of Practice Transformation

- Department Mission
- Reasons for Developing a Separate Department
- Responsibilities
- Human Resources
- IT Resources
- Examples of Projects and Successes

Department Mission

- To support the provision of high-quality, evidence-based, patient-centered care.
- To prepare SMG to participate in value-based contracts.
- To reduce the overall cost of care for our population.
- To develop care management as a core competency.

Why A New Department?

- Nidus for all Transformation Efforts
- Visibility
- Internal and External Validation
- Transparency
- Financial Commitment
- Resource Allocation

Areas of Accountability

- Practice Redesign
- Payer Contract Requirements
- Care Management Program
- CMS Regulatory Compliance and Incentive Programs
- Clinical IT Solutions

Department Responsibilities

- Maintain and advance PCMH model in primary care.
- Standardize evidence-based clinical guidelines across primary care.
- Ensure success of value-based contracts:
 - Patient attribution
 - Quality metric measurement and reporting
 - Care management initiatives
 - Risk adjustment calculations

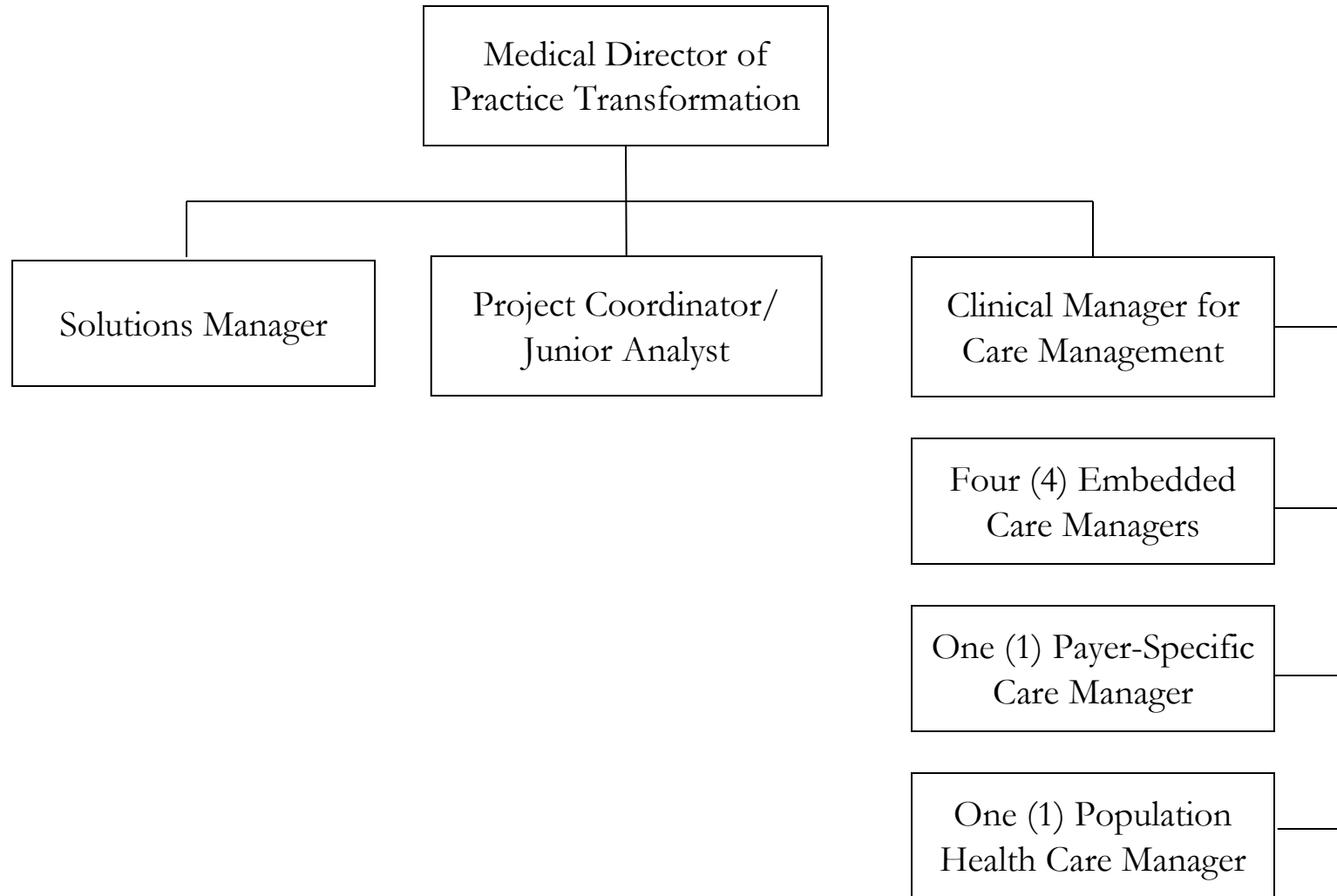
Department Responsibilities

- Clinical IT:
 - Advance use of EEHR
 - Align all requests for clinical customization
 - Facilitate discrete data collection
 - Develop data management solutions
 - Care management registry tool
 - Point-of-care tools
 - Clinical decision support to standardize care

Department Responsibilities

- Care Management:
 - Embedded and Remote Models
 - Education and Training of Care Managers
 - Care Plan Development
 - Transitions of Care – Inpatient and ER
- Disease Management:
 - Current focus on diabetes
 - High cost opportunities: CHF and COPD

Human Resources



- A Day in the Life:
 - Transitions of Care:
 - Hospital Discharges
 - ER Visits
 - Identify and Manage High-Risk Patients
 - Close Gaps in Care
 - Social Work-Type Interventions

Payer-Specific Care Manager

- A Day in the Life:
 - Transitions of Care
 - Daily Notices of Admission
 - Conference call with Payer's RN Case Manager
 - High-Risk Patient Review and Outreach
 - Close Gaps in Care
 - Outreach to PCPs

Risk Stratification

<p>LEVEL 6 CATASTROPHIC CARE</p>	<p>Does the patient have a catastrophic or complex condition in which his or her health may or may not be able to be restored? Problems: End Organ Damage, > 3 chronic diseases. Medications:: > 5 systemic, > 2 prescribing physicians. Functional: Severe, multiple falls, KPS ≤ 50, frailty, physiologic advanced age. Utilization: Frequent hospitalization, ED, urgent care, readmit within 30 days. Controlled: no. Terminal illness.</p>
<p>LEVEL 5 TERTIARY PREVENTION</p>	<p>Does the patient have multiple chronic diseases, significant risk factors, complications, and/or complex treatments? Problems: End Organ Damage, > 3 chronic diseases.. Medications:: > 5 systemic, > 2 prescribing physicians. Functional: Moderate, single fall, KPS 60 -70. Utilization: Single hospitalization, ED, urgent care. Controlled: yes.</p>
<p>LEVEL 4 SECONDARY PREVENTION</p>	<p>Does the patient have one or more chronic diseases, with significant risk factors, and is unstable or not at treatment goals? Problems: 1 - 3 chronic diseases. Medications: ≤ 5 systemic, ≤ 2 prescribing physicians. Functional: normal. Utilization: none. Controlled: no.</p>

Risk Stratification (cont'd.)

