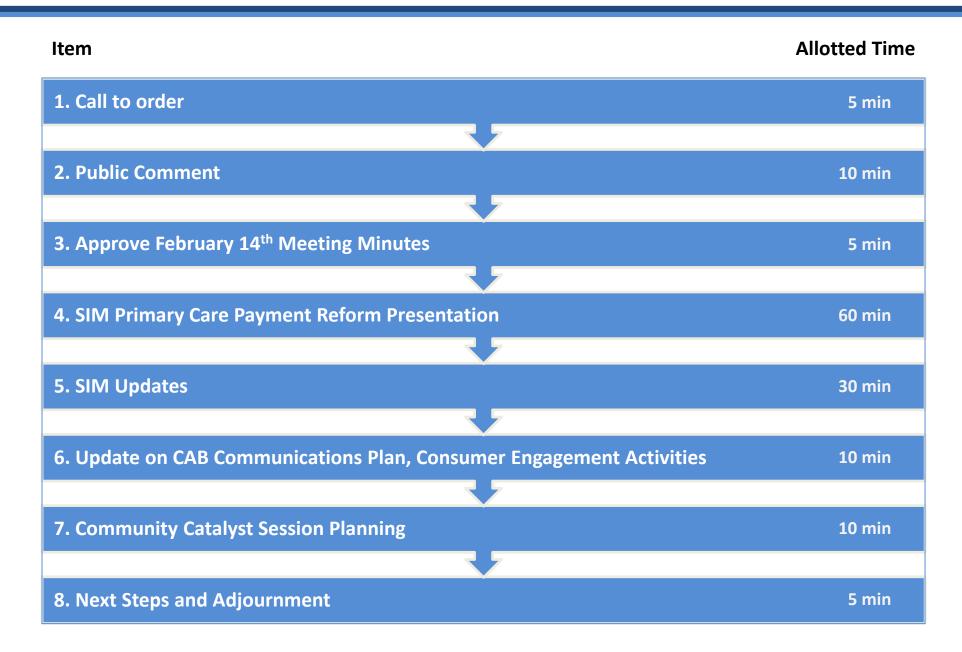
CONNECTICUT HEALTHCARE INNOVATION PLAN

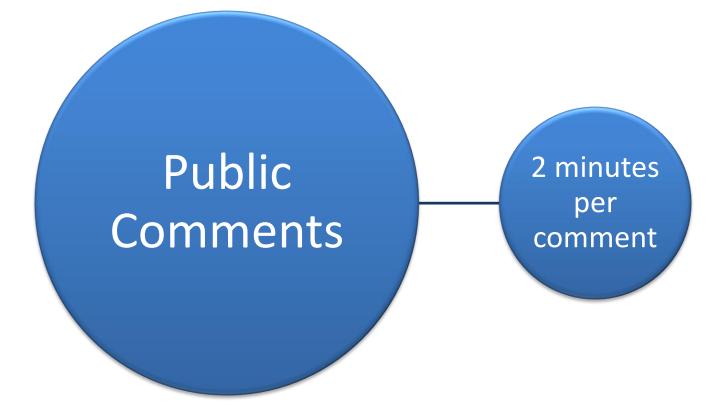
Consumer Advisory Board



March 7, 2017

Meeting Agenda





Acceptance of Meeting Minutes

SIM Primary Care Payment Reform Presentation

- Introduce Primary Care Payment Reform Models
- Describe how Primary Care Payment Reform can support SIM goals
- Introduce a new Primary Care Payment Reform opportunity, called Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC+)
- Discuss the opportunities and concerns these models present from a consumer perspective

Dr. Neil's Primary Care Practice



What does Dr. Neil want to do?

