

A Learning Network Event

Using Data To Manage Patient Populations



MARCH 21, 2024

CME and Disclosures



- ▶ This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the Essential Areas and policies of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) through the joint providership of MedChi, The Maryland State Medical Society (MedChi) and the Maryland Health Care Commission (MHCC). MedChi is accredited by the ACCME to provide continuing medical education for physicians
- ► MedChi designates this virtual online educational activity for a maximum of 1 AMA $PRA \text{ Category } 1 \text{ Credits}^{\text{\tiny TM}}$
- ▶ Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity
- ► The planners and reviewers for this activity have reported no relevant financial relationships to disclose
- ▶ The presenters have reported no relevant relationships to disclose

Learning Objectives



- ▶ Identify data available in CRISP reports that can be used to manage patient populations
- Understand how ambulatory practices use the data to enhance care delivery
- ► Recognize actual practice level improved patient outcomes from using data to manage patient populations



- I. Gene Ransom, MedChi, Opening Remarks
- II. Melanie Cavaliere, MHCC, Overview of Maryland Landscape and MHCC

 Practice Transformation Activities
- III. Audrey Speter, hMetrix, Subject Matter Expert
- IV. Mara Holton, MD, AA Urology, Practice Perspective
- v. George Bone, MD, IC Care, Practice Perspective
- VI. Q&A







Gene Ransom
CEO
MedChi, The Maryland
State Medical Society
(MedChi)



Snapshot of Maryland



- ► 6.18 million people (Source: <u>United States Census Bureau</u>)
- ► 16.9% of population is age 65 and over (Source: <u>United States</u> <u>Census Bureau</u>)





Advancing Practice Transformation



Background



- ► Advancing practice transformation has been an MHCC strategic priority for more than a decade
- ► Maryland law tasked MHCC with implementation and management of the Maryland Multi-Payor PCMH Program from 2011 through 2016
- ▶ The MHCC, MedChi, and the University of Maryland School of Medicine Department of Family and Community Medicine partnered with the New Jersey Innovation Institute to complete practice transformation activities in Maryland as part of federal initiative, the Transforming Clinical Practice Initiative, from 2015 to 2019
- ► The MHCC contributes to planning and policy development for the Maryland Primary Care Program since its inception in 2017

Health Equity Practice Roundtable



- ► The MHCC convened a Health Equity Practice Roundtable (Roundtable) in March 2022 with representatives from advanced care delivery practices to identify challenges and opportunities for practices seeking to address key health equity concerns in their communities
- ► The goal of the Roundtable was to advance health equity in ambulatory practices in Maryland through the development of practice resources informed by HE Roundtable feedback
- ▶ Feedback from the Roundtable informed a Health Equity Symposium in March 2023 focused on strategies for identifying patterns of need in the community, building referral networks for services related to social needs, and connecting patients to resources
- ► More information about the Roundtable is available at: <u>mhcc.maryland.gov/mhcc/pages/apc/apc_icd/apc_icd_learning_networks.aspx</u>

Advancing Practice Transformation in Ambulatory Practices



- ▶ The MHCC released an Announcement for Grant Applications in May 2021 to identify a Care Transformation Organization (CTO) to engage eligible primary care and specialty practices (practices) in a practice transformation program (program)
- Grant objectives include:
 - Preparing practices to deliver efficient, high-quality care while improving health outcomes
 - Laying the foundation for practices to provide team-based, patient-centered care, and efficient use of health information technology
 - Supporting Total Cost of Care model goals by readying practices to participate in value-based care (VBC) models

Advancing Practice Transformation Program Overview



- ▶ In June 2021, MedChi CTO was competitively selected to complete transformation activities
- ▶ A crucial role of MedChi CTO is providing practice coaching on specific transformation topics and approaches, such as quality improvement and tools to help sequence and manage change essential to succeed in a VBC model
- Program milestones:
 - Milestone 1 Readiness Assessment
 - Milestone 2 Workflow Redesign
 - Milestone 3 Training
- ▶ Approximately 45 practices completed the program in June 2023
- ▶ An additional 27 practices are projected to complete Round 2 by June 2024

Learning Network Events



- ► The MHCC convenes peer learning network events in collaboration with local and national health care leaders on topics such as health equity, advanced care delivery, and practice transformation
- More information on learning network events is available at: mhcc.maryland.gov/mhcc/Pages/apc/apc_icd/apc_icd_learning_networks.aspx



Advanced Care Delivery Events



▶ Prior events available on the <u>Learning Network</u> include:







Audrey Speter Director, Health Policy hMetrix

hMetrix



Content

- Introduction to Population Health
- Phases of Population Health Initiatives
- Impact of Using Data for Population Health: Case Study of Health Quality Partners (HQP)
- Bringing Population Health Analytics to Maryland through CRISP Shared Services





Introduction to Population Health

- Need for population health is growing
 - Prevalence of chronic conditions
 - Health care costs
 - Health status
- Promote value-based care instead of fee-for-service
- Breakdown care "silos" and manage across the spectrum
- Incorporate interdisciplinary care teams





