

# Succeeding in Traditional MIPS (While You Still Can)

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# This Presentation is for:

- Health systems, medical organizations, and physician practices interested in:
  - Measuring and improving outcomes
  - Providing and demonstrating excellent care for all patients
  - Avoiding financial penalties and earning incentives
  - Learning more about value-based care

# Today's High-Level Overview



- The origins and principles of MIPS
- An overview of MIPS components and scoring
- The evolution of MIPS within the Value-Based Care landscape
- How to succeed in Traditional MIPS
- Preparing for the future of MIPS

# 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 MIPS?

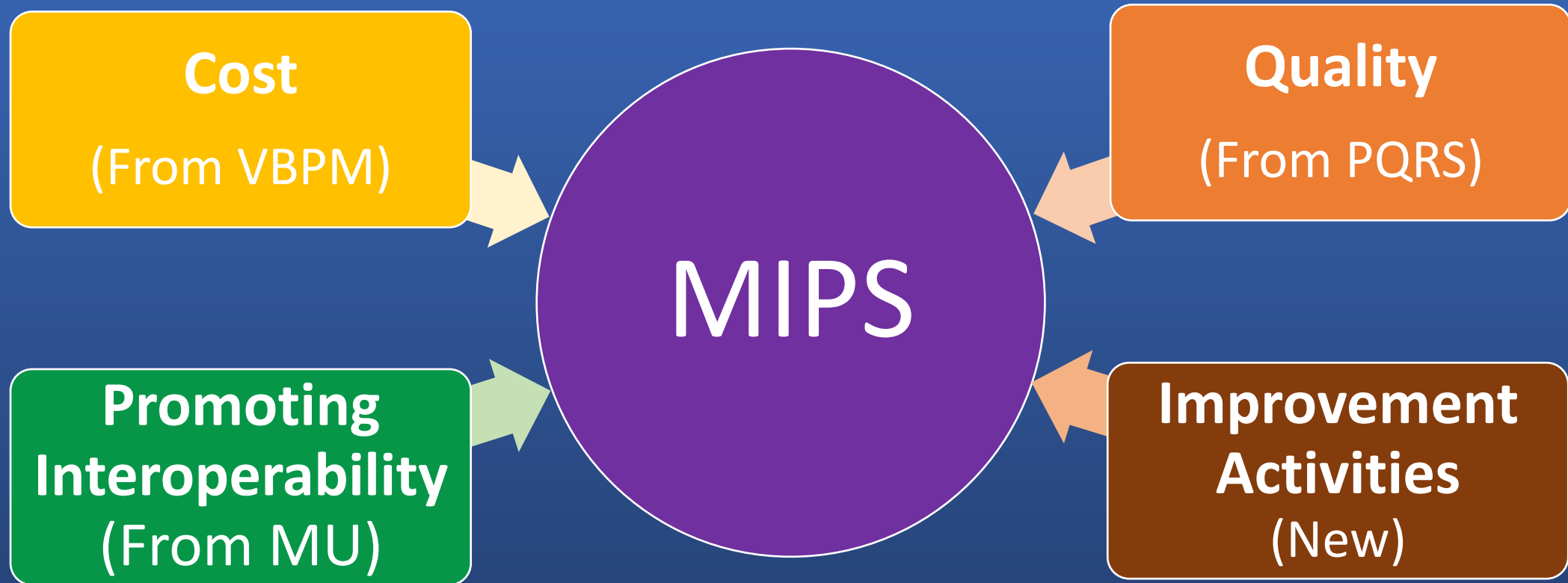
- MIPS = Merit-Based Incentive Payment System.
- A program designed by CMS to measure and reward providers who provide high quality care without excessive spending
- Replaced the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) in 2017
- Combined several legacy programs into one comprehensive program
- Budget-neutral - Financial incentives and penalties

# MIPS Goals

- Lower Medicare costs by improving beneficiary health
- Facilitate and improve interoperability in healthcare data
- Identify and address healthcare disparities tied to health equity
- Engage and empower patients in healthcare decision-making