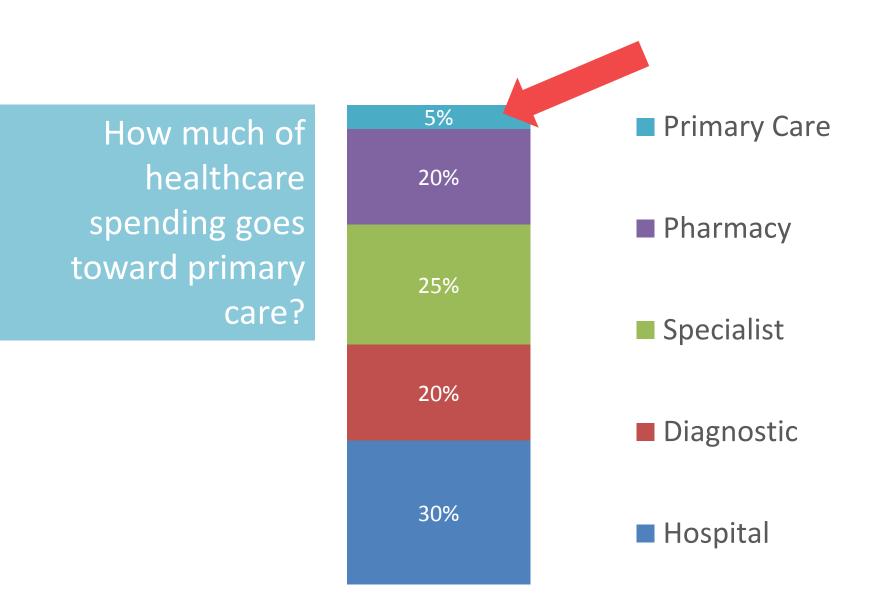
Patient Engagement and Support	Care Team Diversity
Phone contact	Nurse care manager
E-mail/text support	Social Worker
Telemedicine visits	Licensed BH clinician
Home visits	Pharmacists
E-consult	Nutritionist/dietician
Remote monitoring	Care coordinator (community health worker focus on community linkages)
Group visits (illness self-management, prevention, lifestyle enhancement)	Health coach (community health worker)
Tweet/chats/on-line support groups	Patient navigator
Patient/family advisory council	
Communication with child care/school	
Transportation	



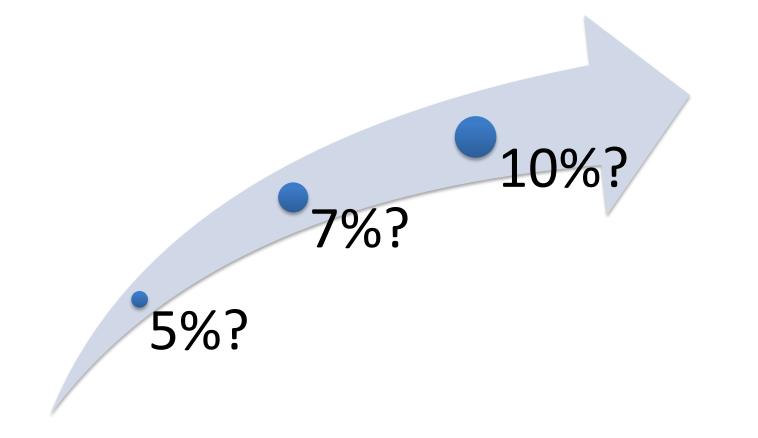
Primary Care Providers are limited in the way they can deliver care due to:

- Low revenue compared to other areas of healthcare
- Low flexibility on how they can use their revenue for care delivery

How much revenue comes into Primary Care?

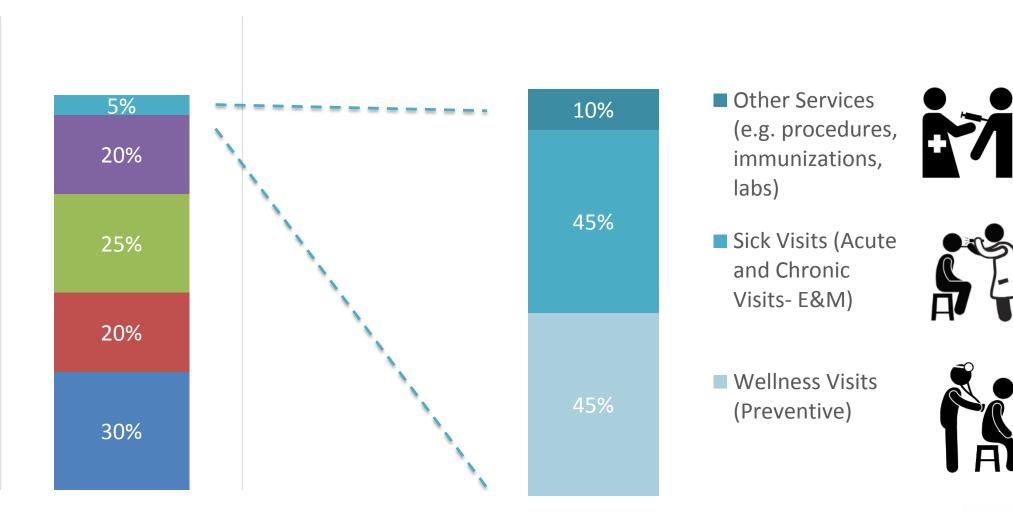


How much should we be paying for primary care?