Role of Data

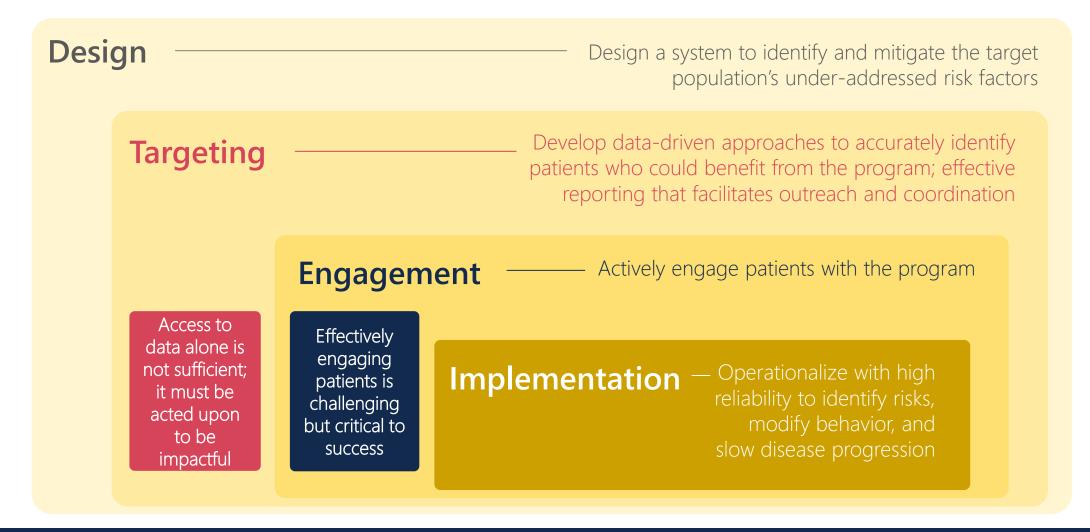
- Critical component of Population Health initiatives:
 - Targets populations in need of care
 - Improves focus for care management initiatives
 - Contains management system with data to ensure reliable delivery and tracking of the care model
 - Identifies SDOH

- Variety of data sources available:
 - Claims
 - ► EHR (clinical)
 - Medication
 - Labs
 - Socioeconomic
 - Patient-generated
- Right data for the right initiative





Phases of Successful Population Health Initiatives







Impact of Using Data for Population Health

CASE STUDY OF HEALTH QUALITY PARTNERS (HQP)





Health Quality Partners (HQP)

- Non-profit, research-oriented organization that designs, tests, and disseminates scientifically-validated systems of preventive care, care coordination, and care management for clinically vulnerable populations
 - Integrated Advanced Preventive Care (iAPC) model seeks to mitigate the impacts of chronic conditions, while sustaining and enhancing the quality of life of those with complex comorbidities
- HQP and hMetrix developed SPERO® over a decade partnership
 - Supports the practical, operational tasks related to providing direct services to patients
 - Web-enabled platform provides an intuitive workflow to record data, while generating notifications that enable care management nurses to keep patient relationship-building manageable and on-track
 - Care managers easily access pre-designed reports
 - ▶ *Program-level* reports to show whether the program is improving care quality and health of the enrolled population
 - Management-level reports to assess reliability of program implementation and identify unwarranted process variation
 - Patient-level reports to track outcomes for an individual and link changes in intermediate outcomes with behavior/life changes



HQP Integrated Advanced Preventive Care (iAPC) Model



DOI: 10.1377/hlthaff.2012.0393 HEALTH AFFAIRS 31, NO. 6 (2012): 1156-1166 ©2012 Project HOPE— The People-to-People Health

AVOIDABLE ADMISSIONS

By Randall S. Brown, Deborah Peikes, Greg Peterson, Jennifer Schore, and Carol M. Razafindrakoto

Six Features Of Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Programs That Cut Hospital Admissions Of High-Risk Patients

Finally, programs need to build on the lessons in this article and their own experiences to find ways to enhance their effectiveness. The demonstration program with the largest effects, at Health Quality Partners, was very data-driven, tracking care coordinators' performance and continually assessing the effectiveness of newly introduced intervention components and refinements to existing ones.



Face-to-face care manager contact with patients



Face-to-face care manager contact with physicians



Evidence-based patient education



Management of care setting transitions



Facilitation of communications across providers



Medication management







Outcomes

"HQP uses a much more data-driven approach to manage patients and the program itself than [others]."

- Results among high-risk beneficiaries:*
 - > 39% fewer annualized hospitalizations
 - 36% lower Part A and B expenditures (or reduction of \$511 per month)
 - \$397 lower Part A and B expenditures after including fees
 - > 34% reduction in all-cause mortality over 5 years

*All statistically significant; randomized controlled trial design.

EURINESS

THE NURSE'S HOUSE CALL:

IF THIS WERE A PILL, YOU'D DO ANYTHING TO GET IT

AMAGA MOBARCHIE WASHINGTON DATE

DELIVERING CARE: Patty Graefe, a nurse with Health Quality Partners, makes her weekly visit to Paul and Betty Bradfield at their home near Doylestown, Pa.