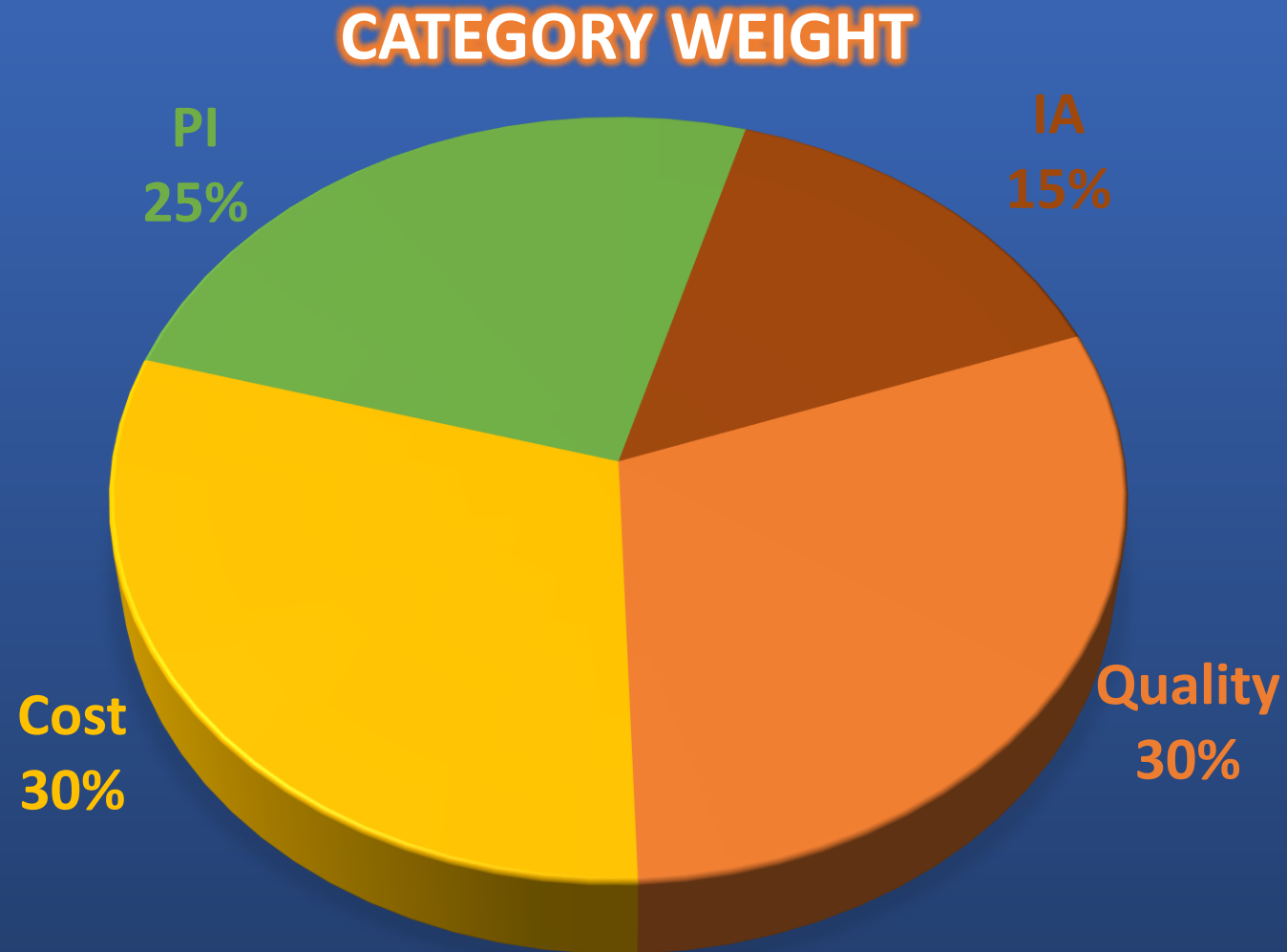
# MIPS Structure and Scoring

# Origins of the 4 MIPS Components





Score = Sum of Combined, Weighted Components



# “Payment Adjustments”

Performance Threshold (75 in 2023 Performance Year)

Sliding Scale of  
2025 Financial Penalties

Sliding Scale of  
2025 Financial Incentives



0 points (no reporting)  
Maximum 9% penalty

100 points  
9x Adjustment Factor

# The Adjustment Factor

- MIPS is “Budget-Neutral” – the penalties fund the incentives
- The Adjustment Factor distributes penalties to keep funds level





