

# Three Keys to Transitioning to APMs

## Part 1: Build or Buy

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# This presentation is for:

- Health systems and medical organizations considering APMs
  - ACO (MSSP or ACO Reach) in Medicare or Medicaid
  - CMS Specialty Care Model
  - Private ACO Agreements with health plans
  - Bundled payments
- Existing ACOs who are planning a transition to population-based payments

# What we'll cover

- Background on APMs and slow growth
- In what ways competition should guide APM structure
- Criteria for assessing options to build an ACO or participate in other APM type



Co-Presenter: Tainn, 14 weeks





# About Roji Health Intelligence

- We provide Value-Based Care technology and services to improve outcomes, cost performance, and equitable health care.
- Our powerful tools identify patients with persistently poor or high-risk outcomes and target health interventions.
- We provide our clients with the ability to engage physicians and other clinicians on meaningful, clinical improvement for patients.

# What is an APM?

- APMs (Alternative Payment Models) are risk-based reimbursements for providers under a program, not the provider entity -- CMS and common usage is confusing
- VBC Alternative Payment Models reinforce accountable care vs volume of services (they aren't fee-for-service!)
- MSSP ACOs with no downside risk are called APMs, but the payment model itself is weaker reinforcement, while ACO Reach is strong

# Are APMs Really Essential for Changing Behavior?

- If reimbursement and physician compensation both reward volume, driving value is practically impossible
- APMs are meant to reward accountability, but they assume rewarding physicians similarly
- Changed incentives can work, if data and infrastructure, performance goals, practice support and interventions support
- Implementing APM reimbursement and expecting behavior change is magical thinking
- The ultimate APM: global population-based payments



# HMOs Were the Historical Equivalent of APMS – why did they fail?

- Organized by payers, not providers
- Focus on lower cost but not quality – led to denials of care
- Extremely unpopular with employees in benefit plans



# ACOs and Risk have grown slowly

- Zero change in proportion of straight Fee For Service
- Only 6.7% of total payments are population-based payments
- Volume of ACOs accepting risk is small
- Primary Care First has many organizations but few sites for each
- ACO Reach coming on board, but only 120 provisionally qualified
- ACOs are hesitant to proceed along path to financial accountability
- Dropout rate high after Pathway to Success introduced
- Continued pushback against changes that would alter finances

# What has changed?



# Everything is Changing

# Payers and Employers Have Changed

- Most payers have Value-Based Care contracts / APMs
- Insurers are implementing population-based payments more frequently
- Employers are contracting with physician groups
- CMS has reiterated a stronger VBC strategy
- There is stronger alignment among payers on changes to payment models to reward value over volume



# Physician Attitudes Have Changed

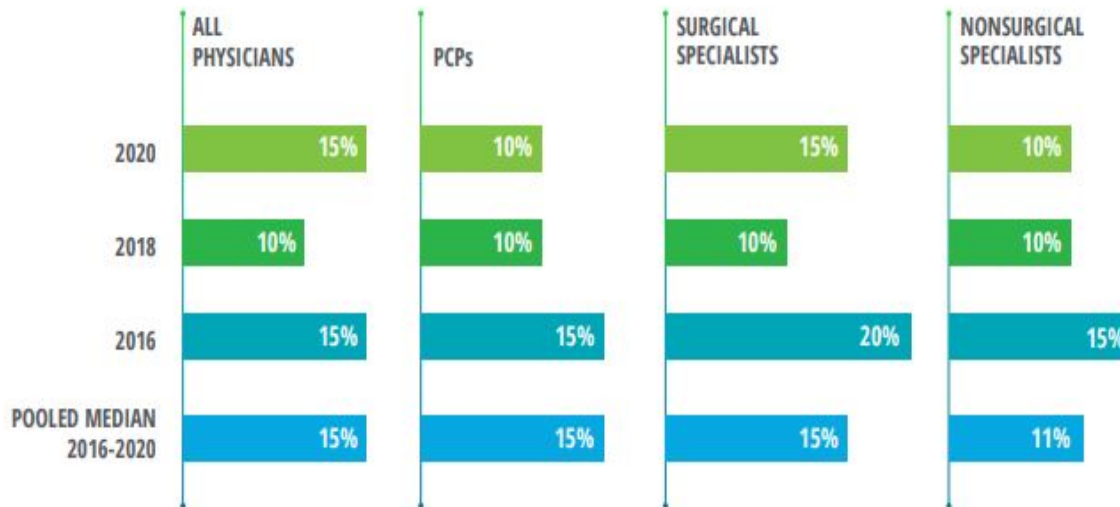
- Physicians hurt financially by pandemic
- Significant drop in volume caused losses for practices dependent on FFS
- Practices with prospective payments did well
- Result: largest single year of physician migration to employment

