



HEALTH

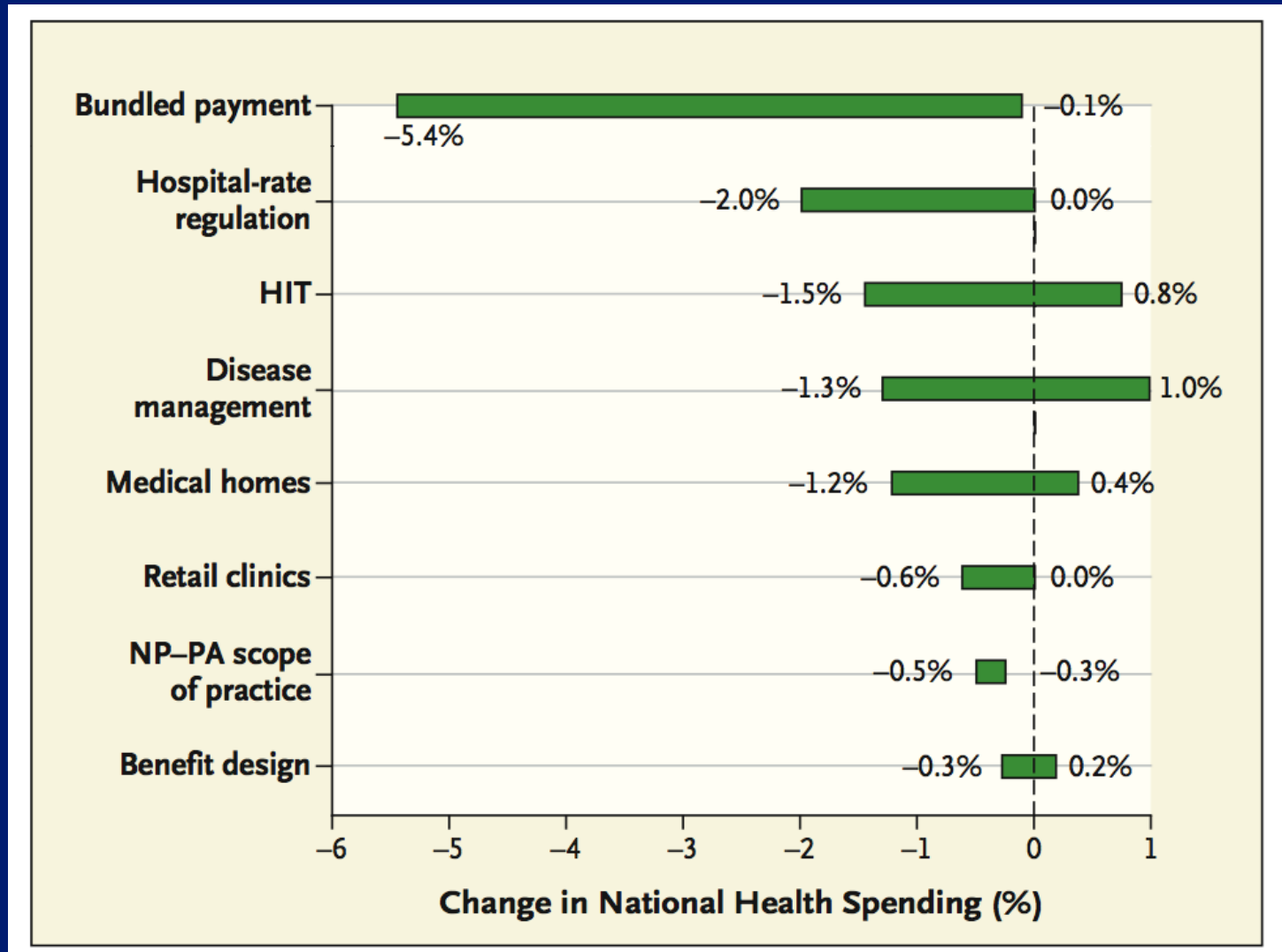
# Payment Reform: The Cure for Health Spending Growth?