Fourth & Fifth Reports to Congress on the Evaluation of the Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration. https://www.cms.gov/priorities/innovation/files/reports/medicarecoordinatedcaredemortc.pdf



Bringing Population Health Analytics to Maryland through CRISP





Analytics in Maryland with CRISP

- Maryland has several statewide programs aiming to reduce cost and improve outcomes
- ➤ As the HIE for Maryland, CRISP facilitates providers' success in their population health initiatives by providing data





Voluntary Programs Adapted from National Initiatives

Program evolution emphasizes value-based care while allowing participants to customize the program that is most suited to their initiatives

Maryland Voluntary Healthcare Programs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
CCIP (Chronic Care Improvement Program)						-	-	-	-	
HCIP (Hospital Care Improvement Program)										
ECIP (Episode Care Improvement Program)							\.			
CTI (Care Transformation Initiative)							A			
MDPCP (Maryland Primary Care Program)										
EQIP (Episode Quality Improvement Program)										
AHEAD (Advancing All-Payer Health Equity Approaches and Development)										





Mandatory Healthcare Programs

- Mandatory programs are focused more on financial impact to hospitals than facilitating care management
 - Statewide Integrated Health Improvement Strategy (SIHIS)
 - Maryland Hospital Acquired Conditions (MHAC)
 - Quality Based Reimbursement (QBR)
 - ► IP Mortality, Timely Follow-Up (TFU) & TFU Disparity, Total hip arthroplasty/total knee arthroplasty (THA/TKA), Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (H-CAPHS), etc.
 - Readmission Reduction Incentive Program (RRIP)
 - Potentially Avoidable Utilization (PAU)
 - Patient Adversity Index (PAI)





Using Data to Support Participants

- Clinicians/care managers need data to target beneficiaries for population health initiatives
- CRISP partners with hMetrix to provide data-driven tools
- Multi-Payer Reporting suite (MPR) represents the first report in CRISP Reporting Services (CRS) to include claims data for both Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries in a single suite









Population Navigator and Rosters

Panel: Panel_3 - 3

▼ Roster: -Default-

- Mechanism to explore populations by filtering or sorting by clinical and demographic characteristics
- Create rosters to isolate subpopulations; focus reporting to those populations

Beneficiary Name

Medicare ID

Medicaid ID

Middle Name

First Name

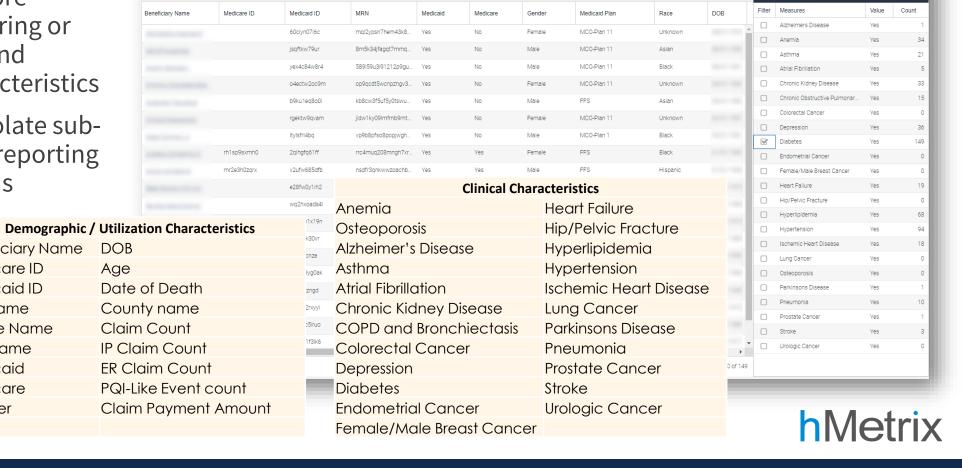
Last Name

Medicaid

Medicare

Gender

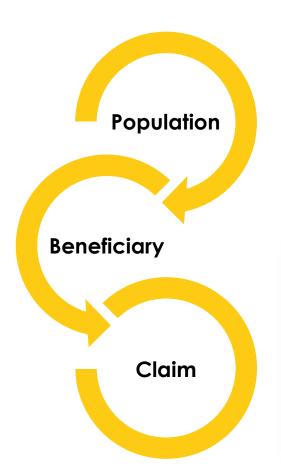
Race



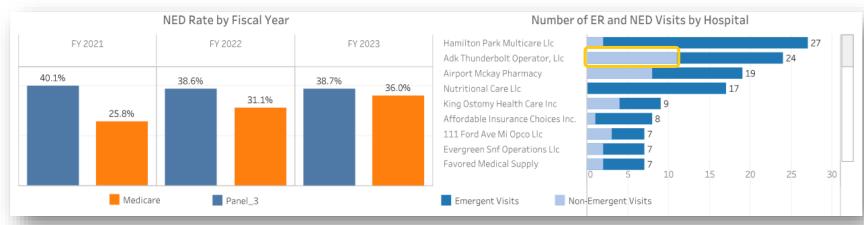
(Data are fictitious; does not contain PHI)