# Physicians are more open to Risk

FIGURE 2

## Physicians' tolerance for risk is in the 10–15% range (as a proportion of compensation)

Survey question: Imagine you are a physician executive developing a physician compensation structure for your organization/practice where a certain portion of compensation must be tied to quality and cost. As a physician executive, what percent of physician compensation would you be able to put at risk and get physician buy-in? (Medians)



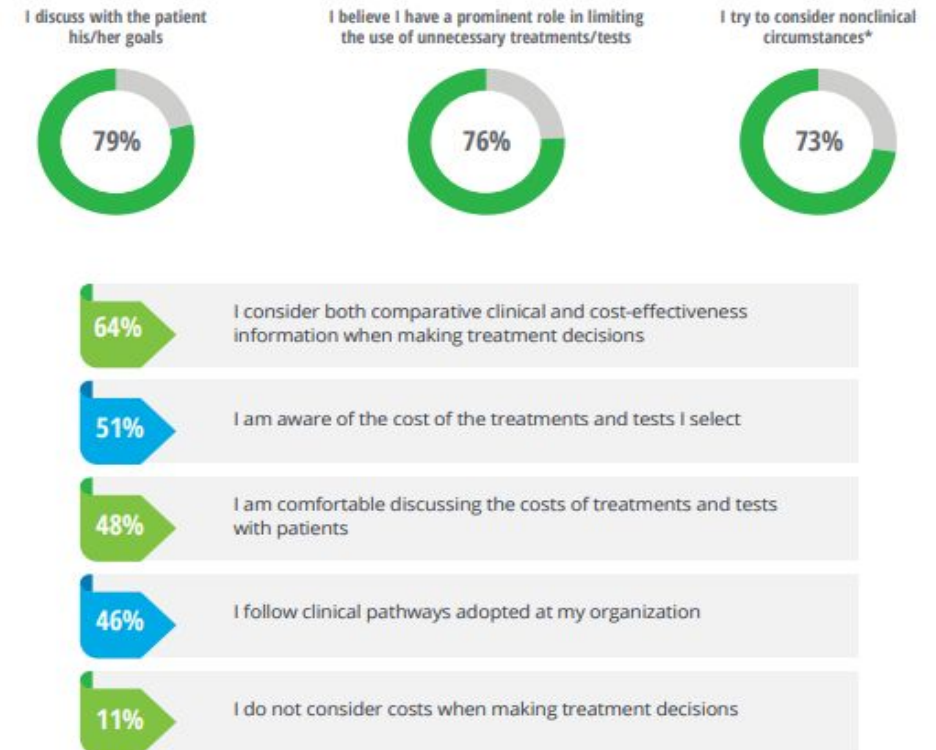
2020 base=680; 2018 base=624; 2016 base=600.

Sources: Deloitte 2020 Survey of US Physicians; Deloitte 2018 Survey of US Physicians; Deloitte 2016 Survey of US Physicians.

FIGURE 3

## Physicians recognize their role in managing costs but don't have the tools to do so

Survey question: When treating patients, which of the following apply to you?



Note: Examples of nonclinical circumstances include patients' living conditions, work demands, access to transportation, and support at home or in the community.  
Base=680 (all physicians).  
Source: Deloitte 2020 Survey of US Physicians.



# The Health Care Market Has Changed

Where did physicians go?

They went to corporate health care practices.