<p>LEVEL 3 SECONDARY PREVENTION</p>	<p>Does the patient have one or more chronic diseases, with significant risk factors, but is stable or at desired treatment goals? Problems: 1 - 3 chronic diseases. Medications: ≤ 5 systemic, ≤ 2 prescribing physicians. Functional: normal. Utilization: none. Controlled: yes.</p>
<p>LEVEL 2 PRIMARY PREVENTION</p>	<p>Is the patient healthy, but at risk for a chronic disease, or has other significant risk factors? Problems: pre diseases, pre diabetes, elevated BP, border line lipid, etc. Medications: none. Functional: normal. Utilization: none. Controlled: n/a.</p>
<p>LEVEL 1 PRIMARY PREVENTION</p>	<p>Is the patient healthy, with no chronic disease, or significant risk factors? Problems: none Medications: none. Functional: normal. Utilization: none. Controlled: n/a.</p>

Clinical IT Resources

- Allscripts Enterprise EHR (Jan 2003)
- CQS Clinical Quality Measures Dashboard
- Athena Practice Management (Oct 2011)
- Anodyne Reporting Tool
- Point-of-Care Tool for Primary Care (Jan 2010)
- Crimson Population Risk Management (March 2013)
- Crimson Care Registry (May 2013)



Key Initiatives

- Population Health Management
 - Centralized Care Management (Registries and Call Center)
 - Managing Preventive Health Process Metrics (Mammograms/Immunizations)
 - Managing Disease-Oriented Outcomes (DM – HbA1C)
- Hospitalist Program
 - Reduce LOS
 - Reduce Readmission Rate
 - Ensure Proper Documentation/Coding
 - Data and Information Analysts
- Transitions of Care Team
 - Geriatric Services
 - Rehabilitation Services
 - Care Management Team
 - TeleHealth
- Team-Based Primary Care (Patient- Centered Medical Home)
 - Embedded Care Coordinator
 - All Staff Functioning at the top of their Licenses
- Diseased-Based Care Management Centers
 - Chronic Diseases: DM/CHF/COPD/HTN – in development
 - High Severity: Breast Disease Center/ Anticoagulation Clinic



Successful Contract Negotiation

- Define Cost Calculation Methodologies
 - Risk Adjustment
 - Comparison Group : Market vs. Historical
 - Catastrophic Exclusions
- Define Patient Attribution Methodologies
 - Plurality of Visits
 - PCP vs. Specialist Visits
 - E&M Code Types
- Ensure Data Sharing Obligations – Claims Level Data is Essential!
- Define Quality, Utilization and Cost-of-Care Metrics
 - Benchmarks
 - Specific Metrics and Measurement Methodology
 - Process vs. Outcomes

Payer Pilots

- Demonstrating Value
 - PCMH Program
 - ACO 2-Year Pilot

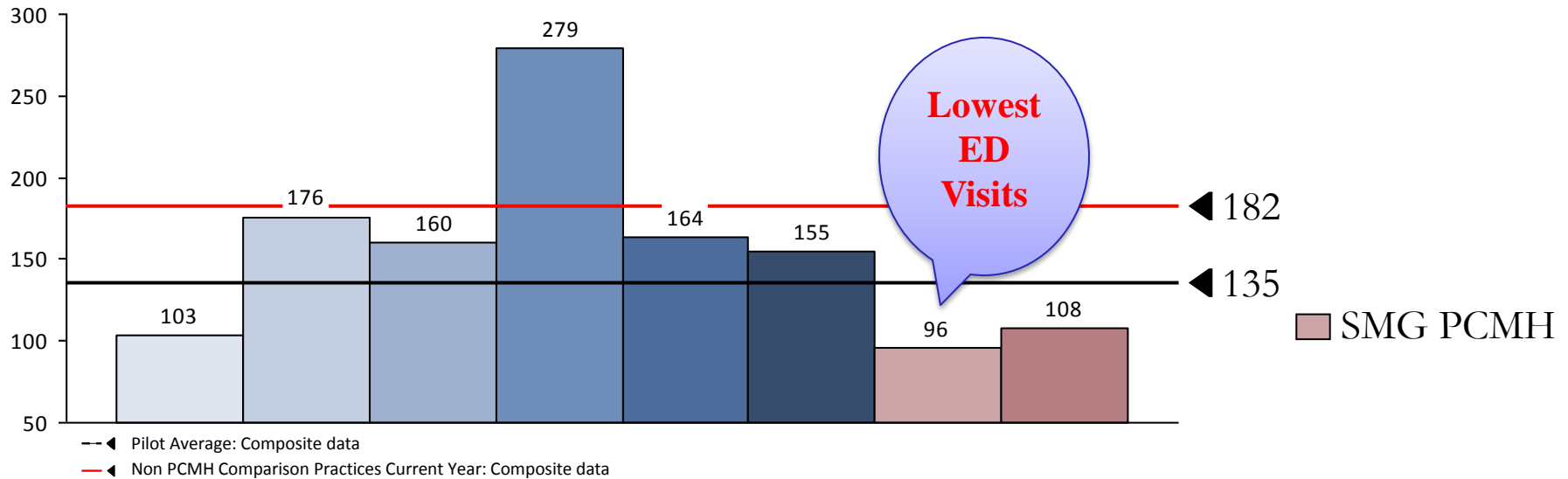


PCMH – ER Visits/1000

Pilot Level Practice Comparison

Incurred January 2011 - December 2011, paid through March 2012 vs. same timeframe in 2010

ER Visits/1000 By Practice



- Performance continues to be favorable across most practices.
- Pilot performance favorable compared to Non PCMH comparison practices’ composite performance.
- Milliman’s target for Well Managed – 86 ER Visits/1000.

