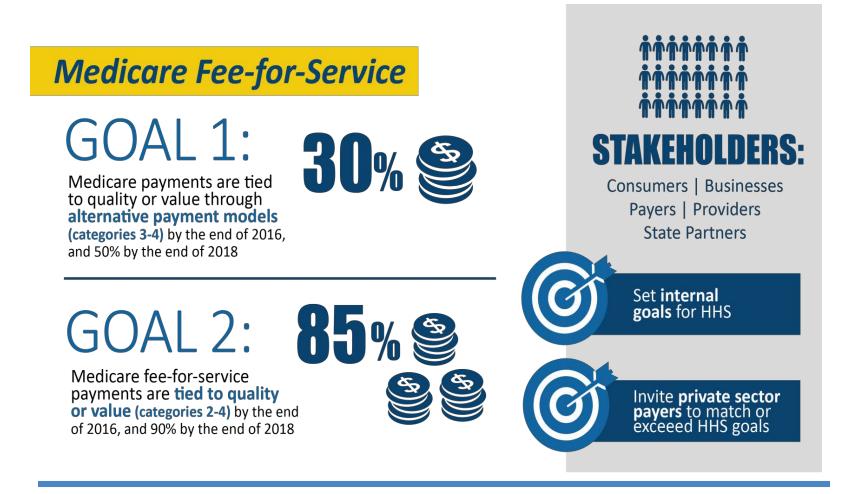


Value-Based Healthcare & Payment Models

Dr. Joseph LaRosa, MD Medical Director, Saint Francis Health Network & Franciscan Alliance Accountable Care Organization Joe.Larosa@FranciscanAlliance.org

> Courtney Bertrand, MBA/MHA Director, Value-Based Programming <u>Courtney.Bertrand@FranciscanAlliance.org</u>

Medicare's Push Towards Quality and Value



Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA) & The Merit-Based Incentive Payment System

The Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Path offers potential bonuses or penalties depending on how eligible professionals perform in four categories:

- Quality drawn from existing Medicare Part B Physician Quality Reporting System (PQRS)
- 2. Resource use drawn from existing Medicare Part B value-based payment modifier program
- 3. Meaningful use of certified electronic health records technology
- 4. Clinical practice improvement activities

Eligible professionals will receive a composite score across the categories, which determines whether they receive a bonus or a penalty, with the bonus or penalty amount increasing

MIPS Regular Scoring

- Regular scoring MIPS Composite Performance Score (CPS) derived from performance in 4 categories
- Performance determines positive, negative, or neutral adjustment



* Bonus for exceptional performers and potential 3x scaling factor

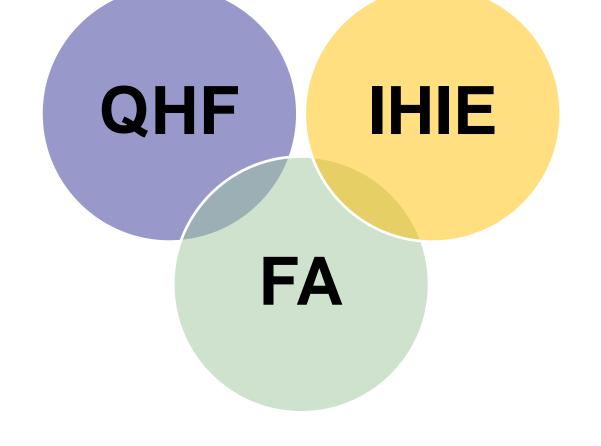
Value-Based Care

- Nearly all value-based care models focus on the same principles emphasized by Medicare in the proposed MACRA rule:
 - Quality of care/outcomes
 - Use of electronic data to increase efficiency of care
 - Activities focused on clinical improvement
 - Controlling costs of care
- Franciscan currently participates in several value-based healthcare models, most predominantly in Accountable Care Organizations
- Currently, Franciscan Alliance holds over 8 ACO agreements in Central Indiana with various payers, including Medicare, Medicare Advantage, and Commercial payers

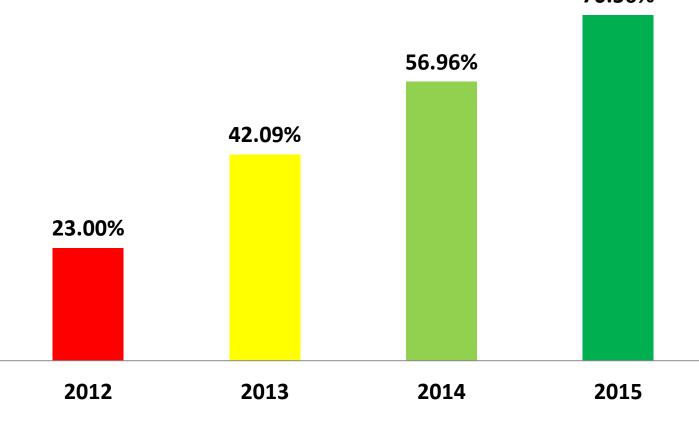
Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)