Importance of Flexible Reporting



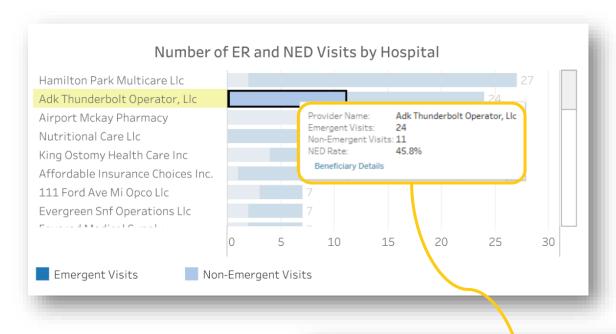
- CRISP reports contain flexible reporting to meet variety of use cases
- All reports start with population-level (aggregate) information
- Users can identify and select a data point of interest







Aggregate Reporting → Patient Details



Aggregate data leads to Beneficiarylevel details identifying those patients with the utilization of interest



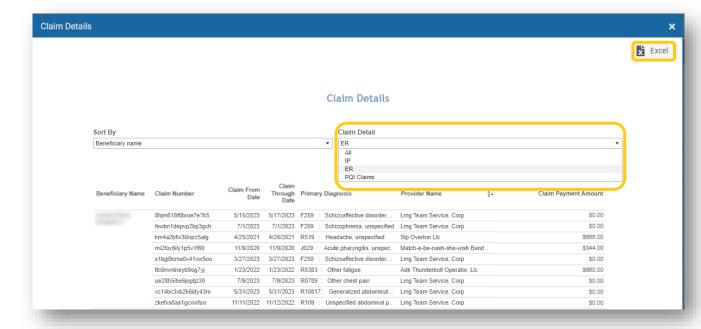
hMetrix

(Data are fictitious; does not contain PHI)



Patient Details → Claim Details

- Having identified patients of interest, drill through further into their claim history
- Select claims by type and sort by any column in the table
- Export the data to for future reference and analytics outside the suite

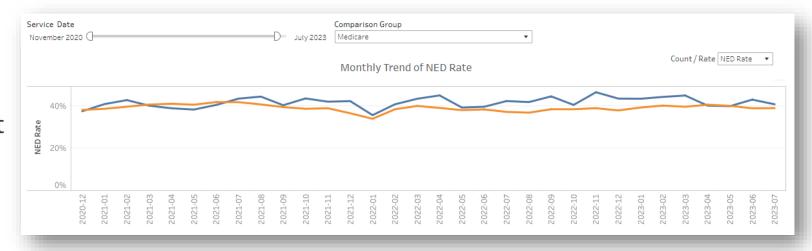


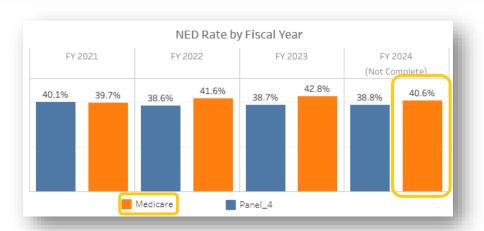




Use of Comparison Groups

- View population trends relative to comparison groups to establish context
- Often provided for the overall state, overall program, or by payer
- MDPCP reports have curated comparison groups to match the demographic characteristics of the attributed population







Conclusions





Conclusions

- Population Health initiatives around the country have informed best practices for program implementation
- Data is the cornerstone for success, but programs require robust care model design that incorporate systems thinking, active and strenuous engagement of clinical teams and patients, as well as methodical implementation of program interventions
- ▶ Data are not one-size fits all; pick the data source that is best for the initiative
- ► Flexible reporting with both aggregate and patient-level details enables a variety of users (administrators, care managers, physicians) to act on the reports and target their engagement
 - ► Comparison groups provide helpful context to evaluate performance

Thank you!

Contact: audrey@hmetrix.com







Mara R. Holton, MD
CEO, AAUrology
Chair, LUGPA Health Policy

CARE NAVIGATION



Input

Garbage

* * * ,1



WHERE TO COLLECT?

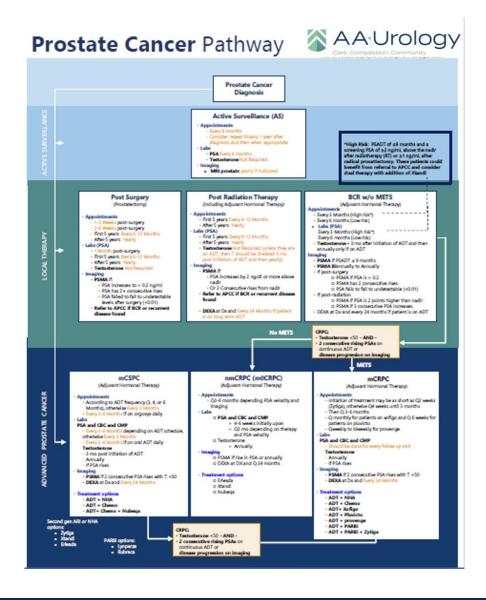
WHO & HOW TO GET BEST INFO?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



Why APC?