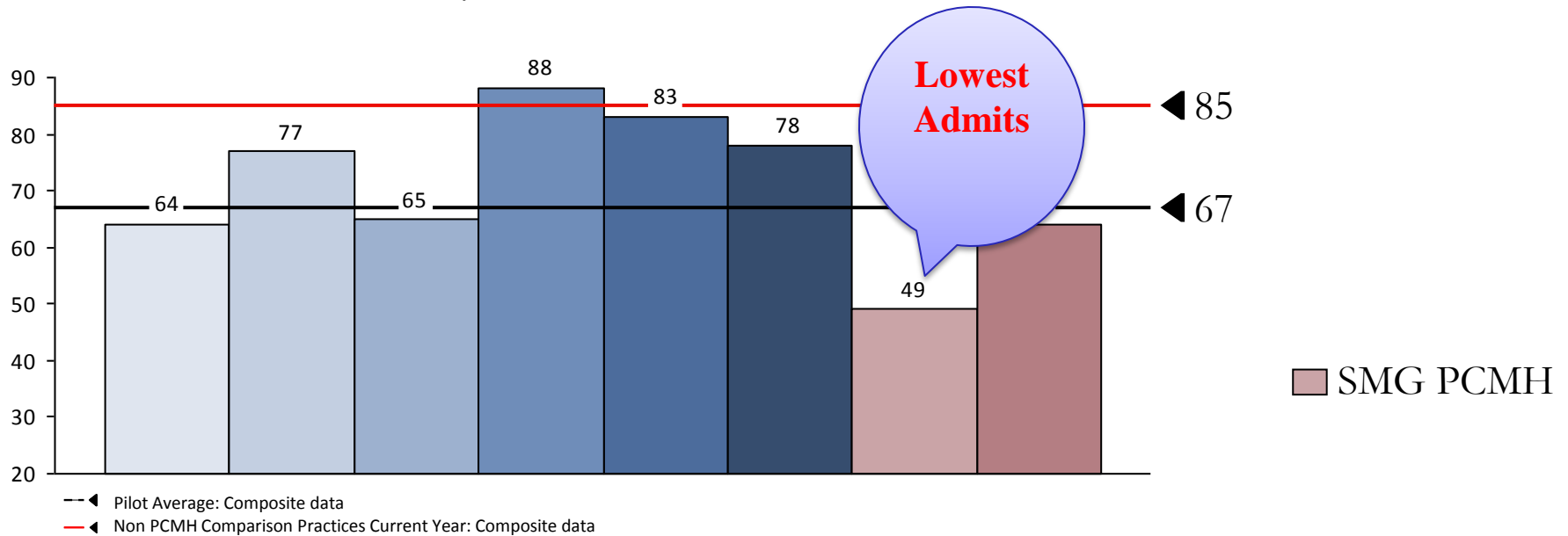


PCMH – IP Admits/000

Pilot Level Practice Comparison

Incurred January 2011 - December 2011, paid through March 2012 vs. same timeframe in 2010

IP Admits/1000 By Practice



- Composite performance decreased 3% when compared to pilot practices the previous year. Medicare Risk decreased 2% while commercial decreased of 7%.
- Pilot current year average vs. Non PCMH comparison practices current year reveals a 19% difference.
- Milliman’s target for Well Managed – 41 IP Admits/000.



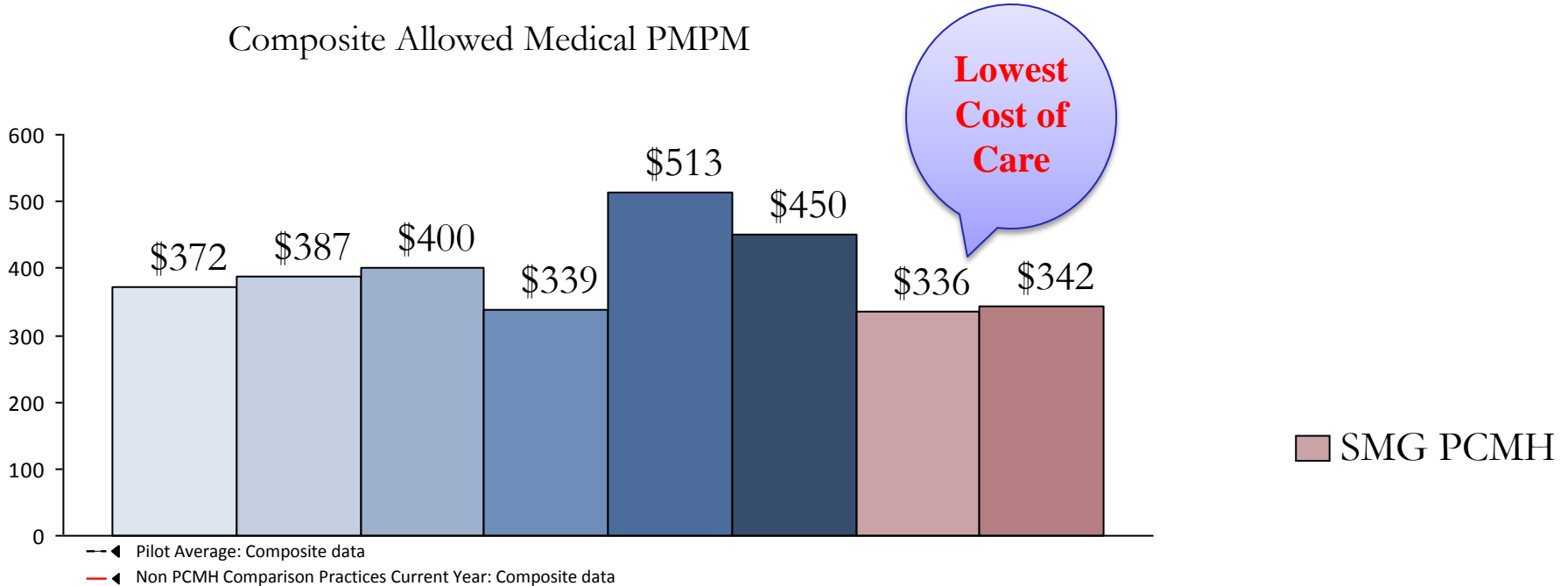
PCMH – Allowed Medical PMPM

Pilot Level Practice Comparison

Incurred January 2011 - December 2011, paid through March 2012 vs. same timeframe in 2010

PROPRIETARY

Composite Allowed Medical PMPM



- Composite average Allowed PMPM favorable compared to Non PCMH PMPM
- Practice average PMPM at \$382 compared to Non PCMH average of \$433
- Most efficient medical home at \$336 PMPM
- Medical home with greatest improvement opportunity at \$513 PMPM

Reporting based upon claims incurred January 2011 - December 2011 and paid January 2011 - March 2012. High cost claimants included.

Source: HHI Informatics

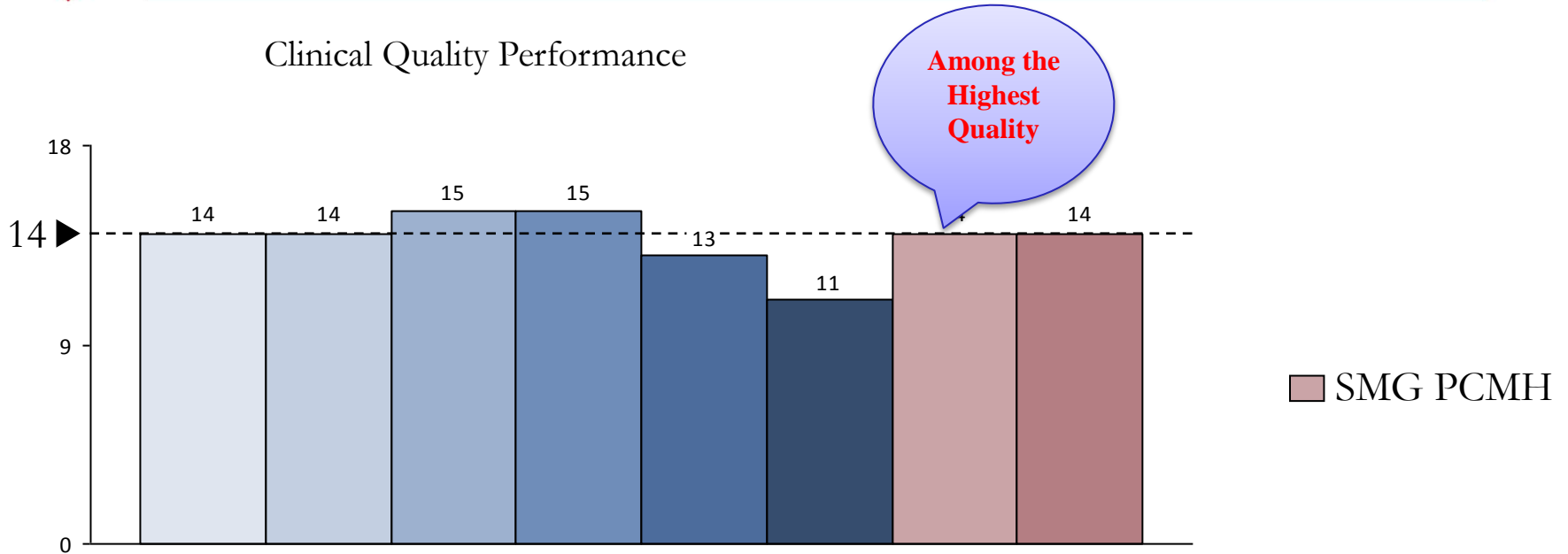


PCMH – Clinical Quality Performance

Pilot Level Practice Comparison

Incurred January 2011 - December 2011, paid through March 2012 vs. same timeframe in 2010