# Changing physician workforce

- 74% of physicians now employed
- Practices now backed by corporate health care giants: Amazon, CVS, Walgreens, large scale MSO/ACO enablers, Optum
- MSO/ACO enablers are aggressively buying practices away from health systems and ACOs
- Private equity is financing practice acquisition in specialties



# Pandemic disrupted health care and changed health care

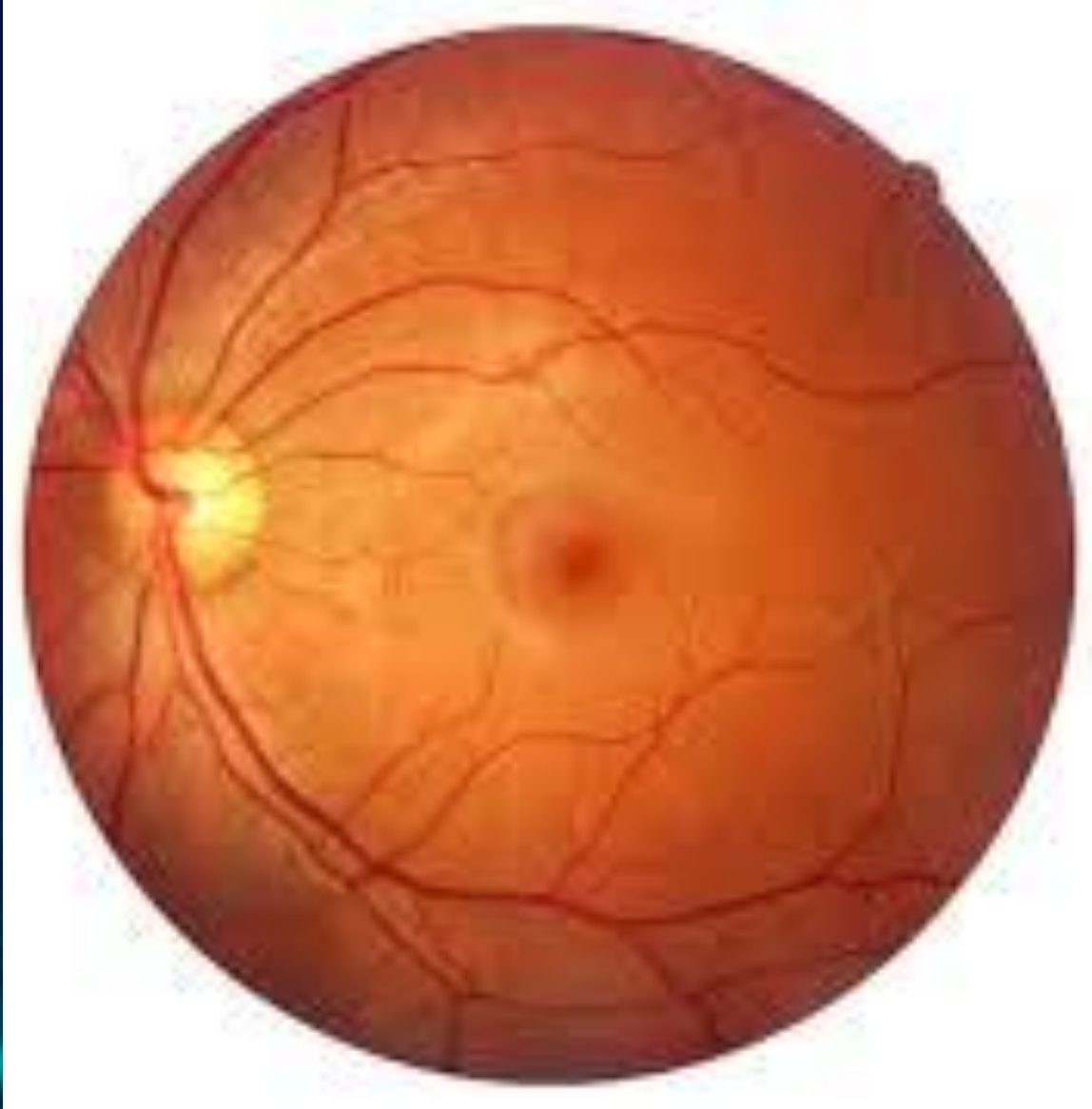
- Telemedicine
- Practice adaption to predictive payment
- New business competitors that saw opportunity to engage physicians in APMs

# Competitors are Different, and Physicians are Responding

- Providing physicians with confidence of successful APM participation
- Incentives tied to success for APM
- Have technology without the hassle
- Offer alternative to physicians who believe they have become “cogs” in the volume machine