- Clinically complex care algorithm
- Patient population at risk of 'falling through the cracks'
- Rapid evolution of novel therapies and treatment protocols
- Well established outcome metrics





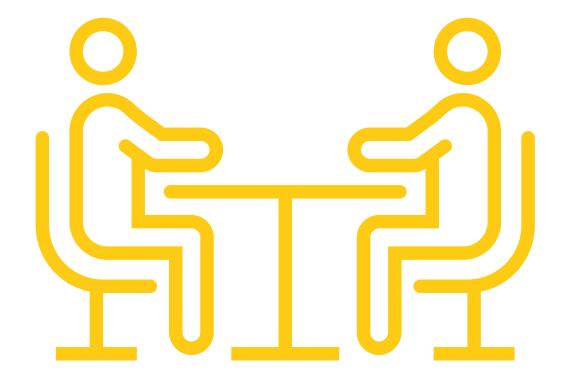
DATA DRIVEN CARE EXAMPLE (APC)

- Pathway Driven Clinical Care Protocol
- Data Collection
 - ► EHR(s) lookback
 - Surveys
- Combination: Patient completed and Staff Facilitated
 - Outreach in person & via phone/text
- Measurable Outcomes



VENDOR PARTNER

- Data is cumbersome
- EHRs are notoriously finicky & idiosyncratic
- Generally, private practices have limited specialized staff
 - ▶ IT
 - Data collection
 - Data analytics



ORAL ONCOLYTIC SURVEY IMPACT SINCE 9/2023





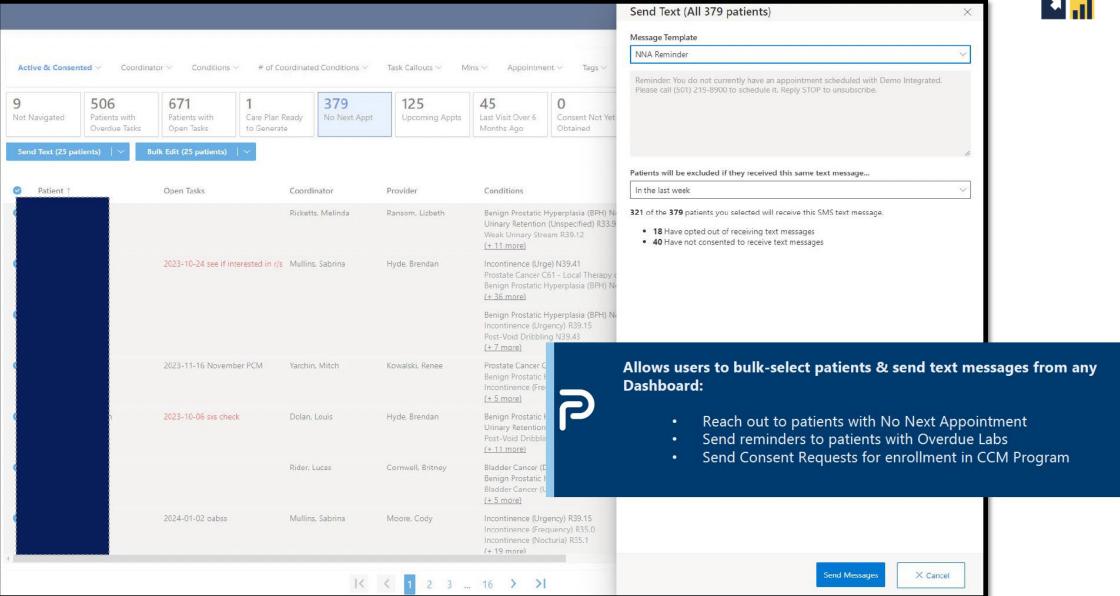






SMS Text Feature







2023 Improved Patient Outcomes



2,179
Net Patients Consented

1,317
Unique Patients
Navigated



Ensure all patients have a next appointment

• **64%** (842) all patients navigated have a next appointment % of patients seen in 2023 that have a next appointment scheduled



Identify Cancer Progression

• 20% (50) PCa patients navigated had cancer or cancer progression detected



Treatment Identification

• 38% (503) all patients navigated had new treatment identified



Care Management

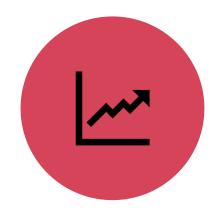
Month-in-Review **July 2023**



Improved Patient Outcomes

- 15 Symptoms Improved
- 40 New Treatment Identified
- 2 Patient Satisfaction Score Increased
- 5 Cancer or Cancer Progression Detected
- 1 ER/Urgent care/Hospitalization Averted
- 1 Side Effect(s) Reduced/Removed
- 3 Missing Lab/Scan/Test Discovered & Resolved









EXPAND ELIGIBLE/APPLICABLE CLINICAL DISEASE STATES



ONGOING REFINEMENT DATA COLLECTION PROCESS



THANK YOU.



contact: mholton@aaurology.com.



George Bone, MD Medical Director IC Care Inc.