Clinical Quality Performance

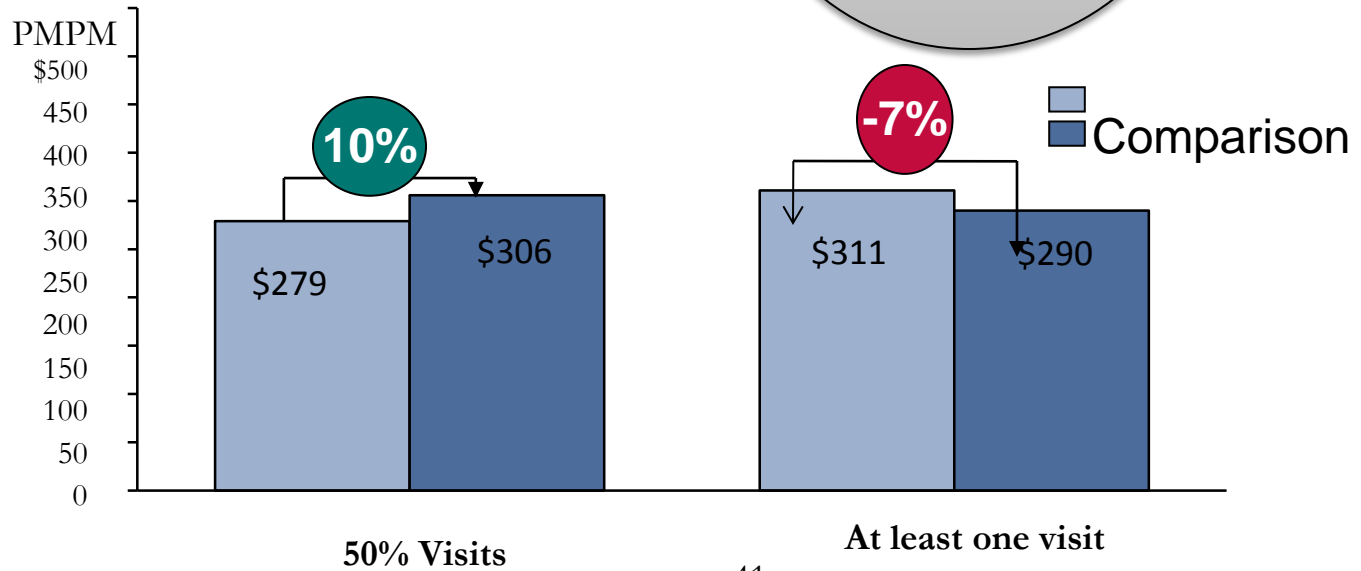
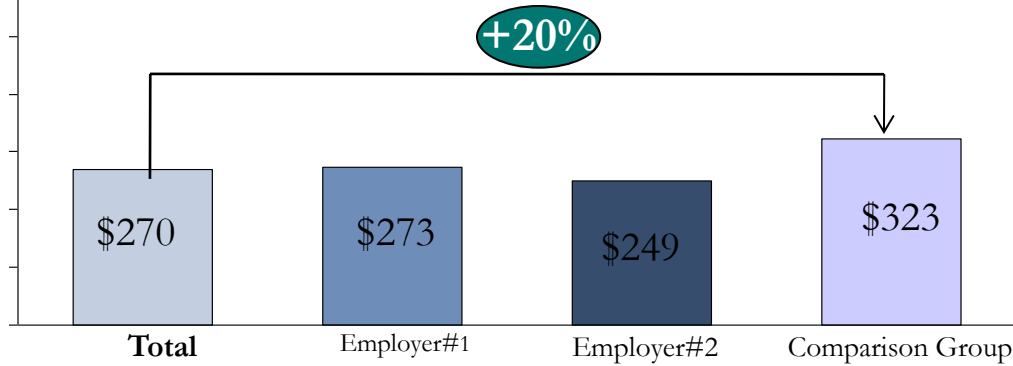


- Six practices met or exceeded quality threshold (14 out of 18 measures).
- Based upon administrative claims data paid through March 2012 and practice chart data and clinical exclusions shared throughout the program year.



