



CATALYST
FOR
PAYMENT
REFORM

Looking Behind Payment & Delivery Reform

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Suzanne Delbanco, Ph.D.

Executive Director



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Who We Are and What We Do



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Who We Are

Catalyst for Payment Reform (CPR) is an independent, non-profit corporation working on behalf of large employers and public health care purchasers to catalyze improvements in how we pay for health services and to promote higher-value care in the U.S.

- 3M
- Aircraft Gear Corp.
- Aon Hewitt
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (Medicaid)
- AT&T
- **Bloomi**n[®] Brands
- The Boeing Company
- CalPERS
- Carlson
- Comcast
- Delhaize America
- Dow Chemical Company
- eBay Inc.
- FedEx Corporation
- Equity Healthcare
- GE
- Group Insurance Commission, Commonwealth of MA
- The Home Depot
- Maine Bureau of Human Resources
- Marriott International, Inc.
- Mercer
- Michigan Department of Community Health (Medicaid)
- Ohio Medicaid
- Ohio PERS
- Pennsylvania Employees Benefit Trust Fund
- Pitney Bowes
- Qualcomm Incorporated
- Safeway, Inc.
- South Carolina Health & Human Services (Medicaid)
- TennCare (Medicaid)
- Towers Watson
- Verizon Communications, Inc.
- Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
- The Walt Disney Company
- Wells Fargo & Company
- Woodruff-Sawyer & Co

Shared Agenda

Payments designed to cut waste or reflect performance

Leverage purchasers and create alignment

- Health plan sourcing, contracting, management and user groups
- Alignment with public sector

Implement Innovations

- Price transparency
- Reference and value pricing
- Maternity payment reform
- Pilots on high-impact areas
- Enhance provider competition



The Challenges to High Value: Variation in Quality and Safety

Huge quality variation

- To Err is Human, 1999: 44,000-98,000 deaths per year
- McGlynn et al, 2003: Patients only get recommended care 55% of the time

THE LEAPFROGGROUP

HOSPITAL SAFETY SCORE

Home | Employers & Purchasers | Policy Leadership | Hospitals | Patients | Licenses & Permissions | About Leapfrog

2014 Leapfrog Hospital Survey Results Now Available

Leapfrog Hospital Ratings [Start Over](#) [Print Results](#) [Survey Info](#) [Scoring Info](#)

PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING LEAPFROG STANDARDS:

- Willing to Report
- Some Progress
- Substantial Progress
- Fully Meets Standards

More Information

Search Results: New York, NY

Share results: [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [LinkedIn](#)

General Information | Maternity Care | High-Risk Surgeries | Hospital-Acquired Conditions | Resource Use | **Hospital Safety Score**

Hospital Name	City	Hospital Safety Score
Dellevue Hospital Center	New York, NY	C
Beth Israel Medical Center Petrie Division	New York, NY	A
Mount Sinai Medical Center	New York, NY	C
New York-Presbyterian Hospital	New York, NY	A
St. Luke's Hospital of New York	New York, NY	B

HSPH News

Home > HSPH News > Press Releases > Pregnant women's likelihood of cesarean delivery in Massachusetts linked to choice of hospitals

Pregnant women's likelihood of cesarean delivery in Massachusetts linked to choice of hospitals

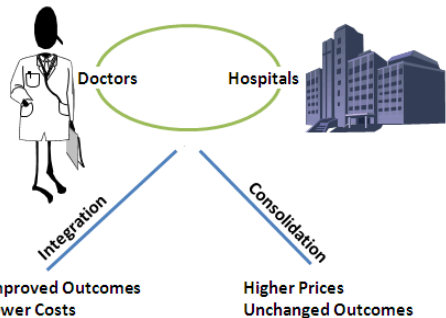
Boston, MA – There is wide variation in the rate of cesarean sections



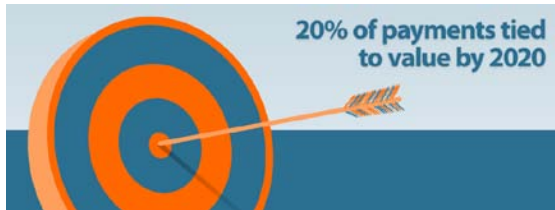
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Market-Based Reforms with Wind in Their Sails Across the Nation

Provider Consolidation – vertical and horizontal



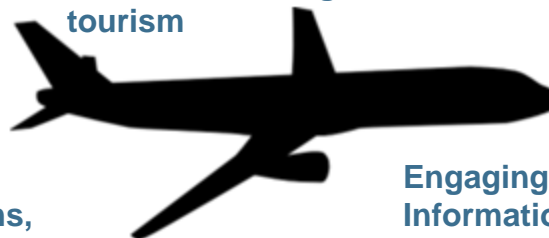
Payment Reform “Arms Race”