**MIPS Complexity Made for a Challenging Rollout  
(and I'm not lyin')**

# MIPS Had A Relaxed Start



- No weight applied to Cost
- A single measure response was enough
- Eased EHR standards for Promoting Interoperability (f/k/a Advancing Care Information)
- Bonus points for reporting extra measures
- Additional incentive dollars earmarked for “Exceptional Performance”

# MIPS Heats Up



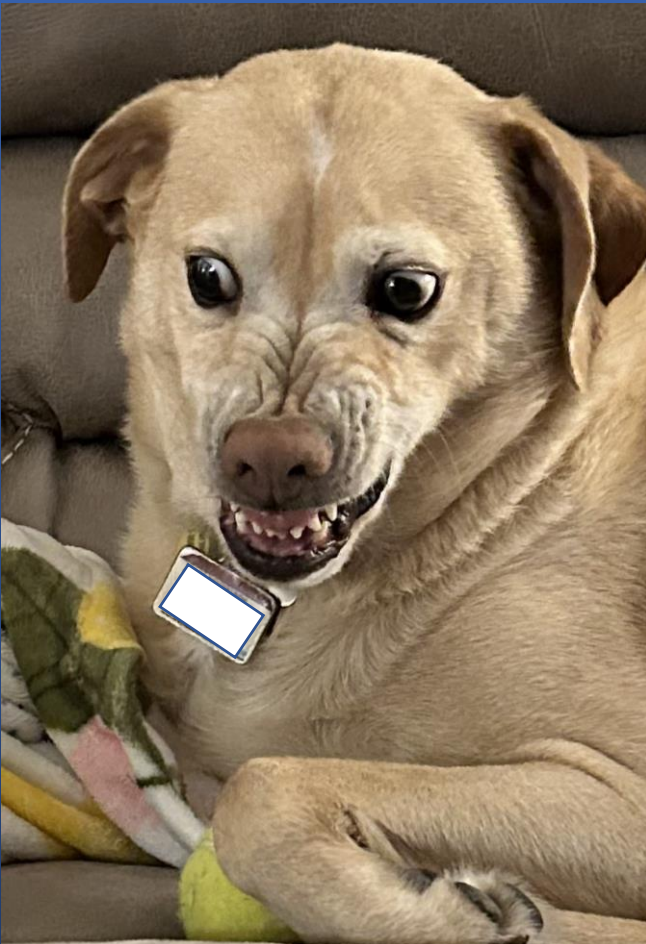
- Each year, requirements got tougher:
  - Maximum financial penalties increase
  - More weight applied to Cost
  - Yearly increase in minimum performance threshold
  - Bonus points are eliminated
  - Single, higher EHR standard for Promoting Interoperability
  - Measures “top out” and benchmarks increase

# Increased Effort, Decreased Returns

- Successful participation has not yielded big incentives
  - Early standards were easy; failures were rare
  - Later, many took pandemic-related Extreme and Uncontrollable Circumstance (EUC) Exemptions
  - Few penalties spread across many incentive earners = small bonuses
- Program complexity has created uncertainty
  - Roughly 200 quality measures, updated each year
  - Little Cost feedback has been provided
  - Difficult to predict year-to-year success