2011 ACO Pilot

Risk Adjusted Allowed (PMPM)
Attributed Members -75% Visits



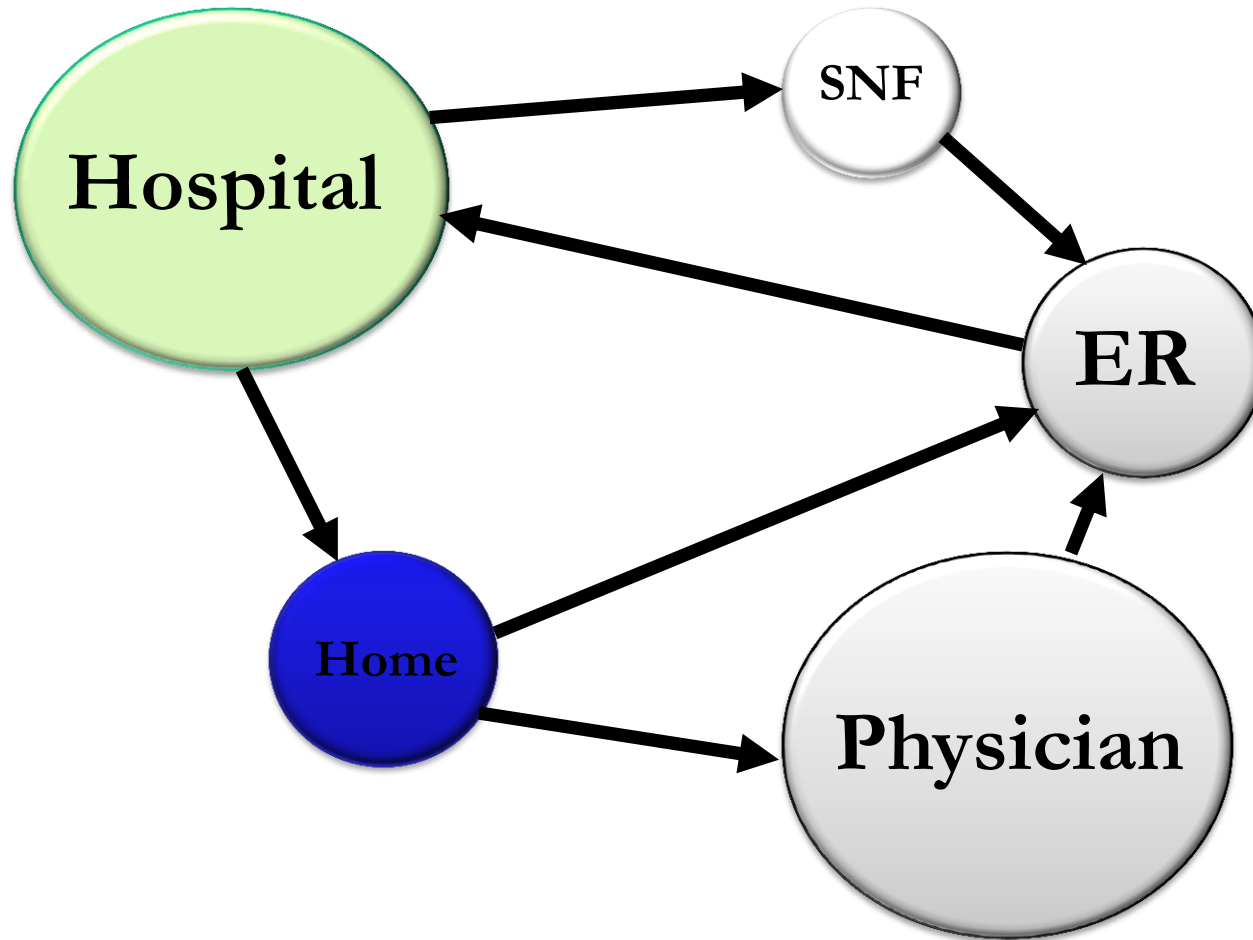


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Improving Transitions of Care

Programmatic Redesign and Workflow Changes

Circles of Unaccountability



Driven by disease exacerbations & gaps in communication, coordination ...

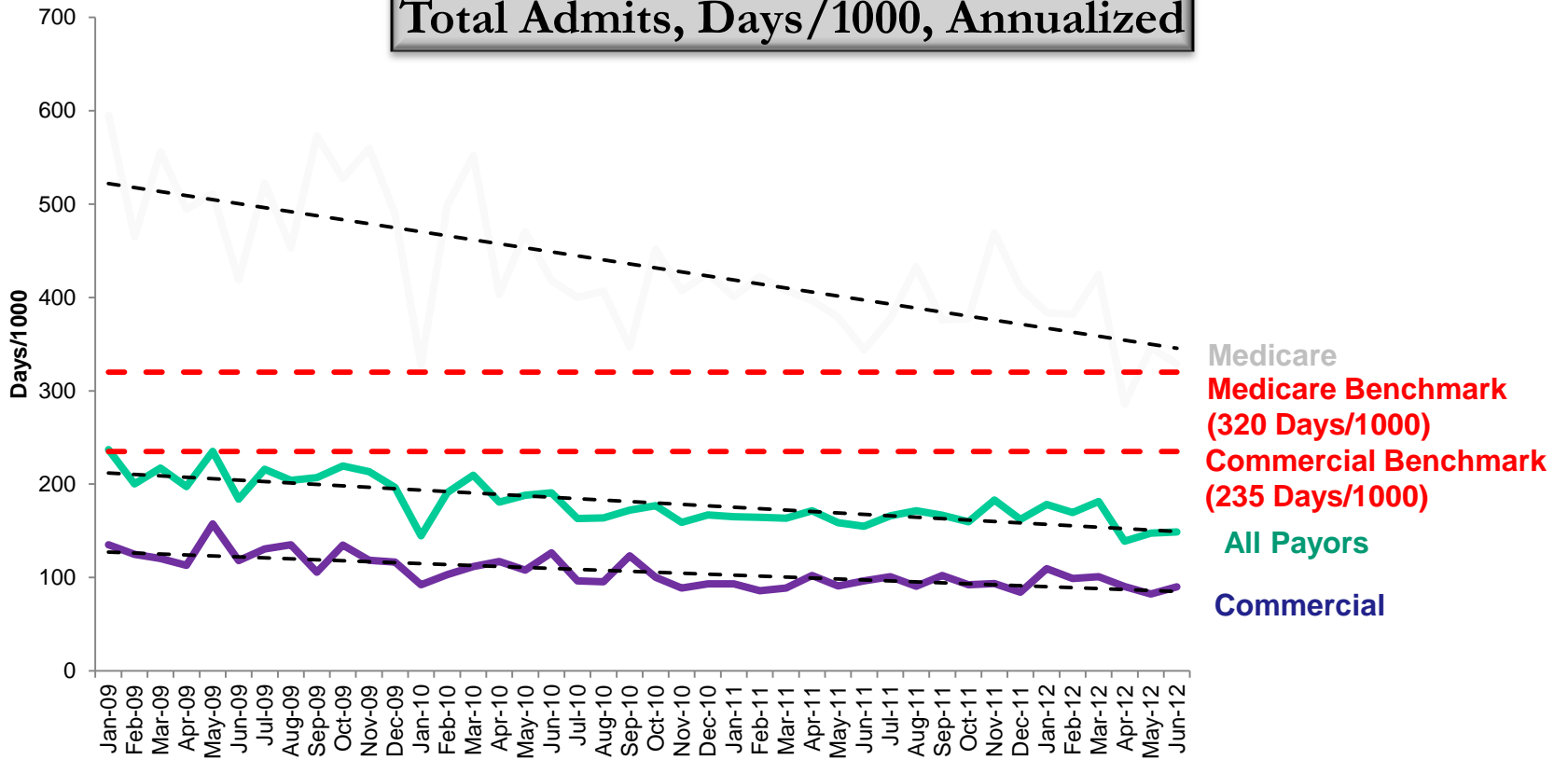
Elements of Redesign

- Goals:
 - Quality Patient Outcomes & Service
 - Quality Physician Services
 - Improved Communication between hospital and PCP
 - Lower Cost (Lower Admissions/Appropriate LOS/Lower Readmission Rate)
- Interventions
 - In-Sourced the Hospitalist Service
 - Midlevel Providers to Facilitate Admissions/Discharge/Communications
 - Inpatient Patient Advocate
 - Hospitalist Continuity of Care Model
 - Direct Admissions from Urgent Care Center (avoid the ED)
 - Alignment of Incentives
 - Risk Stratification
 - Care Management Team to Navigate High Risk Patients, Manage all Transitions
 - Home TeleHealth Program
 - Geriatrician/NP Home Visits
 - Rehabilitation Physician
 - Expand UCC Capacity (↘ Ambulatory Care Sensitive Visits)