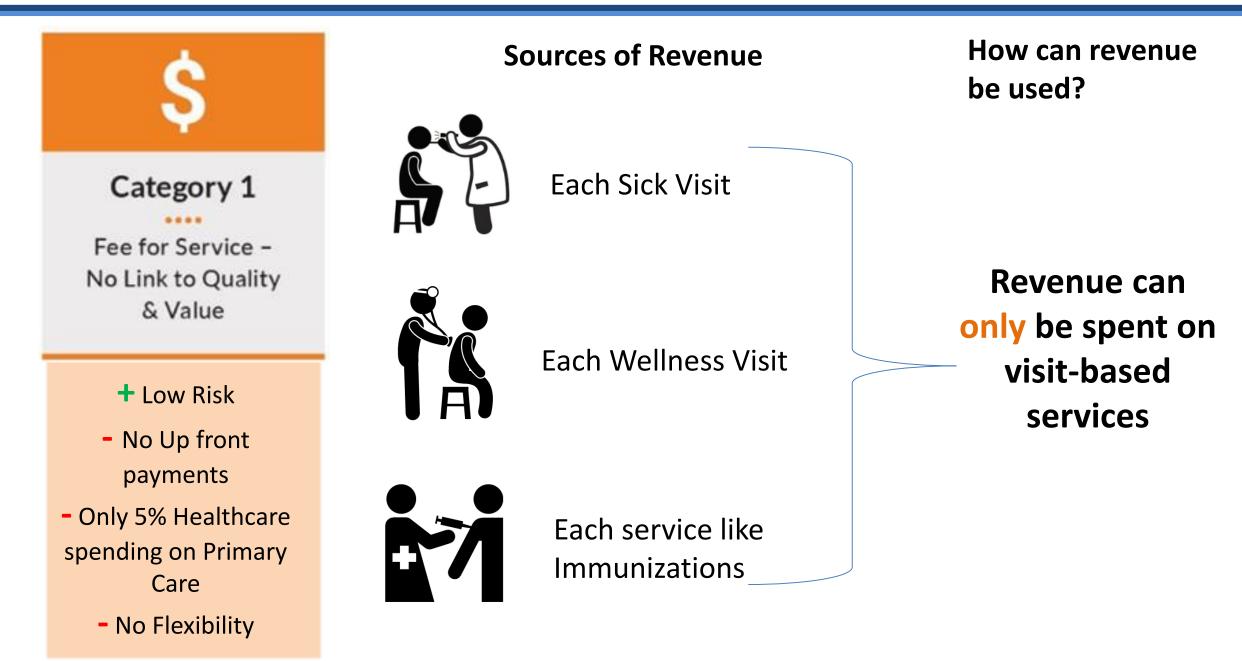


How do Primary Care Providers typically get paid?

