



Agenda

- Wide Angle Lens
- Transition in Real Time
- Continuing Evolution
- Market Dynamics
- Discussion and Questions



Market Dynamics: Wide Angle Perspective

Approaching the Tipping Point

- Leadership transitions are redefining institutional strategies
- Markets are driven by dramatically new purchaser expectations
- Acute care capacity may become commoditized
- The traditional ecosystem is experiencing business model step-change from unprecedented disruption
- There is an urgent need for significantly enhanced governance sophistication

Beyond the Tipping Point

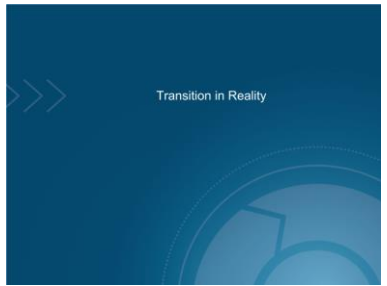
- Value-based care framework must be based on risk capability goals and clearly-defined economic expectations based on reliable financial modeling
- Well-articulated PHM / VBC goals must go beyond "term of art" and crisply define the necessary supporting tools) and associated return-on-investment expectations
- A game plan for targeted clinical transformation is required to execute value based care, using responsibly implemented population health tools, at the clinical level, led by fully-engaged clinicians with governance and compensation alignment



Approaching the Tipping Point: Risk Capability 1.0



Beyond The Tipping Point: Risk Capability 2.0



The Old Model



The New Model



Categories of Payment



Category 1

- Key Attributes
 - Professional and Facility services billed separately
 - Payment retrospective
 - Fee Schedules based on various methodologies & payer edit logic decreases reimbursements
 - Low Data Analytics Capabilities
 - No Integration necessary
- Fundamental Drivers
 - The more you do it the more you make
 - The more highly reimbursed the code = the better to bill
 - Quality not a consideration

CATEGORY 1
Fee for Service - No Link to Quality & Value

SUCCESS FACTORS

- Negotiate increase annually
- Compare contracts using Medicare as a base
- Ultimate leverage is market share

Category 2

- Key Attributes
 - FFS reimbursement architecture w/ added financial incentives tied to quality/efficiency metrics
 - Requires formalized process/investment by healthcare team to ensure quality metrics and cost efficiency measures are met
 - Minimal integration and data analytics capabilities necessary
- Fundamental Drivers
 - Financially incentivizes and rewards providers & healthcare team to target quality/efficiency metrics
 - Improves outcomes for given patient population
 - Potential for reduction in total medical expense

CATEGORY 2
Fee for Service - Link to Quality & Value

SUCCESS FACTORS

- Establish specific goals & baseline quality/cost efficiency metrics being measured
- Understand the reporting/reconciliation process: what, when, who and how
- Recognize exposure for downside potential and/or withhold
- Requires investment in infrastructure that can improve quality of care

Category 3

- Key Attributes
 - FFS reimbursement architecture w/ added financial incentives and potential penalties tied to quality and efficiency
 - Performance measured compared to established "target" includes Bundles Payments (tied to procedures), Shared Savings/Risk
 - Requires higher degree of integration and collaboration across the care continuum and higher level of data analytics capabilities
- Fundamental Drivers
 - Improves outcomes for given patient population and minimizes waste
 - Encourages collaboration and establishes accountability between multiple providers - professional, ancillary and facility
 - Access to greater financial incentives and rewards providers for improving quality and lowering costs for a given population

CATEGORY 3
APAs, built on Fee-for-Service Architecture

SUCCESS FACTORS (ALL IN CATEGORY 2 AND...)

- Requires sustainable resources and more advanced infrastructure to achieve goals
- Must meet cost AND quality measures in order to access rewards
- Trust and collaboration between providers and payers critical

Category 4

- Key Attributes
 - Payment architecture reflects total cost of care for treating a primary (e.g., chronic) condition or managing an entire population
 - "Therapy Focused" cover a wide range of services focused on prevention/maintenance
 - Requires the highest degree of integration and collaboration across the care continuum and highest level of data analytics capabilities
- Fundamental Drivers
 - Encourages providers to deliver well-coordinated, high quality person level care within a defined condition and/or population
 - Holds providers accountable for meeting quality and, increasingly, person centered care goals for a population of patients

CATEGORY 4
Population-Based Payment

SUCCESS FACTORS (ALL IN CATEGORY 2 & 3 AND...)