MHCC/MedChi Spring Forum

Using Data to Manage Patient Care Populations at IC Care Inc. & Prince Georges County



Populations Under Care: Broad-strokes

Age

Range: 21 to

97 yo

IC Care Average: 65.3

Median 66.5

Age > 78yo = 19%

Prince George

Range: 0 to 102 yo

Median 36.7 yo

Age > 78y0 = 2.8 %

Ethnicity

Black: 99 %

White: < 1 %

Hispanic: < 1%

Asian: < 1 %

Black: 70 %

White: 12 %

Hispanic: 12 %

Asian: 6 %

Insurance

Medicare: 70 %

Commercial: 27 %

Medicaid: 3%

Cash/Un-insured: < 1 %

Medicare &

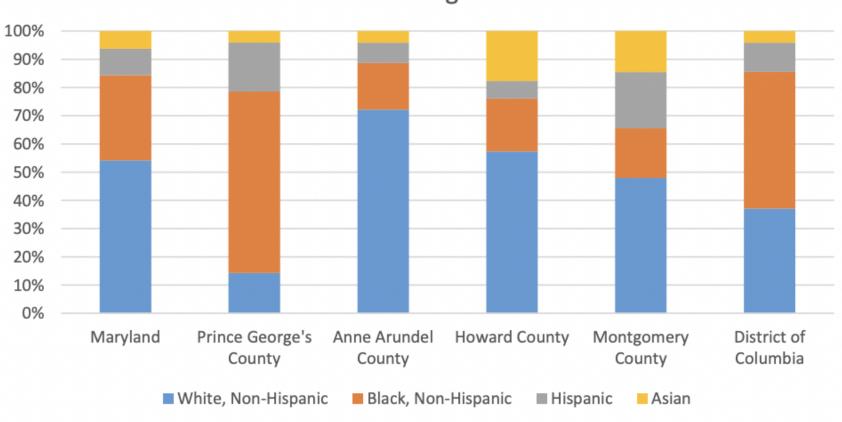
Medicaid: 29 %

Commercial: 68.4 %

Cash/Un-insured: 2.3 %

PG County Ethnic Make-up

Race and Ethnicity of Prince George's County Residents vs. Surrounding Areas



Mortality in PG County



Using Data to Manage Patient Care

IC Care data sources

MIPS - Merit-Based Incentive Payment System
MDPCP - Maryland Primary Care Program
CRISP - Chesapeake Regional Information
System for our Patients
Salesforce / ZH - Blue EHR
Maryland ImmuNet



\$4.25 Trillion



Whoa! That's a big number, aren't you proud?



Key drivers of U.S. health care spending



Administrative costs account for 8% of total health care spending, compared with 1-3% for other countries



Per capita spending for pharmaceuticals was \$1,443 in the U.S. and \$466-\$939 in other countries.



Average salary for a general practice doctor was \$218,173 here and \$86,607-\$154,126 in other countries.

Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Harvard Global Health Institute, London School of Economics. Credit: Rebecca Coleman/Harvard Staff

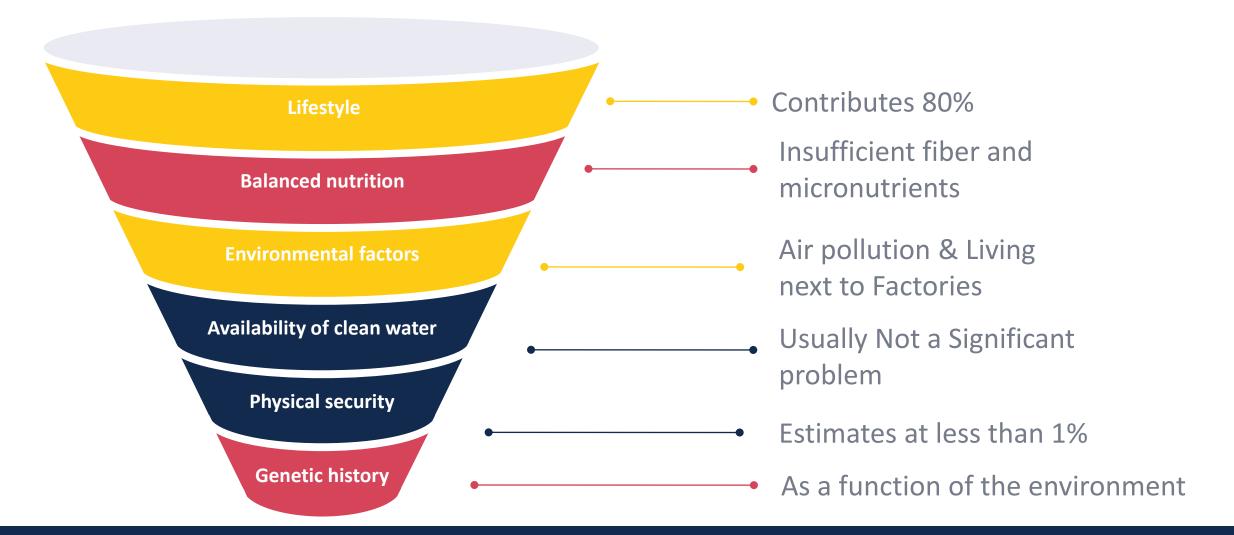


"What's a Doc to do"??