Delivery Reform – ACOs, PCMH, high-intensity primary care, group visits



Employers Shaking Up the Market – high-performance networks, direct contracting, medical tourism



New Markets for Insurance – Private exchanges, state reforms, state exchanges

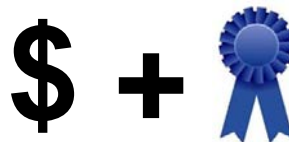


Engaging Consumers with Information: open notes, shared decision making, true informed consent, comparative effectiveness



ACA

Engaging Consumers with Incentives: VBID, reference pricing, tiered networks





Time to Reform Payment & Delivery

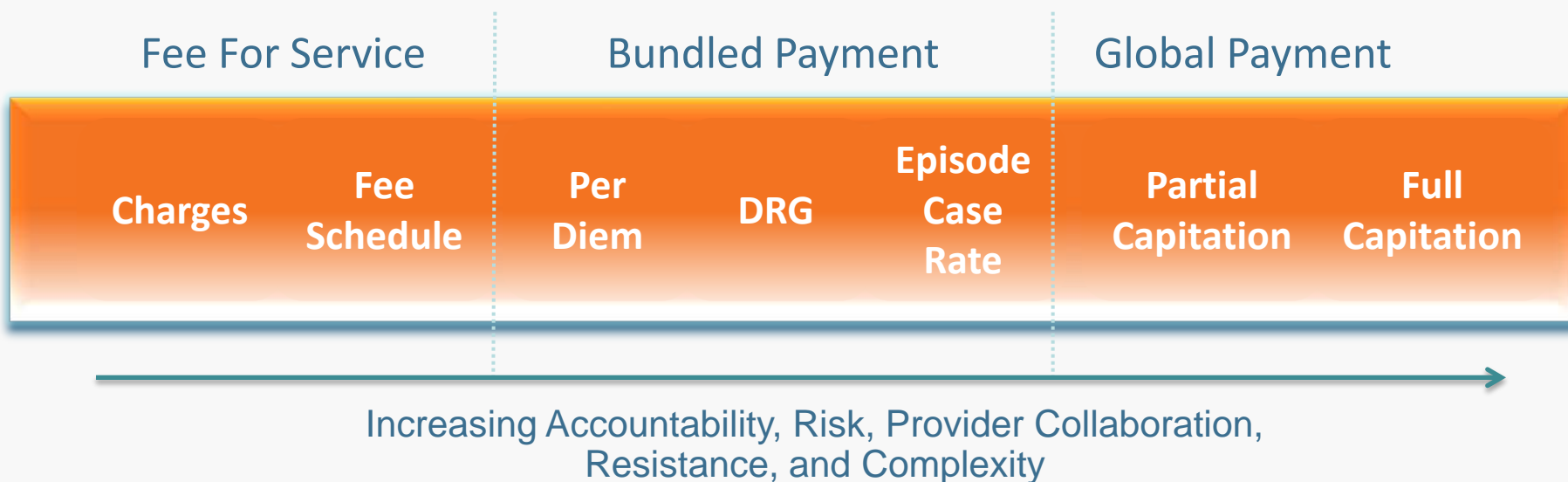
There is momentum behind transforming payment to providers and incentives for consumers. . .

- Health reform included several “Game Changers” - some will take time and they will be disruptive
- Focus on specific models – but is there some ‘Irrational exuberance’ at work?
- We still know very little about what works – but there is no one-size-fits-all model
- Our current system will be around for a while - and we shouldn’t ignore it