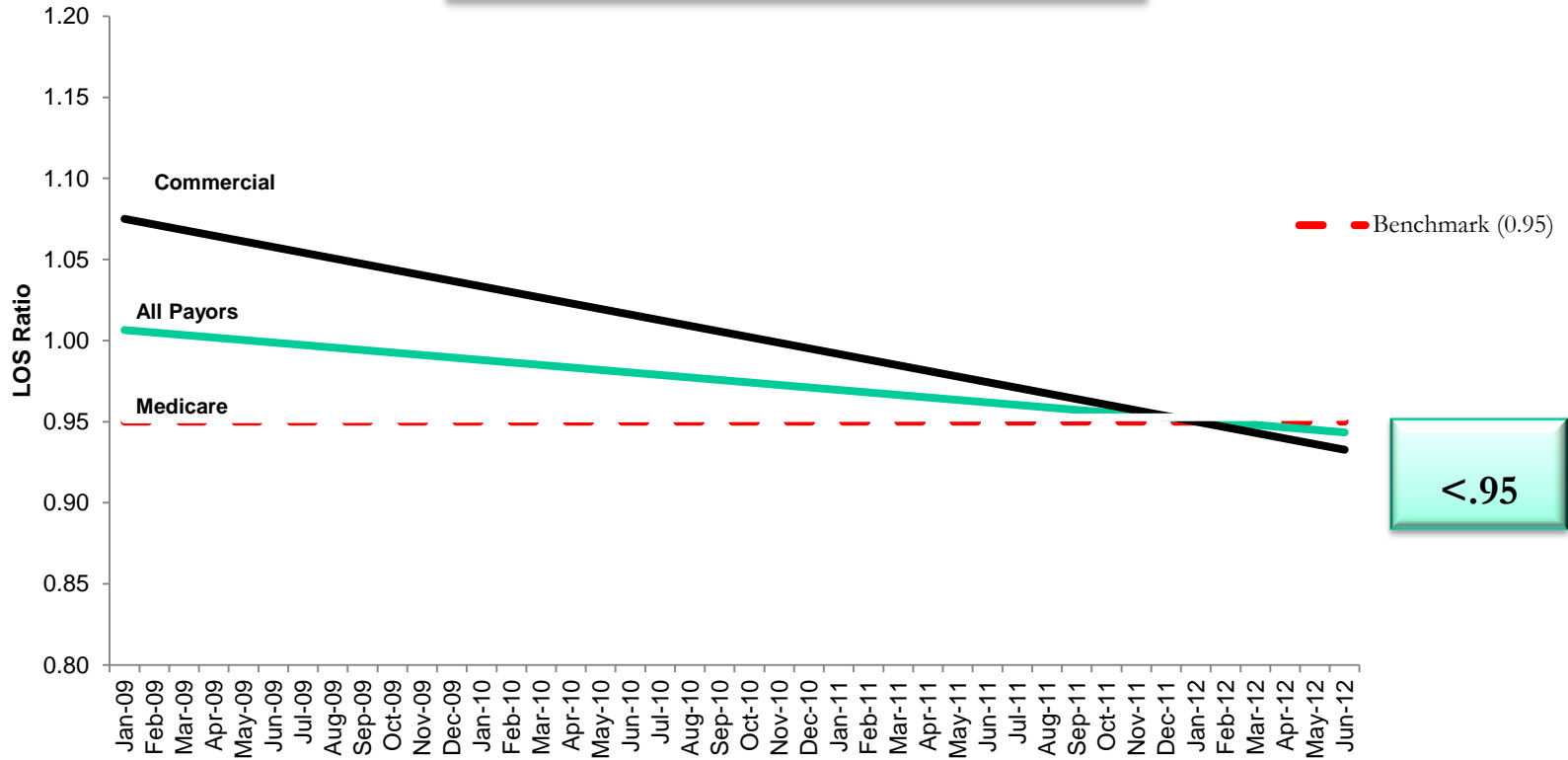


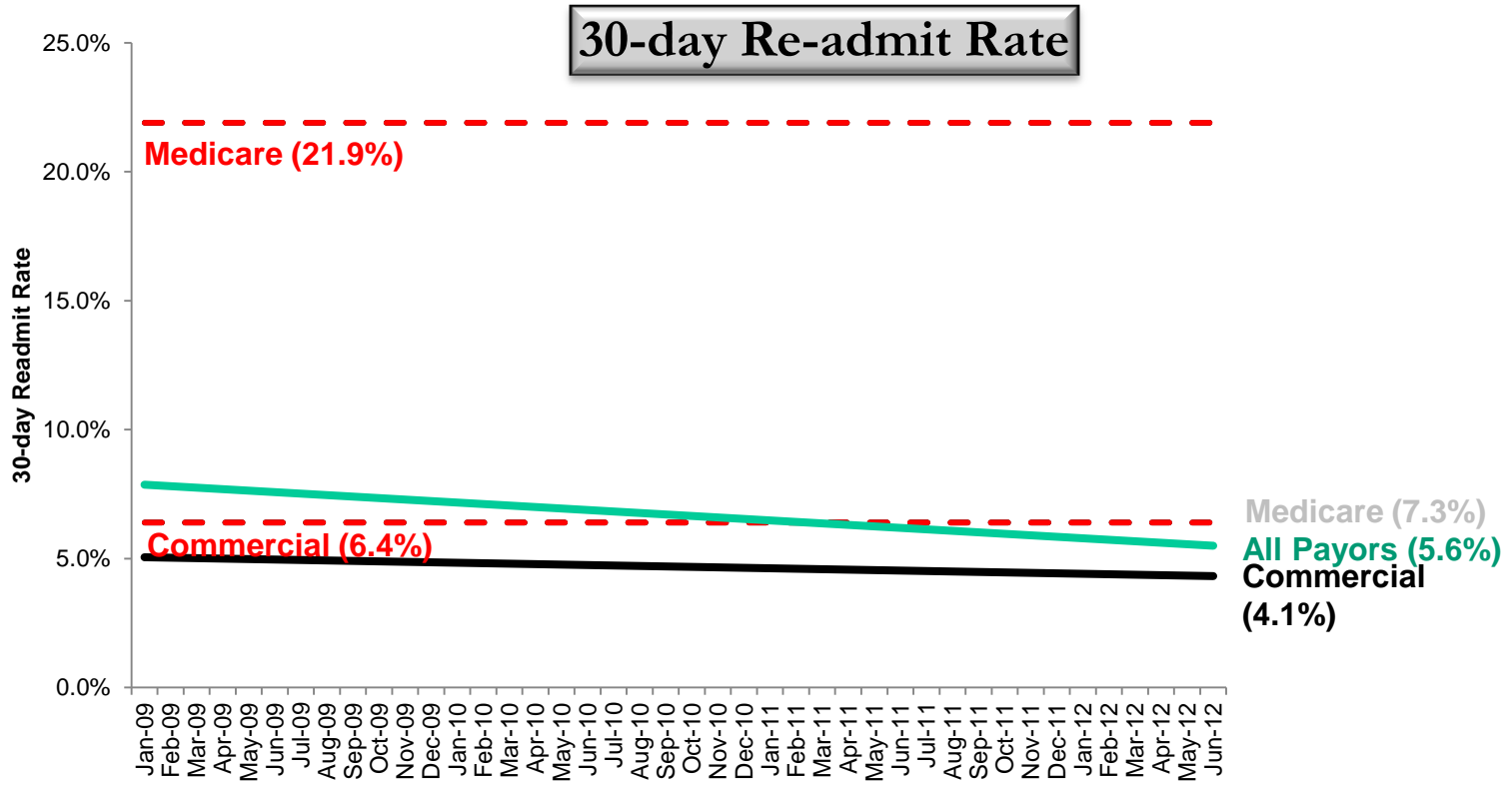
Alignment of Incentives: Hospitalist Program Bonus Calculation										
Dr. Example										
Date Range										
Indicator	Value	Potential Points	Threshold Threshold Range		Target Target Range		Maximum Maximum Range		Total Points	
Director Evaluation	44.5	20	30 40%	34	35 70%	44	45 100%	50	20	
LOS	0.95	20	0.99 50%	0.95	0.94 80%	0.92	0.91 100%	0.00	10	
Readmission Rate < 30 Days (in percent)	9.51	15	15 50%	13	12 80%	10	9 100%	0	12	
Patient Satisfaction (Benchmark = 4.27)	4.05	15	0.00 0%	4.06	4.06 80%	4.48	4.48 100%	5.00	0	
SMG Staff Satisfaction (% of possible points)	73%	20	61.2% 40%	67.7%	67.7% 80%	74.1%	74.1% 100%	100.0%	16	
Productivity Increase (Group Goal)	10%	10	5% 40%	9%	10% 80%	14%	15% 100%	100%	8	
Total Potential Points		100						Total Points Earned		66
Maximum Bonus	\$100,000									
% Earned	66%									
Earned Bonus	\$66,000									