- ACOs have the three-pronged goal of: better population health; increased quality of care; and lower costs of care
- ACOs focus on coordination of care for patients across the entire care continuum, including care management
- Unlike historical healthcare models, ACOs:
 - Require extensive collaboration among healthcare providers (yes, even competitors!) and payers. This collaboration includes sharing of claims and clinical data
 - Receive 'shared savings' payments based on controlling cost AND quality; no dollars are earned if quality is lacking
 - Are accountable for patients regardless of where they seek healthcare services

Franciscan Results can Really be Traced Back Here

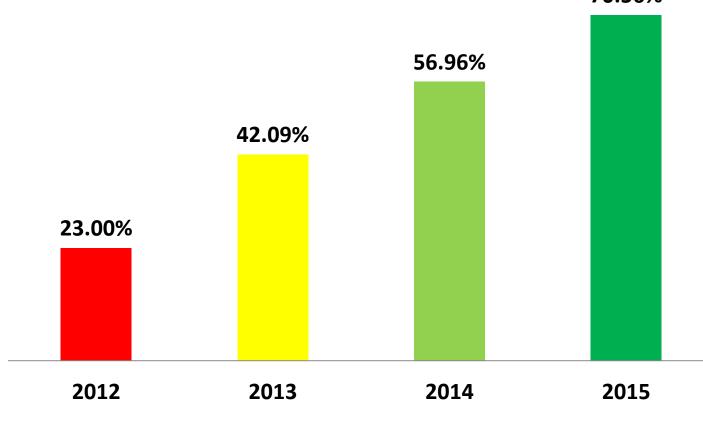


Franciscan Quality Results: Depression Screening FA Medicare ACO Data 2012-2015



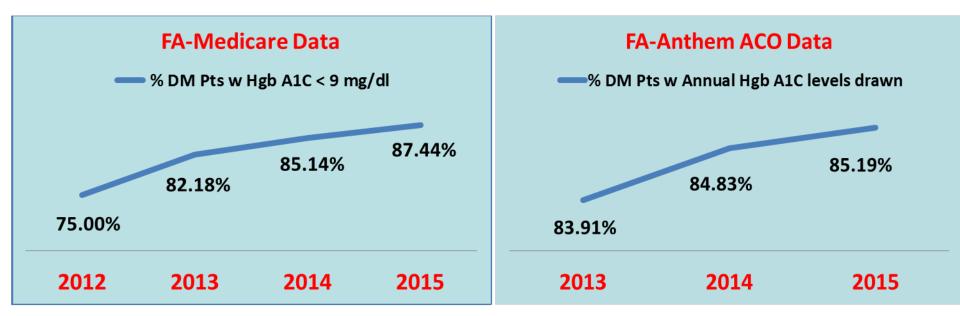
70.56%

Franciscan Quality Results: Fall Risk Screening FA Medicare ACO Data 2012-2015

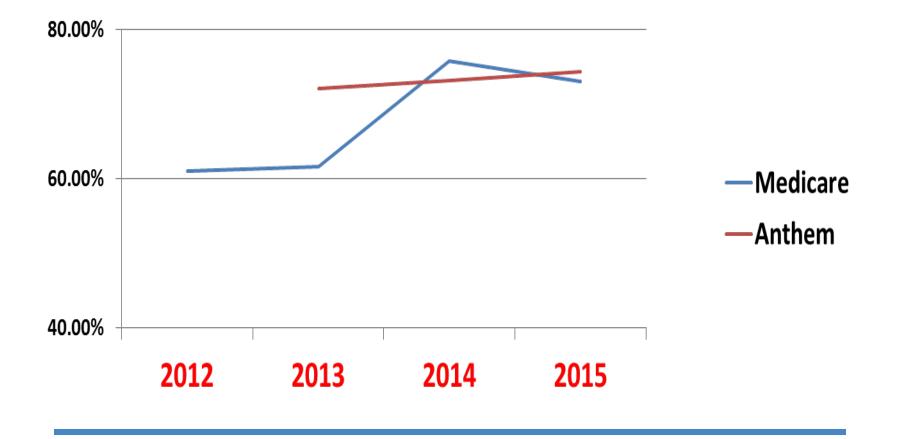


70.56%

Franciscan Quality Results: Diabetes FA Medicare ACO and FA Anthem ACO Data 2012-2015



Franciscan Quality Results: Mammograms FA Medicare ACO and FA Anthem ACO Data 2012-2015



Challenges

- Provider engagement
- Patient engagement
- Out-of-network

Model Limitations & Benefits

Limitations

- Quality reporting/integration (provider-payer)
- Time lag between start of performance year and results (18 months!)
- Large shifts in population health takes time
- Patient responsibility lacking
- Shifts responsibility entirely to ACO (provider)

Benefits

- Better quality scores/patient outcomes
- Increased access for patients
- Slowing rate of cost increase

Thank you!