# The Results:

Frustration



Burnout





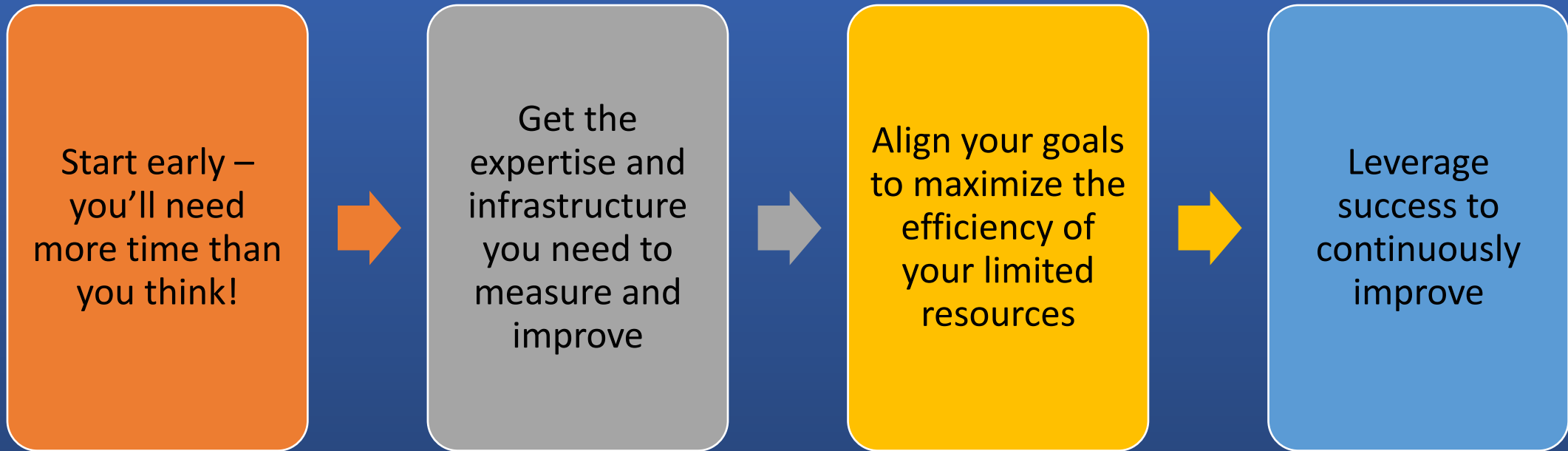
# The Solution: Position MIPS in the VBC World

- Aligning MIPS with Alternate Payment Models (APMs)
  - Alternate Payment Model Performance Pathway (APP) uses MIPS measures
  - New quality measures dovetail with CMS APMs (e.g. Kidney Care)
- Increased emphasis on Cost
  - Higher contribution to the MIPS score
  - Procedural episodic cost measures
  - Chronic condition/primary care measures
- Develop streamlined participation paths: MVPs

A traditional Japanese garden path with cherry blossoms and a wooden bridge. The path is made of light-colored gravel and leads to a wooden bridge with a curved railing. The bridge is surrounded by large, dark rocks and lush greenery. Pink cherry blossoms are in full bloom, framing the path and the bridge. The sky is overcast and grey.