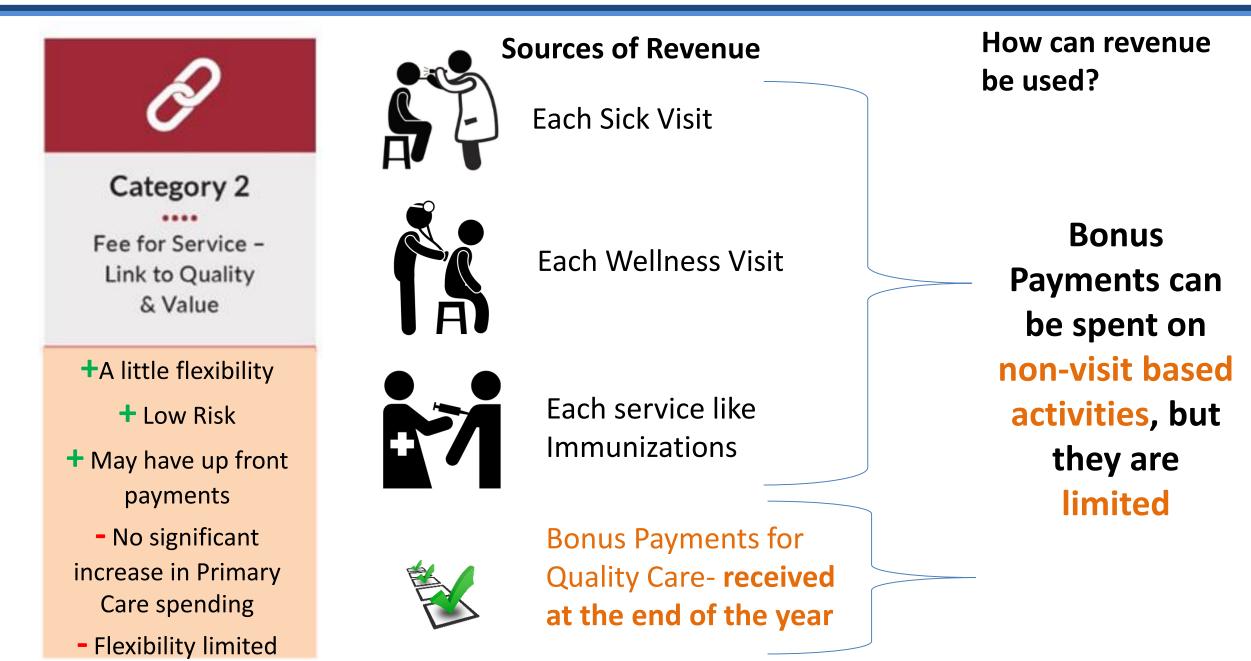




How has Dr. Neil gotten paid for most of her career?



How does Dr. Neil currently get paid?



How might Dr. Neil get paid?



APMs Built on Fee-for-Service Architecture

+More flexibility+ Medium Risk

 May have up front payments

No significant
 increase in Primary
 Care spending

Flexibility still limited

Sources of Revenue

Each Sick Visit





Each Wellness Visit



Each service like Immunizations



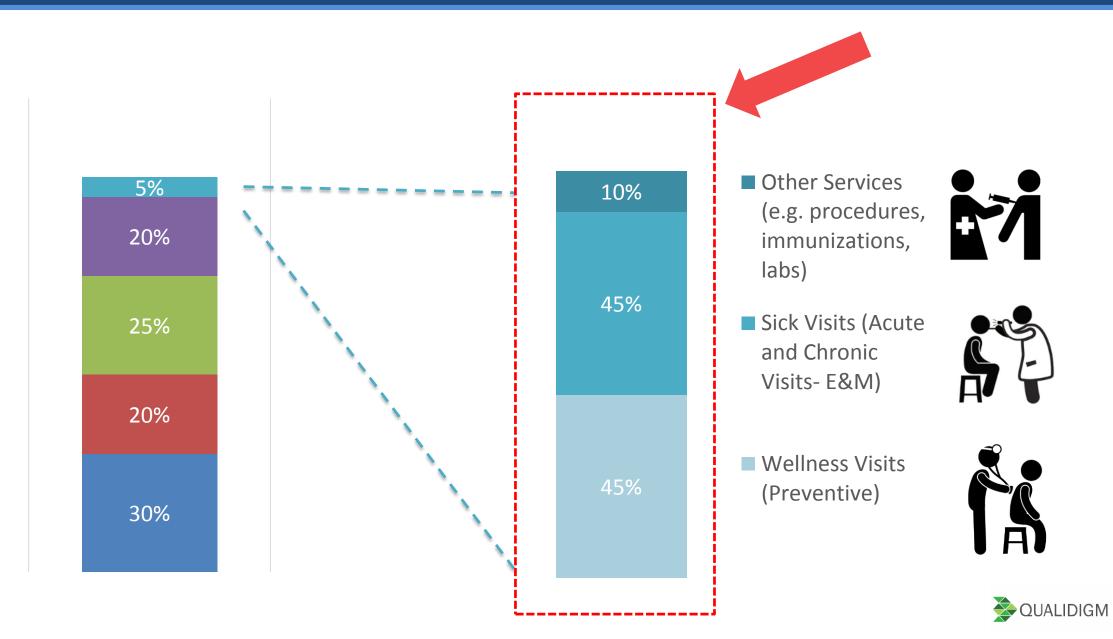
How can revenue be used?

Shared Savings can be used for non-visit based services like email, and staff like CHWs and **BH** specialists. However, long wait to receive them and not guaranteed.