Disease as Drivers in Health Care Costs: The China study





Our process is easy:
Keep them healthy
& Reduce Total Cost of Care

Process Measure

Efficiency Measure

Outcome Measure

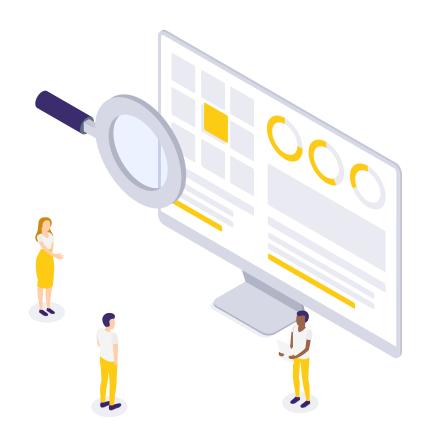
Reduced TCOC and increased longevity

Disease complexity and Total cost of care due to hospitalization and pharmaceutical use

Data Groups



Process measure: Screening	Efficiency measure: Disease Burden reduction	Treatment outcomes	Total cost of care and complexity
BMI	Medication adherence	BP control	
Bone density	Immunization	HbA1c reduction	
Colon	Nutrition optimization	BMI reduction	
Breast cancer			



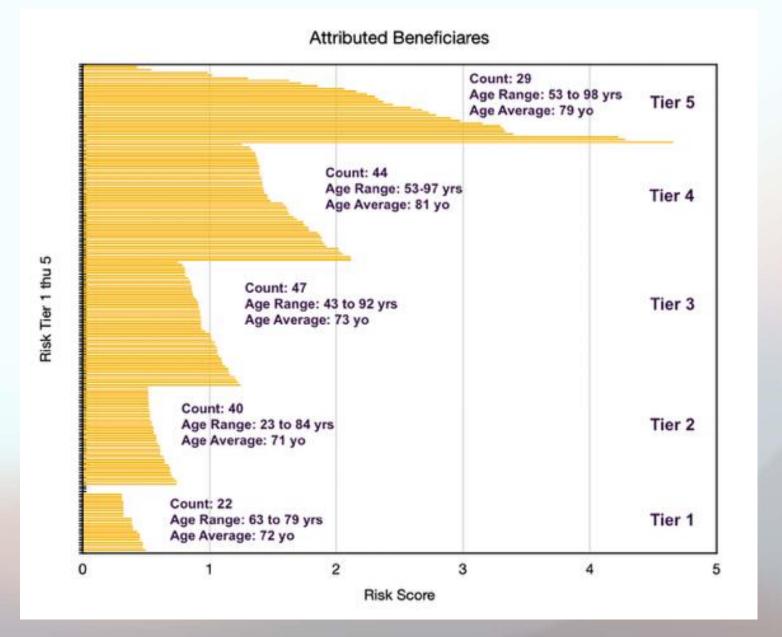
Using Data to Manage Patient Care

MDPCF

Cumulative Beneficiaries Attributed in 2024: 182

Number of Beneficiaries by Risk Tier		Risk Score Range	
Low Risk (\$9 PBPM)	22	0 - 0.511	
Medium-Low Risk (\$11 PBPM)	40	0.512 - 0.740	
Medium-High Risk (\$19 PBPM)	47	0.741 - 1.251	
High Risk (\$33 PBPM)	44	1.252 - 2.115	
Complex Risk (\$100 PBPM)	29	0.428 - 4.657	2.116 +

MDPCP Data for IC Care



Using Data to Manage Patient Care

Tools available: Primary care physicians have 6 tools to effect disease manifestation and total cost of care

- 1. Accurate Diagnosis
- 2. Immunization
- 3. Nutrition Optimization
- 4. Medication Compliance
- 5. Treatment Outcome Monitoring
- 6. Workflow Efficiency

Efficiency

Key performance indicators - KPI Physician data input

Standing orders

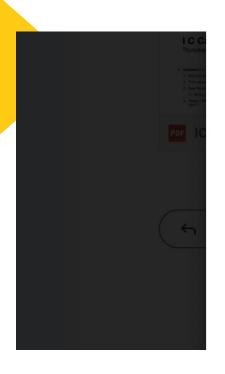
Immunization: Flu, Pneumococcal, Tetanus booster Shingles, and now RSV

Disease screening:

HbA1c frequency q90 day, Fructosamine every 30 days if HbA1c >9, Mammogram every 24 months, Eye exam, Bone density, Colon cancer screening.

Using Data to Manage Patient Care

KPI incorporating data collection



patient loads (GB 9-11, YC 13-15)

- Bi-weekly ZH
 Clarifications vs
 Patient
 Encounters (yes/
 90%) upload
 bi-weekly
- Missed calls + Call Backs
- Customer service rating

- Hospital admit/releases
 Pre-op tracking (~5 pre week)
- 4. A1C Wellness Improvement (write monthly outreach, upload)
- 5. *Allergy Patient
 Follow-up (10-12 calls bi-weekly)
- 6. Customer

team huddle agendas (upload)