# Success in Traditional MIPS: A Step-by-Step Path

# Your 4-Step Pathway to Traditional MIPS Success



# Start Early

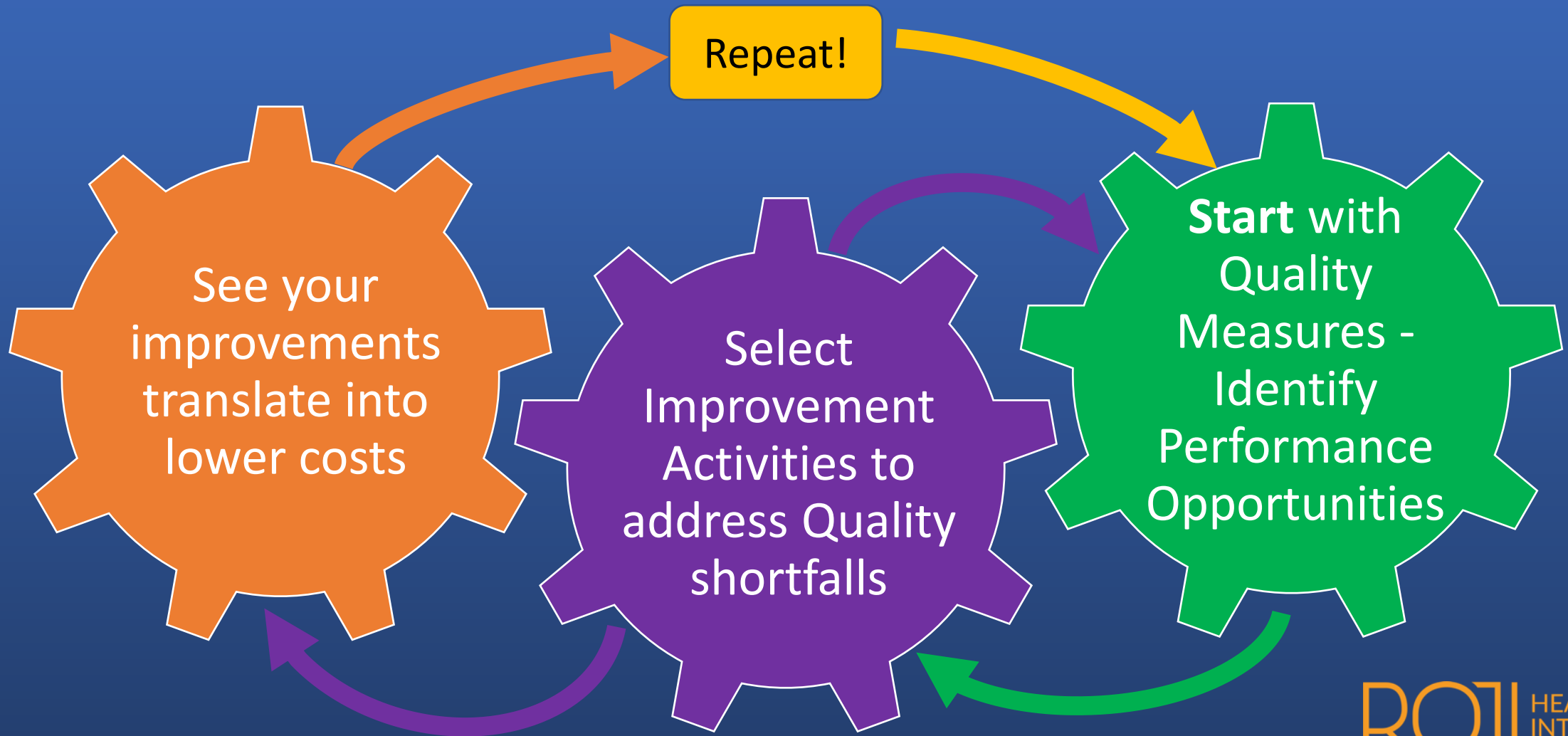


- A last-minute strategy limits options
- There will be data-related obstacles
- Comprehensive data requires education and standardization
- Early feedback allows time for improvement

# Expertise Comes From Experience

- Succeeding in MIPS takes an ONC-Certified Clinical Data Registry with experience...
  - Reporting eCQMs and CQMs to CMS as a Qualified Third Party Intermediary (going back to 2008!)
  - Using your data to create actionable analytics on Cost and Quality
  - Matching and attributing patients to specific providers for targeted interventions
  - Recommending and implementing strategies to improve outcomes
  - Identify the difference between a gap in data and a gap in care

# Devise and Implement a Self-Fulfilling Strategy



# Quality Measures Can Drive Your Strategy

## A Diabetes Example:

- MIPS Measure: Hemoglobin A1c Poor Control
- Poor performance and partial credit signal an issue—now what?
- Sync your Improvement Activities with your concerns:
  - Population Management: Regular review practices in place on targeted patient population needs
  - Beneficiary Engagement: Engagement of Patients, Family, and Caregivers in Developing a Plan of Care

# Data and Clinical Expertise Enables Proactive Population Health Interventions





# Transform QM Shortfalls Into Improvements

### Populations and Groups

Refresh Manage


Name ↑	Patients
Adolescent HPV Vaccination	834
COVID-19 Vaccination Outreach	141030
Colorectal Cancer Screening	6503
Diabetes & Hypertension - SDM	102
Persistent Poor control of Asthma	207
Persistent Poor control of COPD	305
Persistent Poor control of Diabetes	1058
Behavioral Health Dx, No BH Visit	187
CAD/Stroke/HF/CKD, No use of SGLT2 inhibitor	255
Obesity & insulin only, No GLP-1 receptor agonist	165
Obesity, No nutritionist/Dietitian Visit	404

All Practices

Overview
Trends
Patients
Outcomes
Actions

Refresh

Click and drag over an area to zoom. Right click to reset chart.



### Hemoglobin A1C

Line chart showing Average (green), Min (blue), and Max (red) values from February 2022 to September 2022. The Y-axis ranges from 0 to 20. The Max value fluctuates between approximately 13 and 18, while Average and Min values remain relatively stable around 10-11.