Total Admits, Days/1000, Annualized



LOS Ratio = Actual/Expected





Estimated Savings From Reduced Bed Days/1000 Patients

3 Year Savings = \$50M

Year	Total Days	Days/1000	Days Saved	\$ Saved
2009	20,559	211		
2010	18,538	176	3,693	\$11,077,500
2011	18,912	166	5,130	\$15,390,000
2012	20,645	154	7,581	\$22,743,000
Totals	78,654	707	16,404	\$49,210,500

Assumptions

2009 is base year

NJ Average Cost per day is \$3000

Overall ALOS is 3.0

Increase in ambulatory services not in calculus



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Population Health

Managing Diabetes Mellitus



Registry Example: Diabetics with LDL >100

Provider: abc

Fname	Prior LDL	Current LDL	Trig	Statin	Medication	Age
Virginia	125	141	254	NO		60
Hilary	101	139	79	NO		55
Anne	113	117	85	NO		60
Josephine	145	114	115	NO		67
Ashok	68	113	123	yes	Lipitor 10 MG	60
Bonnie	72	114	130	yes	Lipitor 10 MG	52
Ruth	111	129	89	yes	Crestor 5 MG	88
Emmy	136	127	204	yes	Simvastatin 40 MG	66
Virginia	168	134	97	yes	Vytorin 10-40 MG	57
Jeanette	91	110	91	yes	Simvastatin 20 MG	77
Brenda	108	109	74	yes	Zetia 10 MG	59
Mercedes	121	178	67	yes	Simvastatin 40 MG	51
Marilyn	208	152	137	yes	Lipitor 80 MG	67
Linda		135	104	yes	Crestor 5 MG	61
Jean	110	151	88	yes	Zocor 20 MG	54
Brenda	121	109	67	yes	Lipitor 20 MG	58