Peter S. Hussey

# Payment Reform Logic: Very Promising

- **Fee-for-service payment sends the wrong signals**
- **Status quo means unsustainable cost growth**
- **Modifying payment incentives can temper cost trends while maintaining or improving quality**

# Options for Controlling Spending



# Payment Reform Policy: More Difficult...

- Desperation among purchasers and consumers
- Resistance from most providers
- Uncertainties about reform
  - Implementation
    - Legal, regulatory, and contractual barriers
  - Effectiveness
    - Quality, cost trends
  - Potential adverse effects
    - Access, especially for sick

# Leading Payment Reform Models

- Bundled payment
- Medical home
- Global payment
- Accountable Care Organization shared savings
- Hospital pay-for-performance
- Physician pay-for-performance
- Hospital payment adjustments
  - Readmissions
  - Adverse events
- Direct payment for coordination activities

# Payment Reform Models in PPACA

- **Bundled payment**
- **Medical home**
- **Global payment**
- **Accountable Care Organization shared savings**
- **Hospital pay-for-performance**
- **Physician pay-for-performance**
- **Hospital payment adjustments**
  - **Readmissions**
  - **Adverse events**
- **Direct payment for coordination activities**

# Common Themes in Current Payment Reform Models

7

- Increasingly prospective payment
- Blends of payment approaches
- Quality – minimum standards, incentives
- Targeted risk sharing (not full delegation): implicit or explicit parsing of controllable vs. uncontrollable variation
- Structural guidelines/prerequisites

# Payment Reform: Three Leaps

- 1. If payers change payment strategy, this will drive reorganization of care delivery**
- 2. If providers in demonstration projects can transform care delivery, then others can too**
- 3. The performance measures and measurement strategies needed to support payment can be developed quickly**



# After the New Models: Heavy Lifting

- Practice management redesign
- Staff retraining
- Clinician retraining
- Patient behavior modification program
- New communication protocols
- Health information technology projects

# Encouraging Signs for Future Payment Reform

- Public and private sector initiatives beginning to align, accelerated by health reform
- Payment reform models recognize need to guide specific changes to care delivery organizations
  - Medical Home, Accountable Care Organizations
- Familiarity with performance measurement has increased markedly
- Health information technology investment can improve data