### Systolic Blood Pressure

Line chart showing Average (green), Min (blue), and Max (red) values from February 2022 to September 2022. The Y-axis ranges from 0 to 300. The Max value fluctuates between approximately 160 and 220, while Average and Min values remain relatively stable around 120-130.

### Data Filter

Description
Notes
Interventions

**Name:** Obesity & insulin only, No GLP-1 receptor agonist

**Start Date:** 2014-05-21

**Description:** Patient with obesity (BMI >= 30) and only taking insulin with no use of a GLP-1 receptor agonist

**Interventions:**  
No interventions associated with this project.

**Actions:**

- Patient Communication: Letter
- Patient Communication: Personal Call

# Move Beyond Quality Measures

- Actionable analytics allow you to get in front of potential problems
- Identify patients with persistently poorly controlled intermediate outcomes for intervention
- Pinpoint procedural episodes with Notable Observations
- Trace variations in populations and observations between providers and sites
- Benefits multiply! As patients' outcomes improve, so does performance in Cost and Quality measures

# Identify CC Outcome Variations by Provider and Site

## Controls

- Select Population Type
- Accountable Population
- Select Marks Dimension
- Provider

## Filters

- Select Control Type
- (All)
- Drug Class
- (All)
- Select Practice
- (All)
- Select Provider
- (All)
- Select Intervention
- (All)