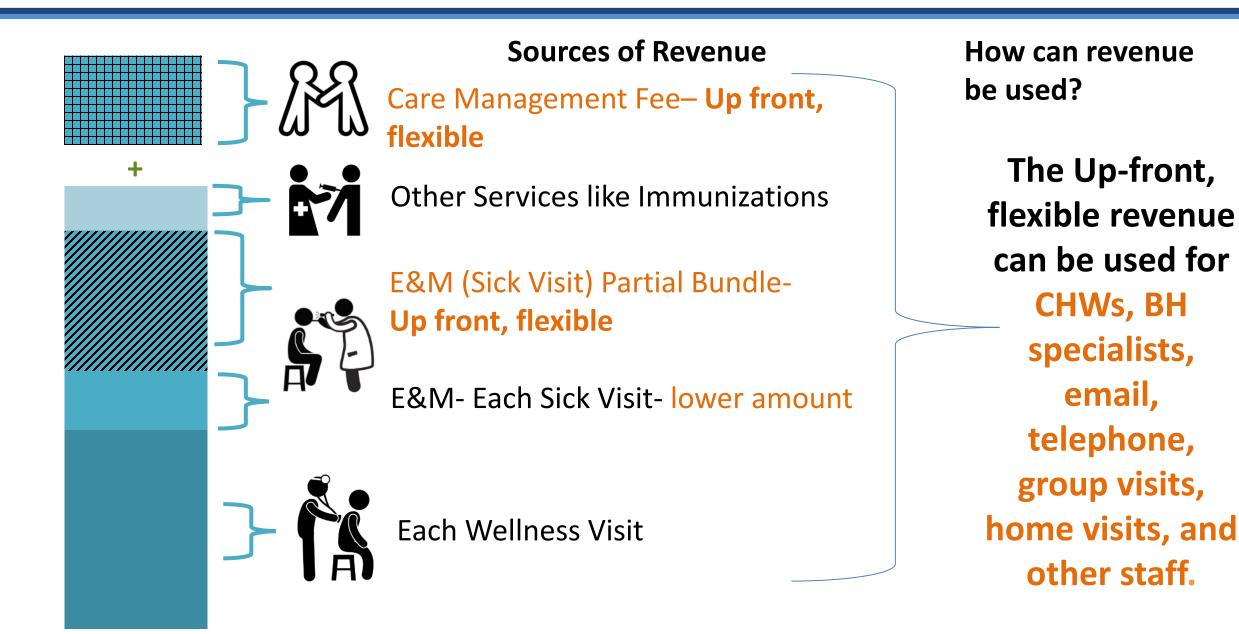


+Most flexibility through bundled payments
+Up front payments- no need to wait for shared savings or bonuses
+Significant increase in Primary Care spending through care management fees
- More risk

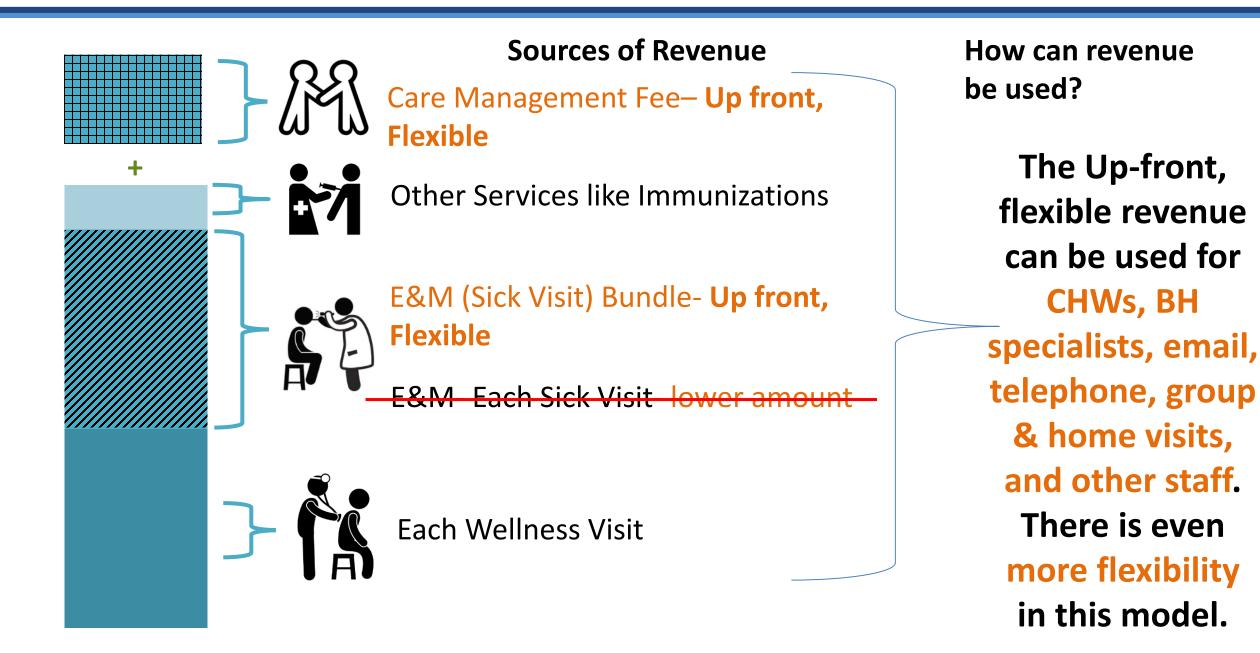
How do Primary Care Providers typically get paid?