no Rx

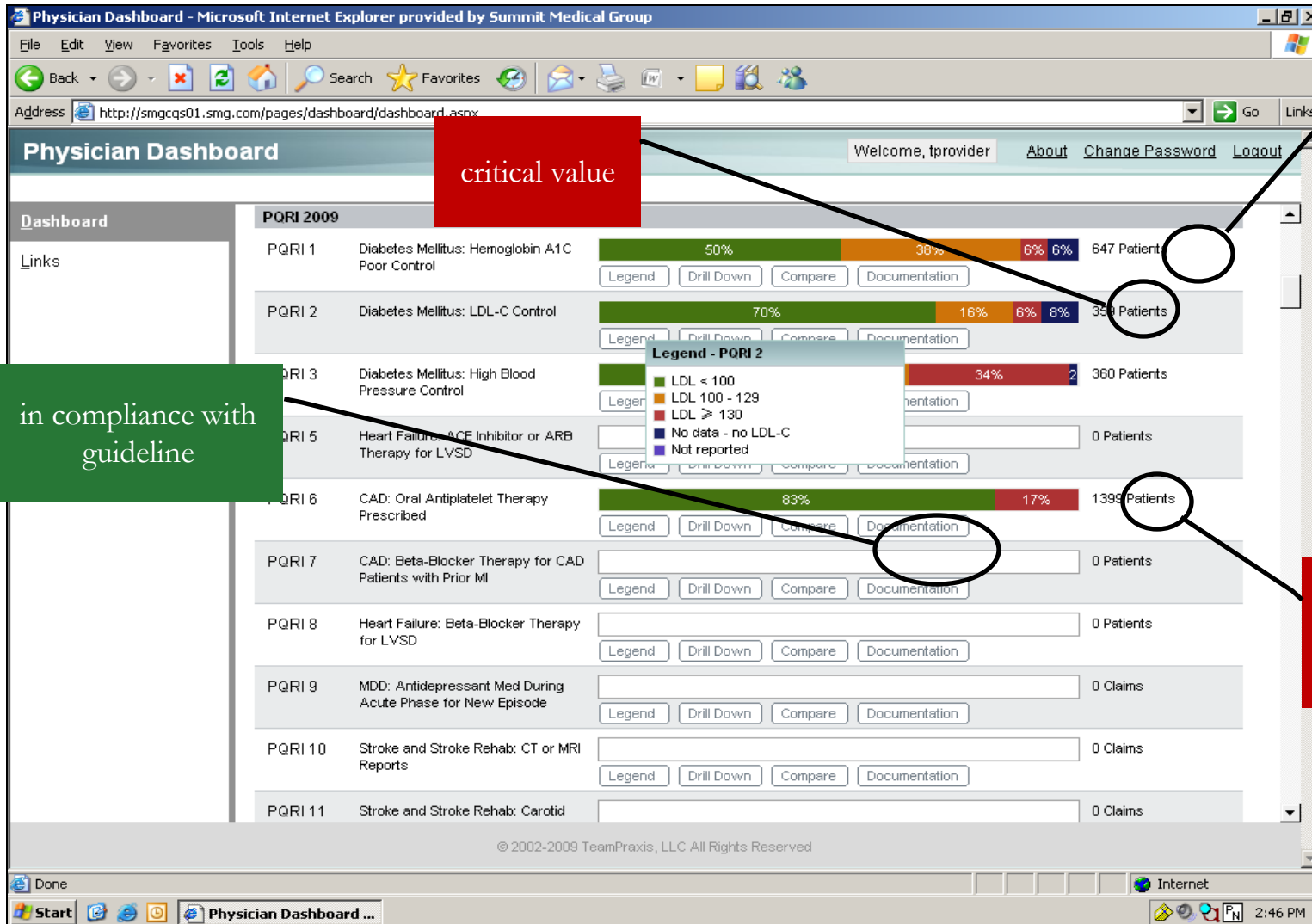
no persistence

no fulfillment / adherence

Total Patients	16	
On Statin	12	75%
Not on Statin	4	25%



Physician Quality Dashboard



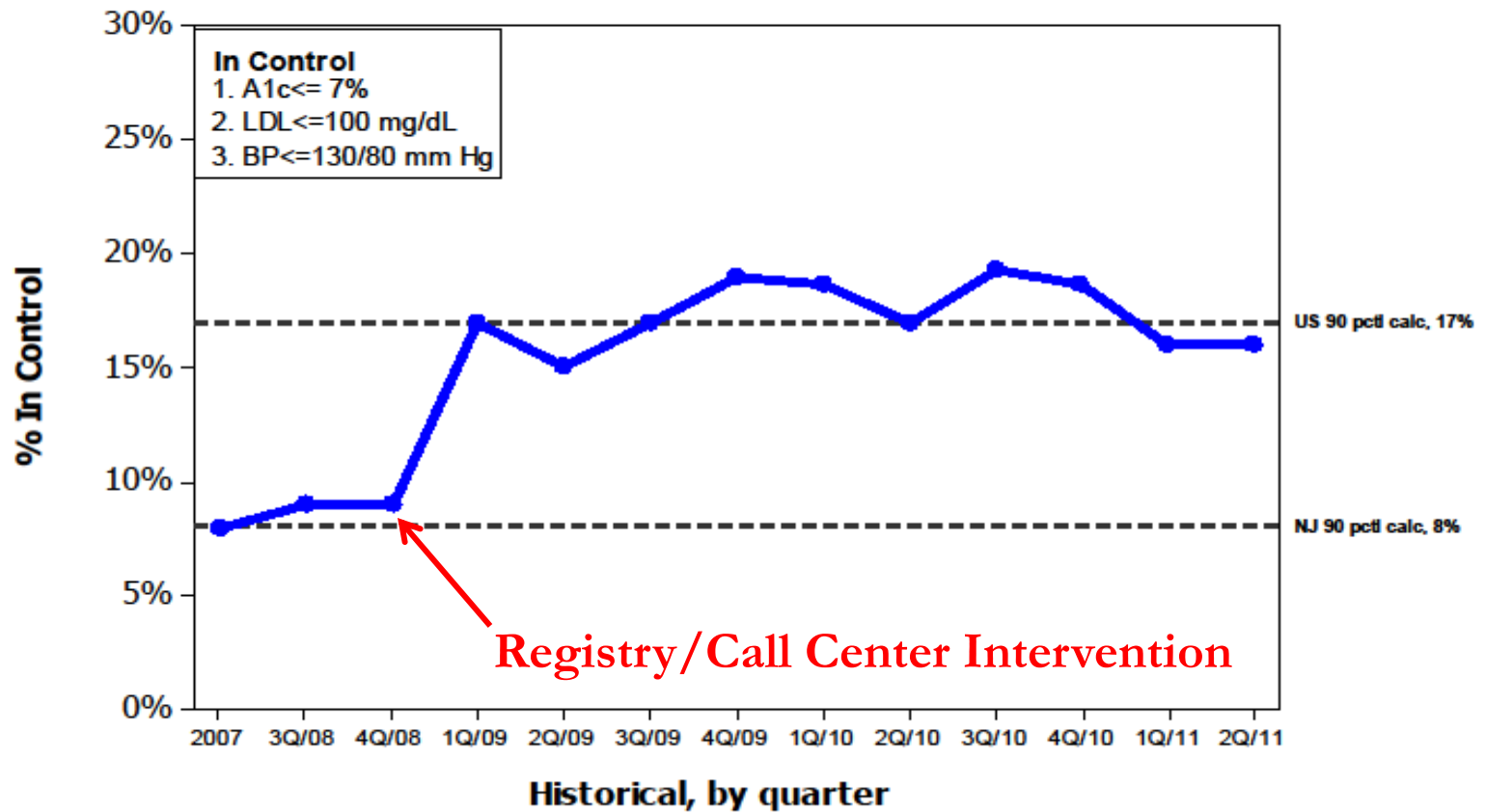
missing lab test

critical value

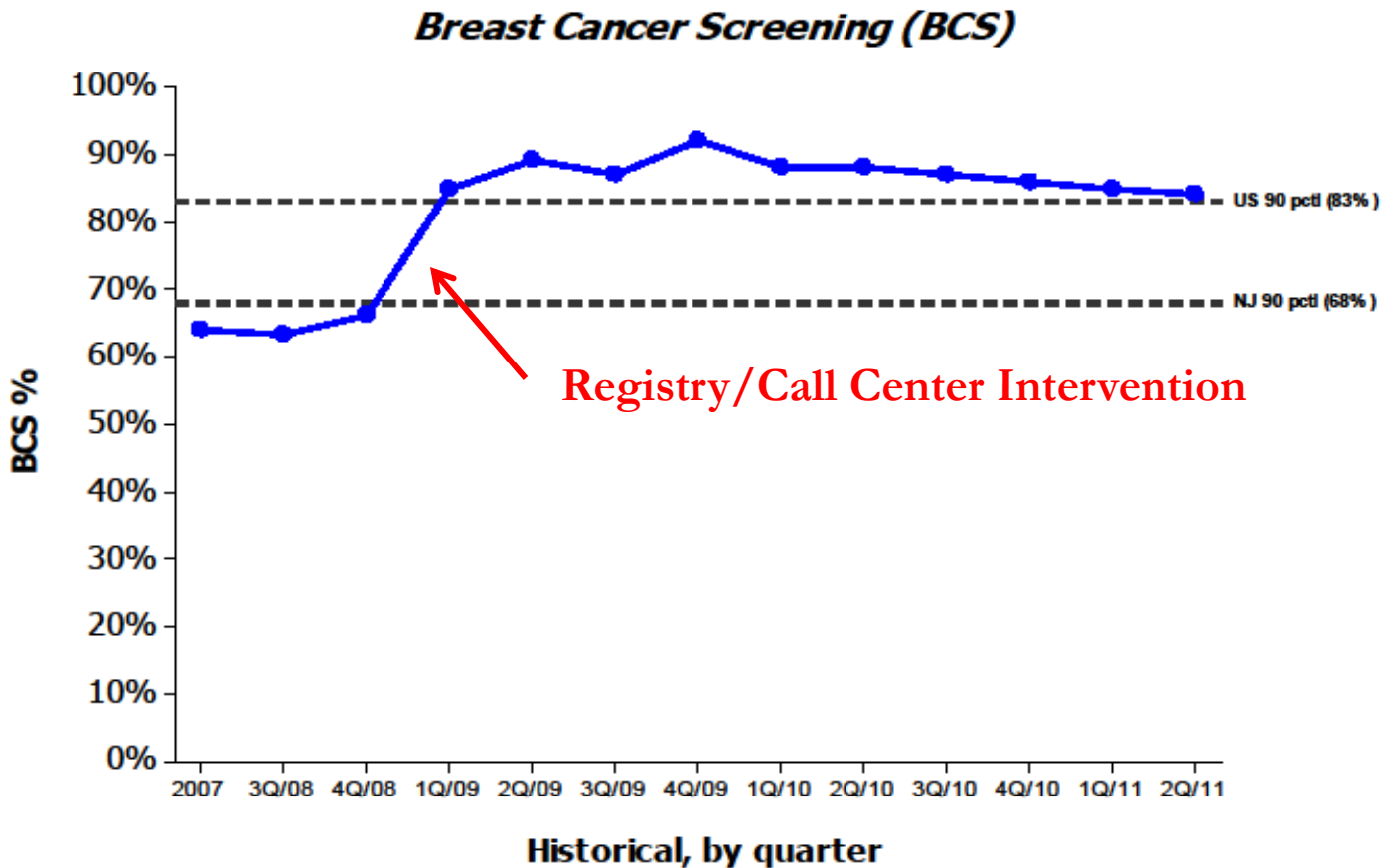
in compliance with guideline

out of compliance with guideline

Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC) N=2,089
All 3 Metrics in Control in Same Patient



Same technique is successful improving other quality outcomes !



Challenges

- Data Exchange with Payers
- Proving Short-Term Value of Care Management
- EHR Optimization and Training
- Physician Fear of Loss of Control
- Shared Responsibility for Quality Metric Outcomes

Future Directions

- Understanding Best Practices
- Care Transformation Center Research
- Readiness for Value-Based Payments
- Coding Education to Improve Risk Scores
- Workflows to Support Billing for Transitional Care Management

QUESTIONS?