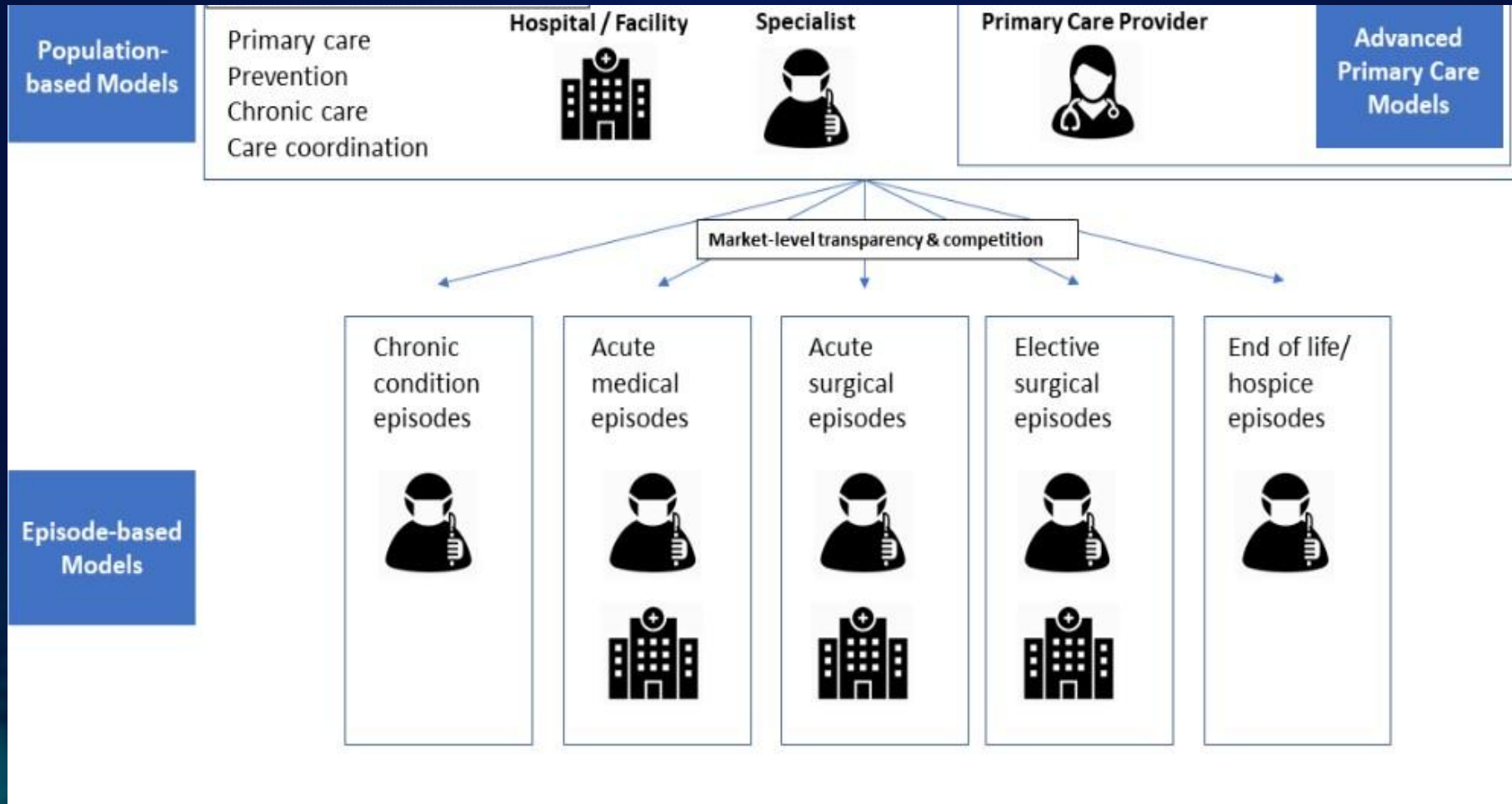


# Technology is Changing Health Care Possibilities



- New technologies
  - Artificial Intelligence
  - Gene editing and therapies
  - Cancer Therapies
- Diagnostics will radically change predictive risk
- FFS cannot support access