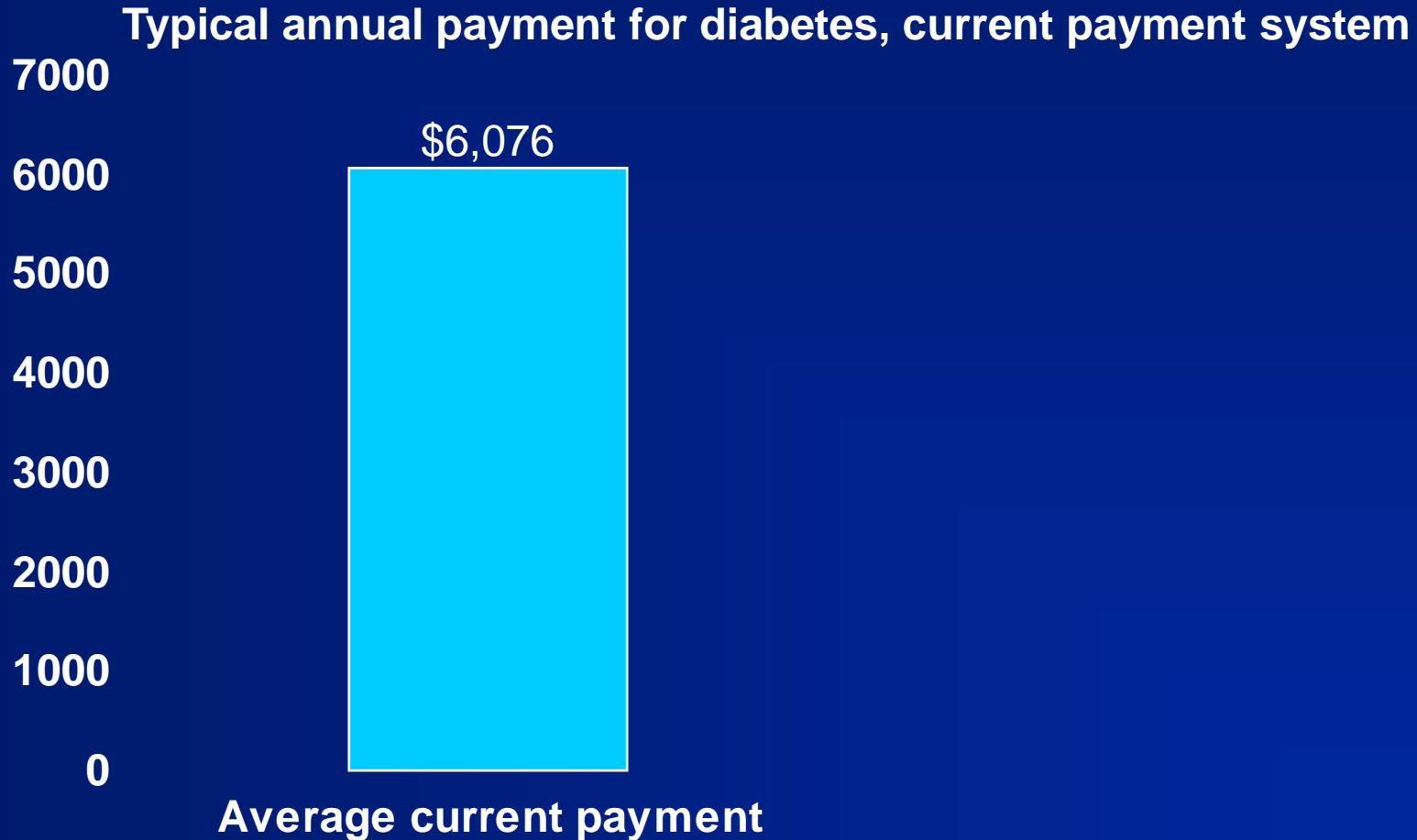


HEALTH

# 1. Bundled Payment: How it Works

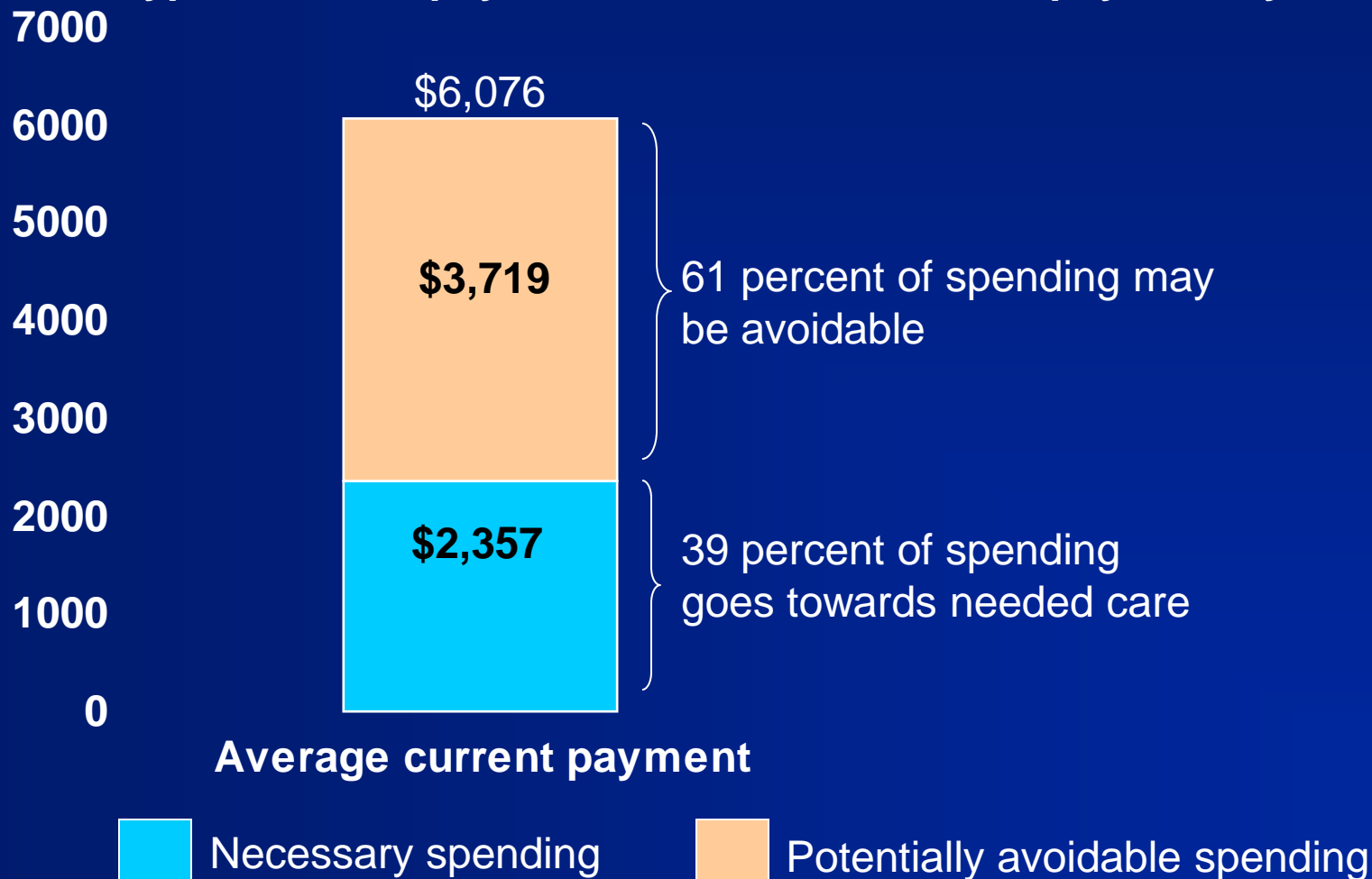
- **The total cost of services for a condition or episode is calculated**
- **Bundled payment amount is set at less than the average current payment to discourage overuse**
- **Bundle and payment applied across multiple providers and care settings**