Payment Model Evolution

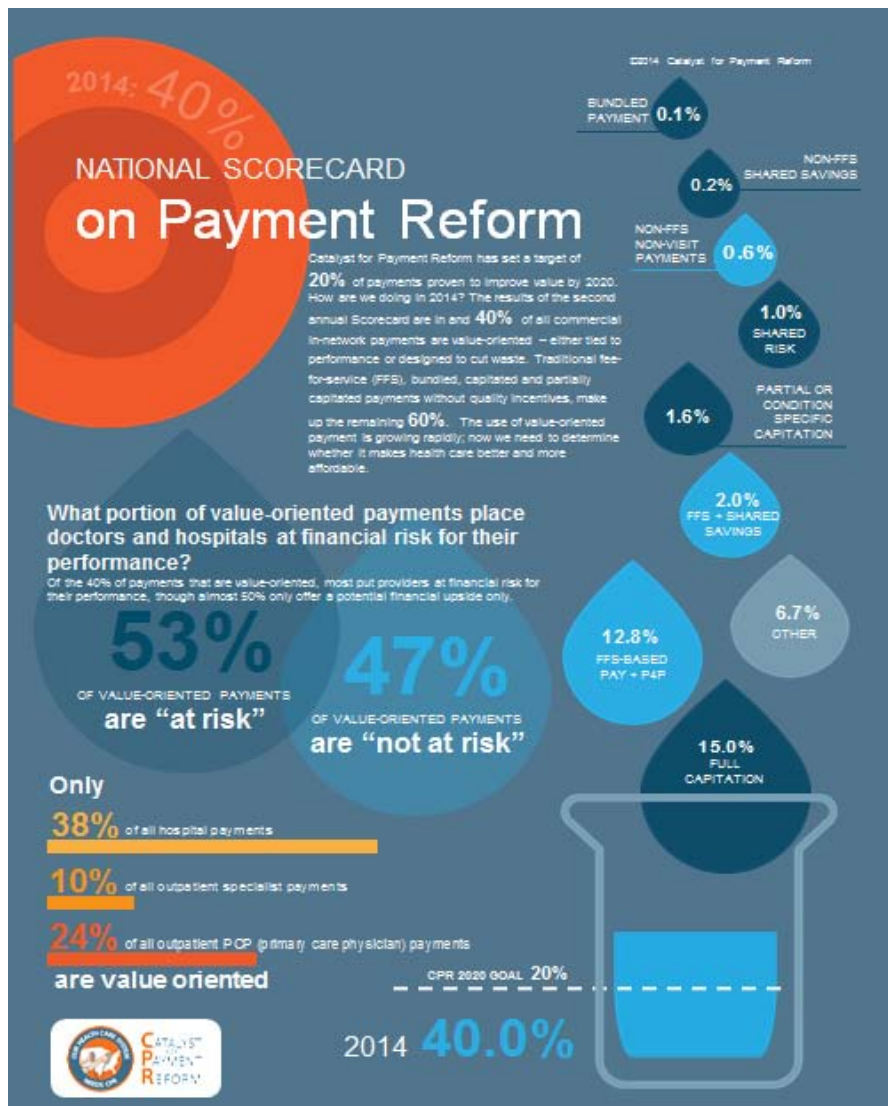
BASE PAYMENT MODELS



PERFORMANCE-BASED PAYMENT OR PAYMENT DESIGNED TO CUT WASTE
(financial upside & downside depends on quality, efficiency, cost, etc.)



2014 National Scorecard Results



- 40% of commercial in-network payments are value-oriented
- 53% of the value-oriented payment is considered “at-risk”
- 38% of payment to hospitals is value-oriented
- 10% of outpatient specialist and 24% of PCP payment is value-oriented
- Respondents may be larger than average health plans in the U.S. and include HMOs
- Scorecard results not statistically reliable, possibly biased upward as survey is voluntary and self-reported



Benchmarks for Future Trending

Attributed Members



Percent of commercial plan members attributed to a provider participating in a payment reform contract, such as those members who choose to enroll in, or do not opt out of, an Accountable Care Organization, Patient Centered Medical Home or other delivery models in which patients are attributed to a provider.

15% NATIONAL AVERAGE

Share of Total Dollars Paid to Primary Care Physicians and Specialists

Of the total outpatient payments made to primary care physicians and specialists, 71% is paid to specialists and 29% is paid to PCPs. Over time, this figure will show if there is a rebalancing of payment between primary and specialty care.



Non-FFS Payments and Quality

Quality is a factor in **97%** of non-FFS payments



Quality is *not* a factor in **3%** of non-FFS payments

Transparency Metrics

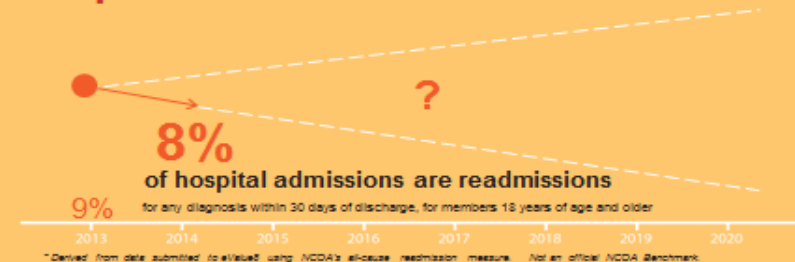
97% of plans offer or support a cost calculator

63% of hospital choice tools have integrated cost calculators

74% of physician choice tools have integrated cost calculators

82% of plans reported that cost information provided to members considers the members' benefit design relative to copays, cost sharing, and coverage exceptions