# Some imagine a different future health care system with APMs



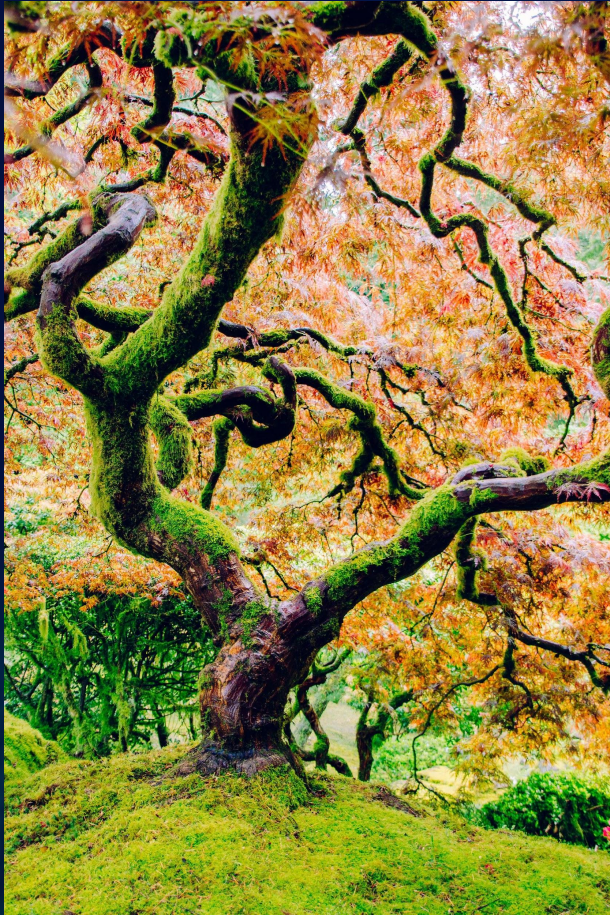


What this Means:

Your #1 Strategy for APM Transition:

Meet the Bar Set by Market Competitors

# Fork in the Road Decision: Build it or Participate



Can you do this by building your own APM organization  
or  
do you need to participate in another?



# Questions to ask

- What's your market positioning – are you a “must have?”
- What other APMs exist?
- Who are business competitors? Traditional competitors?
- What is the status of your technology / infrastructure?
- Is your culture focused on efficiency or does volume govern value?
- What is your payer mix?

# Your size is not your biggest issue

- You may be important as a “niche” network, even if small, for some patient groups (e.g., disadvantaged or elderly) or have reputation for certain services
- Your patient care costs (measured by payers) may be lower
- You may consistently meet quality standards
- BUT... if you don't know these facts, then you need to improve your data and analytics

# What you really need to build your own APM Entity

1. Enough money to staff and purchase/build infrastructure, and expert guidance
2. Strong physician leadership
3. A primary care network or, if specialty APM, the specialty core & reputation for excellence/outcomes
4. A culture and energy for change and physician collaboration



# What you really need to build your own APM Entity (cont)

5. An already-implemented electronic health record
6. The stomach for distributing money based on performance
7. The technology to identify costs, outcomes, equity, and for interventions to improve