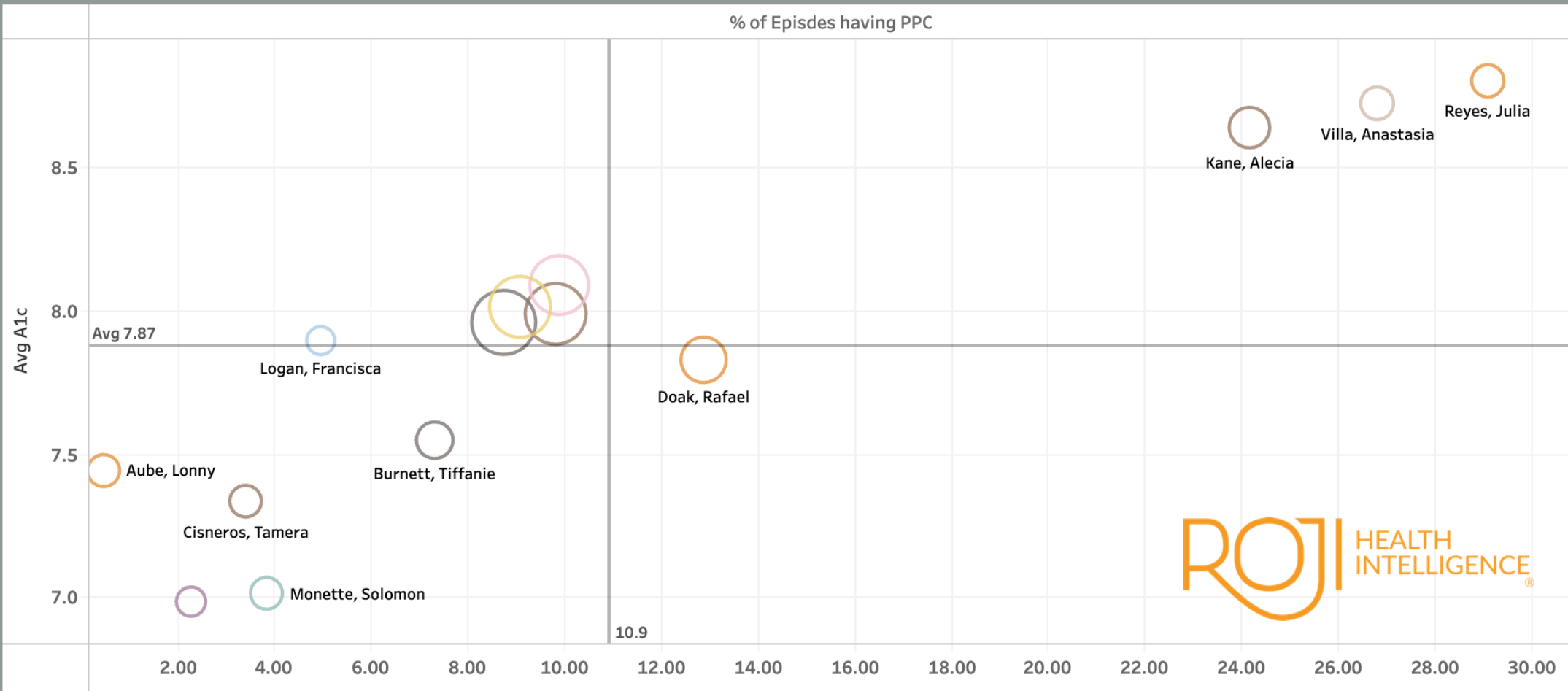
Select X/Y Plot Axis

% of Episdes having PPC/ Avg A1c

## Provider

% of Episdes having PPC/ Avg A1c

Show marks >= N episodes



# Compare Procedure Costs by Provider and Site

## Episode Cost by Provider for Cholecystectomy

Select Year  
(All)

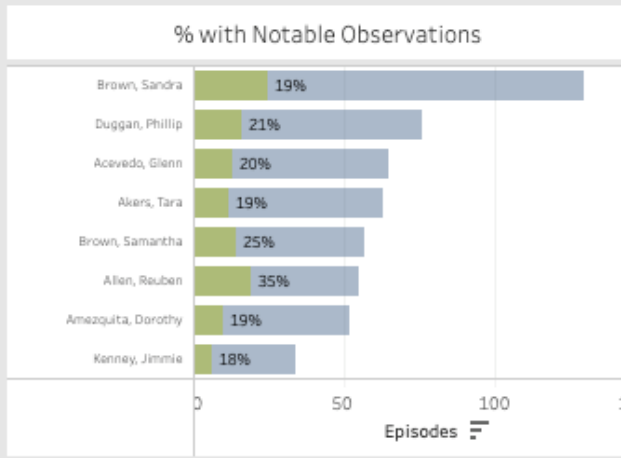
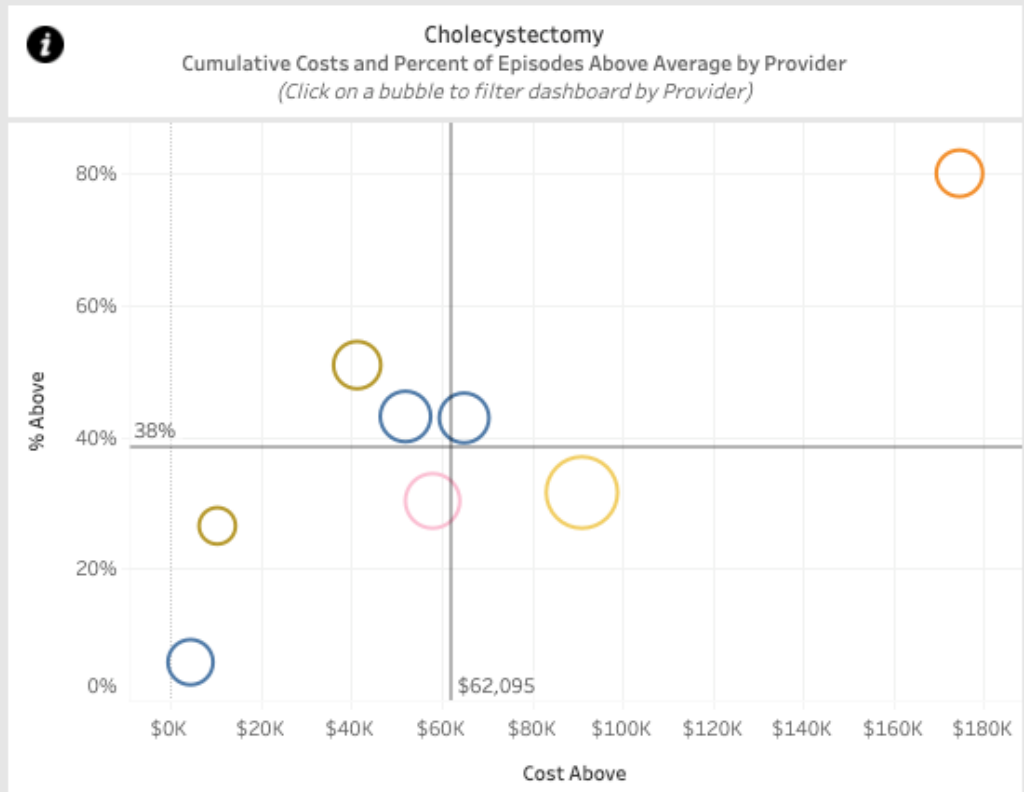
Select Episode  
Cholecystectomy