- Necessitates virtual integration for some models or vertical integration for highly integrated models
- Requires most advanced transformational thinking about delivery system reform

Impacts of Transition

- Traditional FFS
 - Emphasis on volume
 - Work RVUs
 - Big ticket
 - Salary Model
 - Productive Model "Eat What You Kill"
 - Little to no incentive to manage care
 - No sharing of savings realized
- Value Based
 - Emphasis on the right kind of volume
 - Preventive care
 - Wellness
 - Care management
 - Primary care assignment and attribution
 - Salary Model
 - Productivity
 - Quality incentives
 - Outcome measured
 - Shared savings model
 - Payment for care management
 - Incentive to manage care of defined population
 - Cost of care savings shared
 - Importance of actionable information

Focused Perspectives

- Ongoing Demand for Value
 - Total U.S. spending expected to hit \$5.7T by 2026
 - Spending continues to outpace developed countries
 - 50% of excess is due to pricing per unit; 40% is due to over utilization
- Purchaser Focus
 - CMS continues to pursue value based payments (i.e., BPCI-A)
 - If you're not pursuing a value based model, you're behind the curve
 - Changes in payment models are spanning all payer and purchaser types
- Mixed Results To-Date
 - Bundles are creating savings; ACOs showing mixed results but maturing
 - Wellness programs and price transparency having limited impact
 - Care management, access (telemedicine, urgent care) and medication adherence showing positive results
- Clinical Enterprise Maturity
 - Quality, value, transparency and outcomes are the norm, not an innovation
 - Strong physician leadership / governance is required "beyond the walls"
 - Compensation plans must incentivize PHM / VBC objectives
 - Data transparency and analytics are required for PHM / VBC design and performance
 - Clinical enterprise must organize around the PHM / VBC initiatives that show results

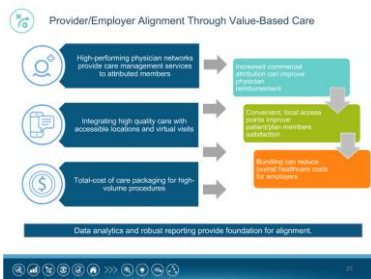
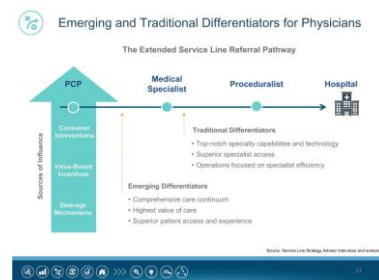
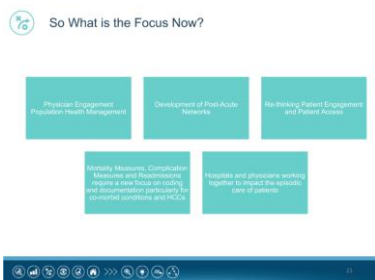
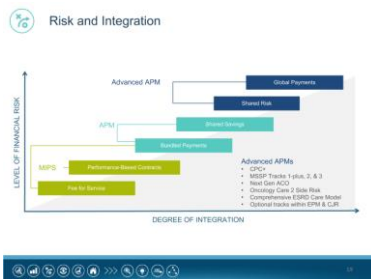
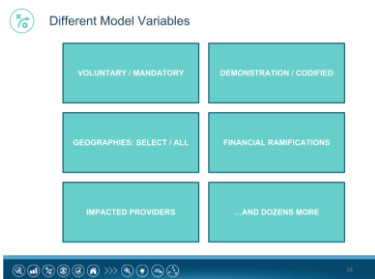
Continuing Evolution

Understanding the Trends

Clinical & Patient Inclusion / Exclusion

Understanding the Trends

Prospective / Retrospective





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