# Value-Based Care Technology

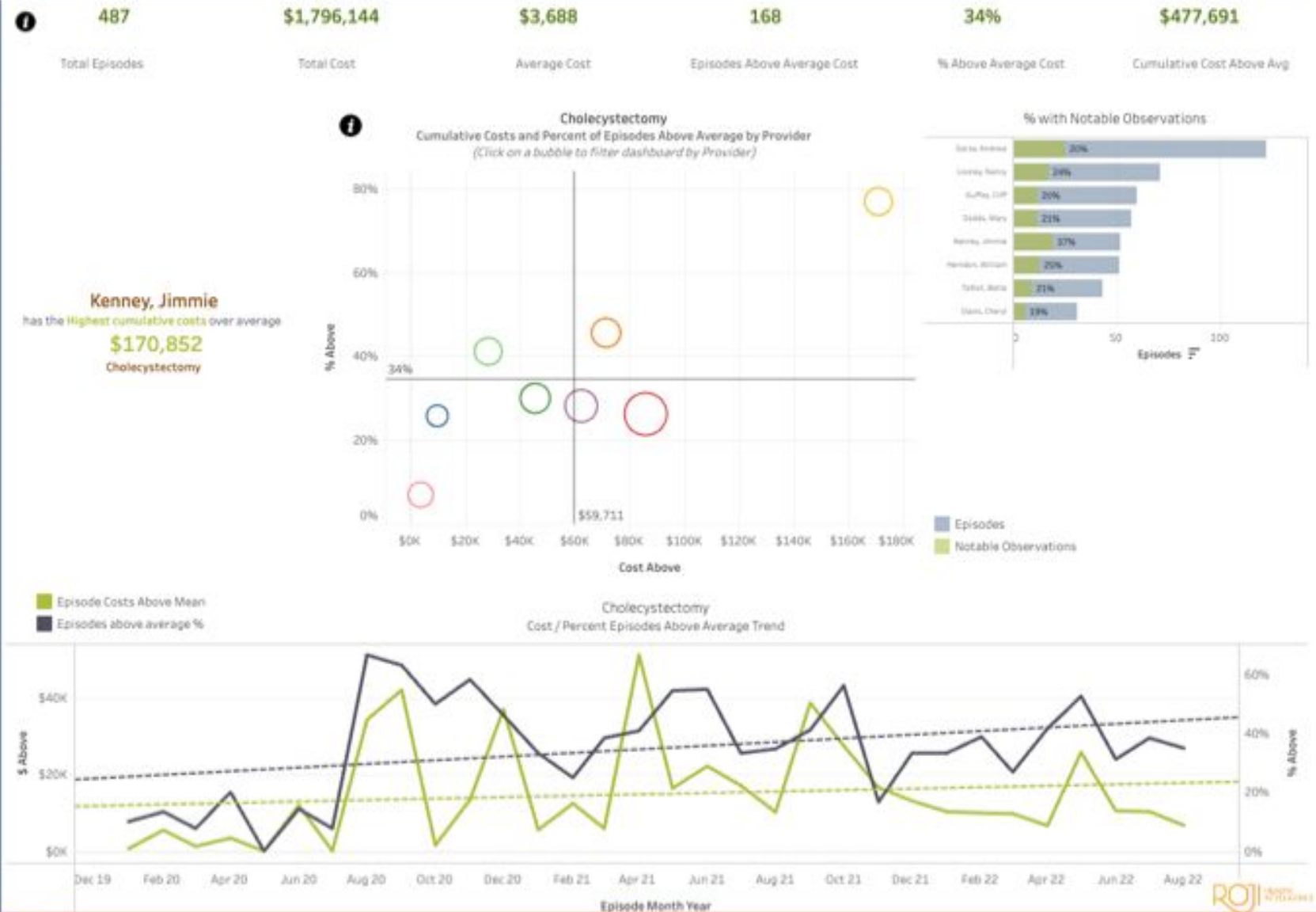
- VBC technology can be purchased
- VBC technology is not the same as an EHR – Your EHR is one source that is aggregated by VBC technology
- Think about what you will need to create value from all data sources: financial, transactional, clinical, providers, patients
- You must have sufficient data to feed the technology!

# Value-Based Care Technology Requirements

- Patient centric, captures all demographic, SDOH, financial, clinical (EHR), and claims
- High integrity of data sufficient for cost, quality and equity analyses
- Identifies appropriate clinical and population health interventions
- Captures longitudinal outcomes and risk
- Calculate patient costs per year, cost variation, low-value services, differential outcomes
- Episodes of care are ideal for examining differential outcomes and cost outliers
- Claims payment functionality