# An Example of the Prometheus Bundled Payment Methodology for Diabetes Care



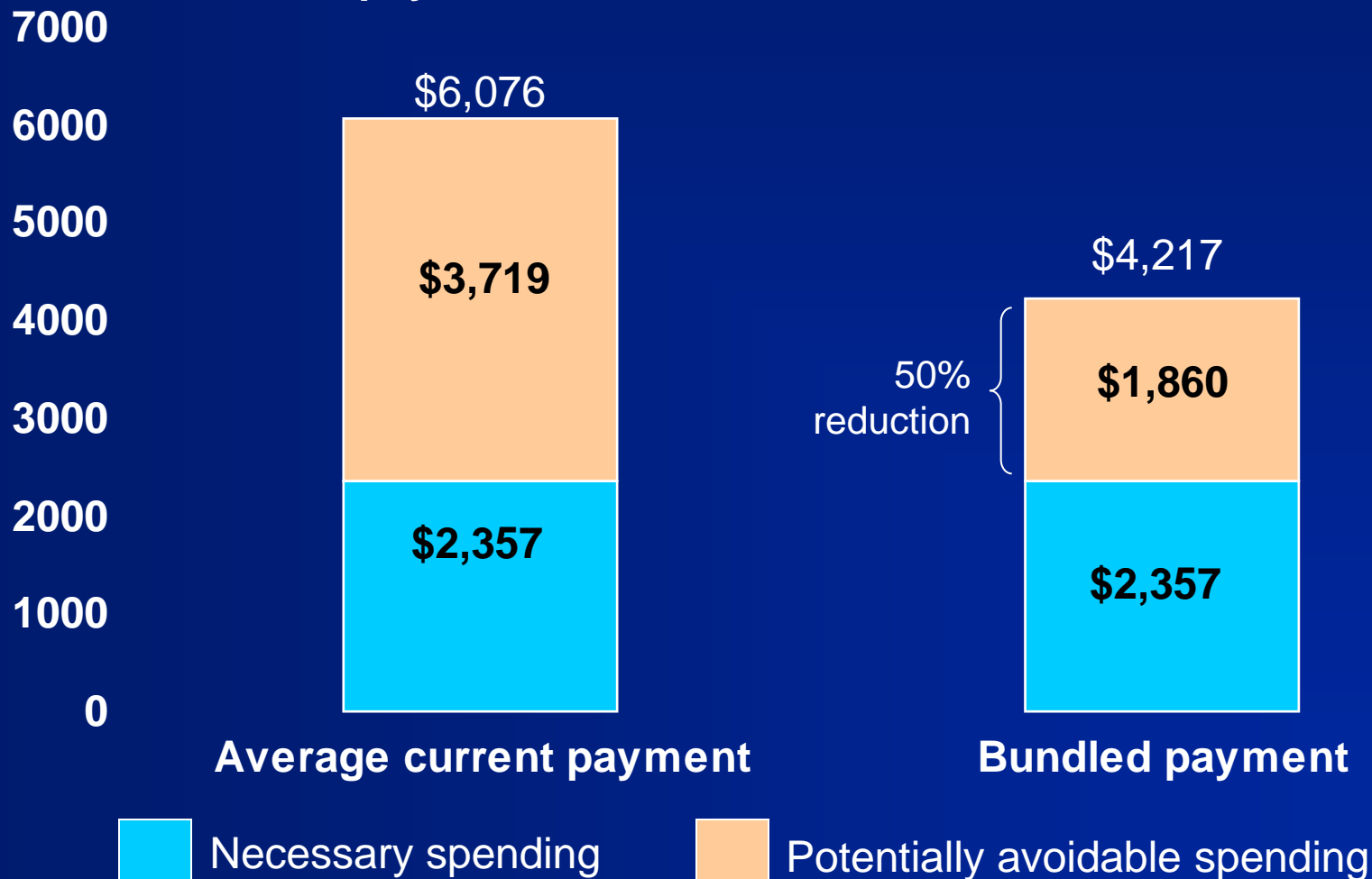
# A Large Share of Health Spending May Be Avoidable

Typical annual payment for diabetes, current payment system



# Caps Would Reduce Spending by Limiting Payment for Potentially Avoidable Utilization

Alternative payment rates for diabetes, based on Prometheus



# Bundled Payment in Practice?

- Bundled payment may only work in organized delivery systems
  - Who “holds” the bundle and allocates payments?
- Bundles are difficult to develop and price
- Unknown effects on quality of care
- Evidence is from hospital-based conditions



## 2. Global Payment: How it Works

- **Payment per member per month, with adjustment for age, sex, health status, etc.**
- **The payment is applied across multiple providers and care settings**
- **An additional monthly payment is earned based on traditional performance measures**

# Global Payment in Practice?

- Evidence supports cost saving
- Evidence on quality
  - Anecdotal enhancement of coordination
  - Continued worry about access to care, especially for poorer, sicker, risky patients
- Challenges
  - Global payment requires an organized delivery system
  - Need a “holder” of the global payment, who can allocate among physicians/hospitals
  - Need a convener to conduct improvement

# 3. Medical Home: How it Works

- **Qualifying medical homes are paid additional based on achievement of medical home capabilities**
- **Medical home manages the care of patients efficiently reducing their demand for specialty, ED, and hospital care, avoiding medication errors, etc.**

# Medical Home in Practice?

- Can the medical home...
  - Change health care delivery?
    - Probably true for selected settings and populations
  - Reduce the growth of health care costs?
    - Possibly
  - Improve the health of the population?
    - Unknown
- How readily can the medical home be implemented?