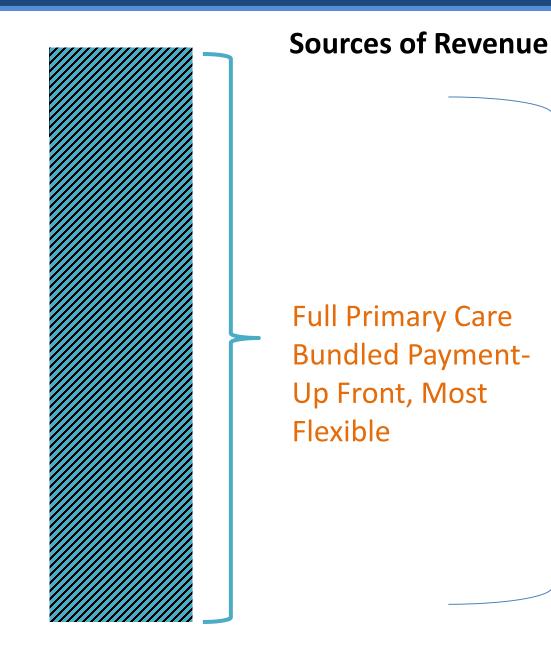
Option 1: Partial E&M (Sick Visit) Bundle



Option 2: Full E&M (Sick Visit) Bundle



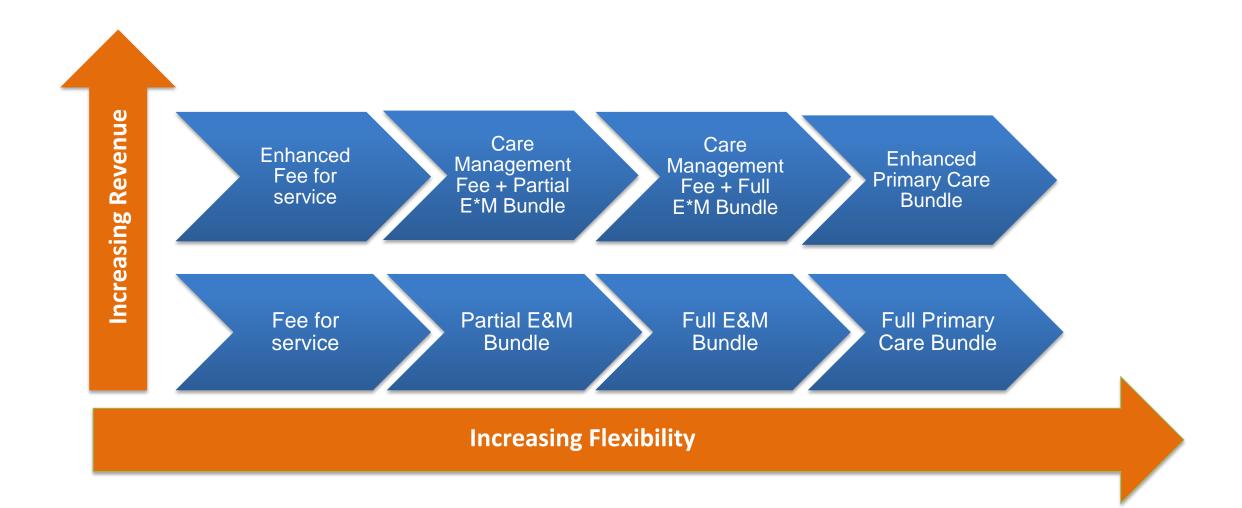
Option 3: Full Primary Care Bundle



How can revenue be used?

Revenue can be spent on any services, activities or staff to support patients. This is the most flexible model.