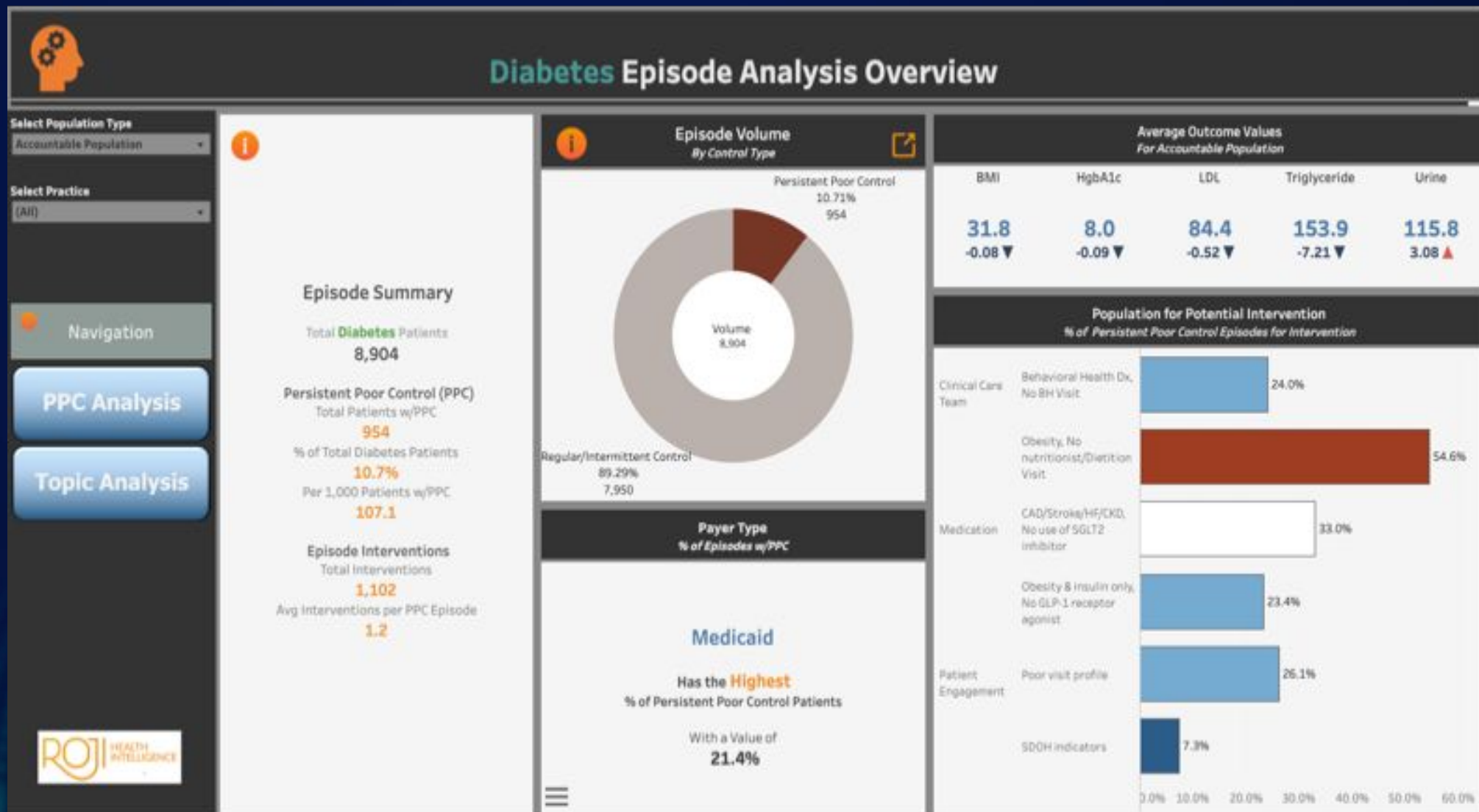
# Episode Cost Provider Info for: Cholecystectomy



Essential:  
Physician  
view of  
analytics on  
cost and  
outcomes

No longer enough to use pop health as retroactive tool.

Data in episodes enables you to **target interventions** based on clinical severity & outcomes.



# If You Can't Build, What are Participation Options?

- Joint Venture with another organization
- Participating provider in another ACO
- Medicare advantage option



# Participation Advantages and Disadvantages

## Advantages:

- No investment cost
- Maintain options to participate in VBC vehicles

## Disadvantages:

- At the bottom of the food chain
- No decision authority on key issues or distribution of money

# Special issues about Medicare Advantage

- Your own Medicare Advantage plan and your own ACO
- Participation in an external Medicare Advantage plan while having your own ACO
- It is hard to make both options work without sabotaging your ACO success



# Conclusions

- Your starting point for transitioning to Alternative Payment Models is the decision to create your own organization for risk, or join another
- In either case, you must be able to match the benefits of competitors in the market for physicians and consumers
- No shortcuts on requirements for going into APMs if you want to be successful, either infrastructure or leadership



A scenic Japanese garden featuring a wooden bridge with a curved railing crossing a small stream. The garden is surrounded by large, dark rocks and lush greenery. Numerous pink cherry blossoms are in full bloom, framing the scene and hanging over the bridge. The sky is overcast.

# Questions and Answers



HEALTH  
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# Stop by our VBCExhibitHall Virtual Booth



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# Thank You



Contact us to make your transition to APMs a successful venture!

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