Hospital Readmissions*

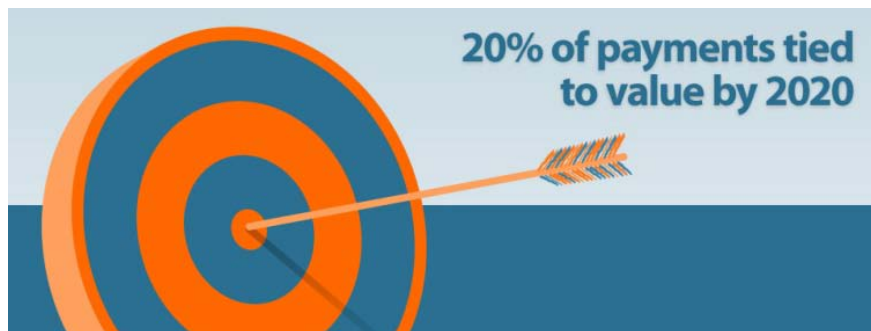




How to Define Success

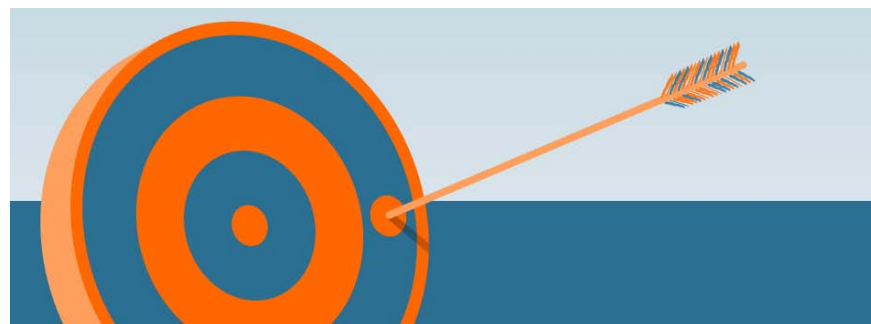
Are we going to hit our target but miss the bull's-eye?

CURRENT



- We are measuring use of “value-oriented payment” methods.
- What happens if we get to 60%, 70%, or 80% by 2020 but value hasn't improved?
- Bundled payment proven to work best, but only 1.6% payment is bundled now

FUTURE



- We need to build an evidence base of what works in what context
- We need to get to a preponderance of payment flowing through methods proven to produce “*value*”...



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Looking forward: Transparency and benefit design changes will put consumers in the driver's seat & change the role of physicians



TRUE INFORMED CONSENT

What's the price compared to vaginal delivery and to other facilities?

IMPORTANT: Cesarean Section Delivery Consent

Your case will have your procedure explained here

Type of medicine given you here

Risks are explained here

...and here

Cesarean Section Delivery Consent

Patient Name: _____

I, _____, a Cesarean Section is surgery to deliver your baby. The baby is removed through a cut in your lower abdomen.

I approve and direct Dr. _____ other doctors or others judged qualified by him or her (including residents or fellows) to perform a Cesarean Section delivery of my child(ren):

- _____ with anesthesia (pain medicine that will keep you from feeling anything)
- _____ with other sedation (medicines used to make you calm, drowsy, or fall asleep)

My doctor may need to do other procedures during the Cesarean Section. This could happen if he or she finds an unexpected condition. If my doctor feels it's needed, I agree to these added procedures. These would be to avoid the risks of having a second surgery or procedure.

Cesarean Section Risks

I understand there are risks to a Cesarean Section. These risks include but are not limited to:

- injury to my bowel, urinary tract, nerves, or pelvic floor
- bleeding
- infection and
- injury to the baby

If the doctor makes a vertical cut in my uterus during surgery, I understand that I must have my future child by Cesarean Section. Anesthesia also has risks. The anesthesiologist (doctor who gives pain medicine) explained these risks to me.

What are the risks for this particular patient?

What is the track record on complications and outcomes for this doctor and hospital compared to other options the patient has?

Where's the part about shared decision making being offered to the patient?



The Apocalyptic Slide – 50 Years From Now

- With massive population pressures and global warming, will the U.S. be able to afford spending 20+% of GDP on health care?
- Serious pressures (including unprecedented global competition for the U.S. economy) to develop technological and efficiency improvements and root out unnecessary costs.
- Comparative effectiveness will finally have come together with cost effectiveness.
- The public-private divide in the health care market may be gone. Will employers have a role? Will health plans have a role?
- Beam me up Scotty!



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Contact

Suzanne Delbanco, Ph.D., Executive Director

sdelbanco@catalyzepaymentreform.org

510-435-2364