The Range of Primary Care Payment Reform Models





•PCPMs have the potential to lead to sustainable funding for SIM care delivery reform efforts

•We are currently researching models and will be presenting recommendations on a Primary Care Payment Reform Model for the State to pursue

•There is a **new opportunity** available through CMMI to participate in a PCPM, called **CPC+**

How does Primary Care Payment Reform Support the SIM Goals?



SIM Care Delivery Goals

Enable Primary Care Practices to provide patient-centered care

Enable Provider Networks to improve care delivery



Promote the use of Community Health Workers in Primary Care **SIM Payment Reform Goals**

Pay primary care providers more for achieving certain outcomes through Shared Savings

An important first step, but not enough to fully sustain care delivery goals

- It is difficult to change care delivery under a Fee for Service model.
 More flexibility is needed in payment models
- Providers need payment up front; can't simply wait for shared savings
- Primary care is responsible for coordination, prevention and chronic disease management, but not enough money is spent on primary care
- There is **interest among providers and payers** to move toward Primary Care Payment Models that provide increased flexibility and increased revenue, but there is **concern about risk**

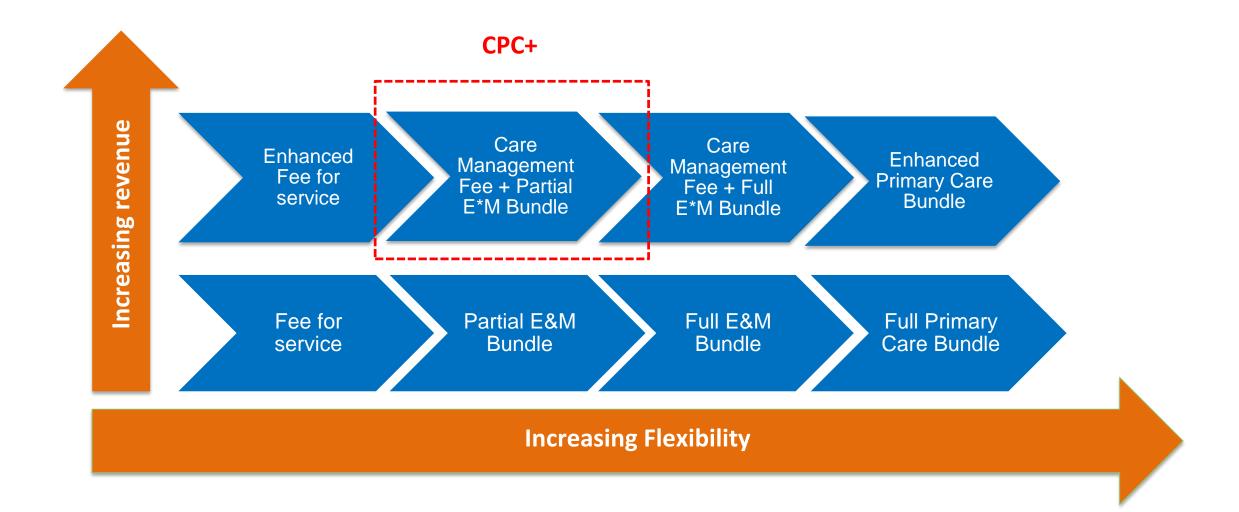
"I would love to diversify my care team to include social worker, navigators, etc. This would enable all team members to work at the top of their license. But this care is not reimbursed, under FFS"



New Primary Care Payment Reform Opportunity- CPC+

- CPC+ is a federal opportunity for states or regions of states to participate in a Primary Care Payment Reform model
- CPC+ includes Medicare participation (which can often be difficult to get), and encourages all payers to participate:
 - Why? Because Primary Care Providers don't want to only provide telephone calls to patients with one type of insurance, or only offer a CHW to a patient with one type of insurance
- Primary Care Payment Models require up-front funding, with the idea that the system will save money over time. CPC+ could help the state with some of that funding.
- CPC+ is flexible in its requirements, which could enable us to make strong recommendations regarding the model that would most benefit CT consumers