Select Practice  
Demo Practice - 5205

Select Specialty  
(All)

<b>532</b>	<b>\$1,796,400</b>	<b>\$3,377</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>\$496,756</b>
Total Episodes	Total Cost	Average Cost	Episodes Above Average Cost	% Above Average Cost	Cumulative Cost Above Avg

**Allen, Reuben**  
has the **Highest cumulative costs** over average  
**\$174,668**  
Cholecystectomy



Episodes  
NO Episode Vol

# Be Ready for What's Next



# Unintended Consequences

- Attempts to entice providers with extensive options has created unexpected issues:
  - The abundance of quality measures enables groups to mask areas of weak performance, particularly multi-specialty groups
  - Consistently high performance among participants precludes meaningful comparison
  - To date, incentives have been less substantial than expected
  - Large libraries of Improvement Activities and Quality Measures are overwhelming

# MIPS Course Corrections

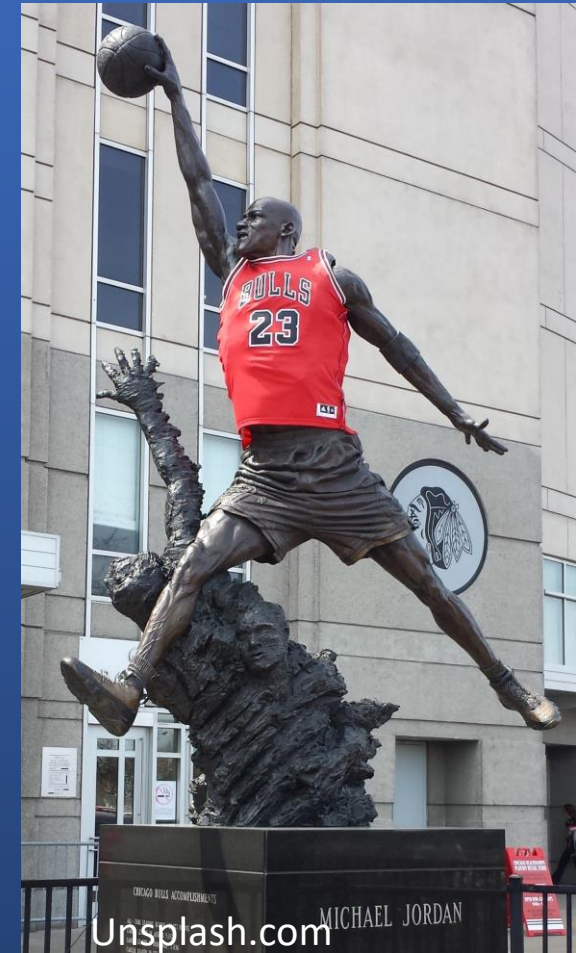
- Short-Term Adjustments
  - Additional Cost Measures to measure specialty care
  - Advantageous scoring for reporting new measures, which tend to be outcome-driven
  - Increased data-collection requirements beginning in 2024
  - Certain provider types are no longer exempted



# MIPS 2.0: MVPs

- MIPS Value Pathways (MVPs)
  - Specialty and/or clinical set of Quality Measures, Improvement Activities and Cost Measures
  - Breaks the barriers between MIPS components
  - Facilitates comparison by steering clinicians into standardized profiles
  - Separate multi-specialty groups into component parts for scoring
  - Intended to replace Traditional MIPS in the not-so-distant future (possibly as soon as 2025)

(No, not him)





# Keys to Value-Based Care Success

- Align your efforts to maximize results (a good Traditional MIPS strategy looks a lot like an MVP!)
- Examine whether procedural episodic costs vary by provider or site
- Investigate the root causes of persistent poor control
- Understand your population's SDOH needs
- Demonstrate a single, high-standard of care



# Questions and Answers

# Stop by our VBC Exhibit Hall Virtual Booth

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# Thank You!

Contact us to help you succeed in Traditional MIPS!

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