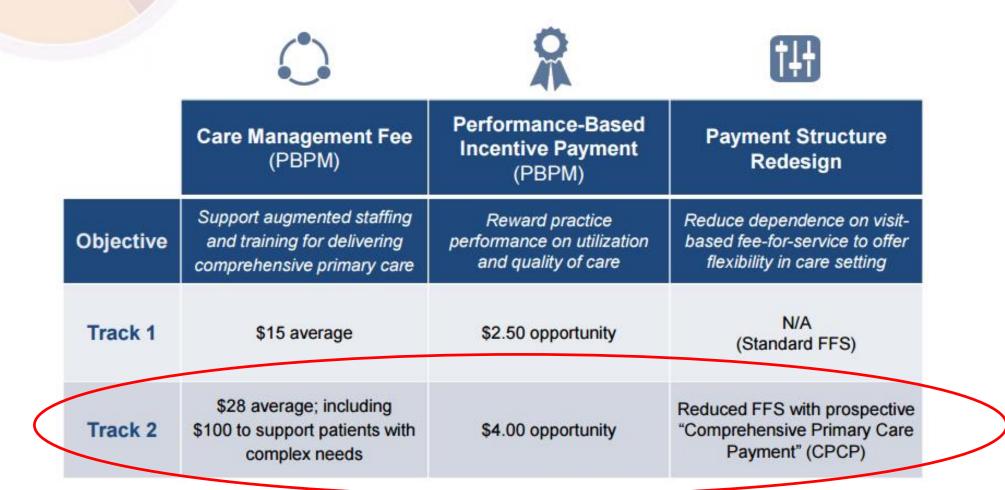
Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC+)- Where does it fall?



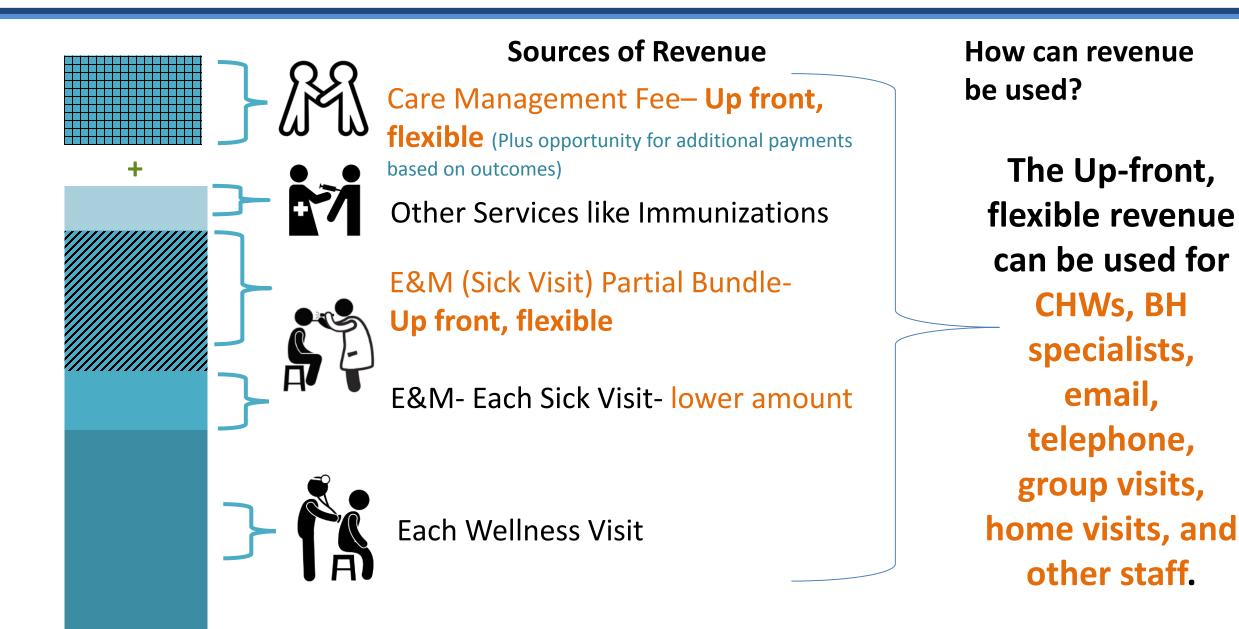


How does CPC+ work?





Which Model does CPC+ fit into?



How will these models impact the consumer?

- Fewer contacts that trigger deductible or require a co-payment = Less consumer out of pocket for new services
- New options for provider-patient engagement = more convenience for the patient
- More patient contact with the primary care team = **better health outcomes**

Discussion and Next Steps





Health Information Technology Advisory Council



Community Health Worker Advisory Committee



Quality Council



Other

Update on CAB Communications and Plan and Consumer Engagement Activities

Consumer Engagement Update

CAB Communications Plan

Upcoming Outreach Events CAB Suggestions for Future Outreach Events

Community Catalyst Session Planning

Next Steps and Adjournment