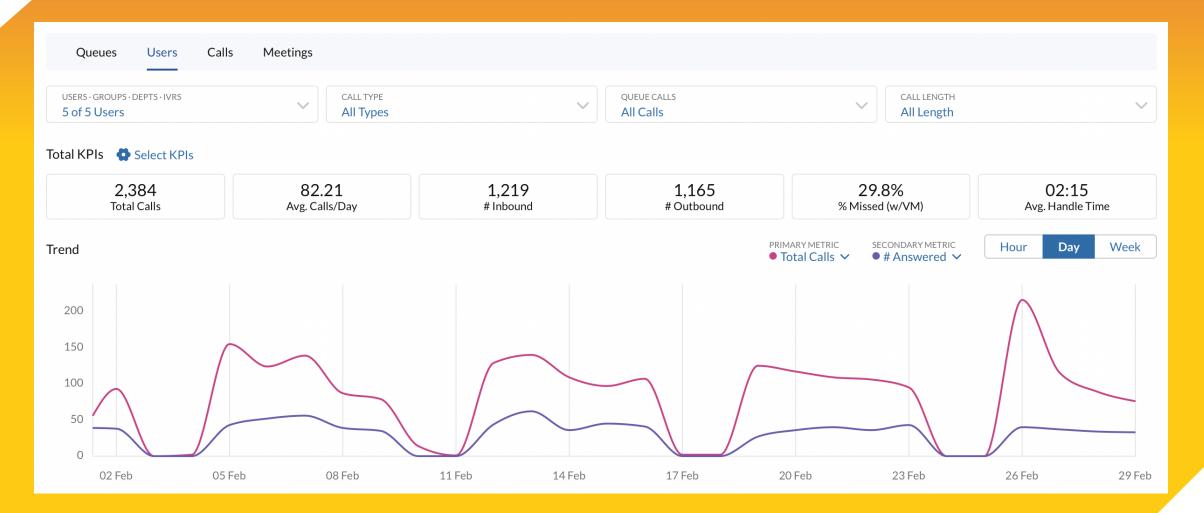
- 4. Quarterly professional dev course
- Injections for flu & pneumonia (25 to 30 injections)
- 6. SMD patient liaison & on-boarding
- 7. Customer service rating

- 4. *Allergy Patient identification by symptom for optimum care placement and tracking (2-0 green sheets missing)
- 5. Monthly Exam Room inventory
- 6. **Injections** for flu & pneumonia
- 7. Customer service rating



Using Data to Manage Patient Care

Telephone Calls



Using Data to Manage Patient Care mmunization

ImmuNet MIPS

Immunization

#493 - Adult Immunization							
Status Strata 1: Influenza Vaccine	1,308	414	372	0	42	89.86%)
Strata 2: Td or Tdap Vaccine	1,308	414	7	0	407	1.69%)
Strata 3: Zoster Vaccine	1,284	390	0	0	390	0%)
Strata 4: Pneumococcal Conjugate or Polysaccharide Vaccine	1,161	267	42	0	225	15.73%)
Strata 5: Overall	1,308	414				9.19%	

^{*} For measures with no existing CMS benchmarks, the measure is assigned a score of 3 points for clinicians who are part of a small practice.

Other process screening

#39 - Screening for Osteoporosis for Women Aged 65-85 Years of Age	342	342	106	0	236	30.99%	
#112 - Breast Cancer Screening	473	473	407	0	66	86.05%	
#113 - Colorectal Cancer Screening	1,039	1,039	867	0	172	83.45%	
#117 - Diabetes: Eye Exam	284	284	214	0	70	75.35%	
#128 - Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up Plan	1,594	1,594	1,590	3	1	99.94%	
#130 - Documentation of Current Medications in the Medical Record	2,509	2,509	2,508	1	0	100%	

Treatment Outcome Monitoring

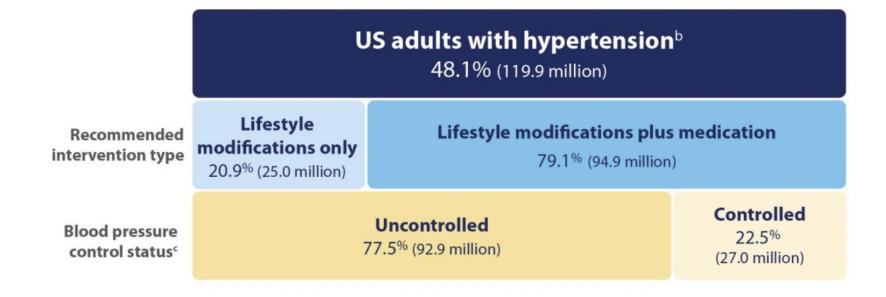
CRISP MDPCP

Hypertension
Diabetes
Complexity & Cost

Using Data to Manage Patient Care

Estimated Hypertension Prevalence, Treatment, and Control (Blood Pressure <130/80 mm Hg) Among US Adults^a

Applying the criteria from the American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association's (ACC/AHA) 2017 Hypertension Clinical Practice Guideline - NHANES 2017- March 2020



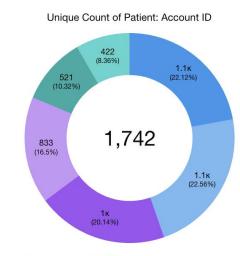
Data source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2019-March 2020. Definitions: ACC/AHA criteria adapted from Ritchey MD, Gillespie C, Wozniak G, et al. Potential need for expanded pharmacologic treatment and lifestyle modification services under the 2017 ACC/AHA Hypertension Guideline. J Clin Hypertens. 2018; 1377-1391. https://doi.org/10.1111/jch.13364

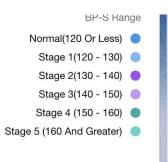
^{a.} Among adults aged 18 years and older; estimates may not equal 100% due to rounding.

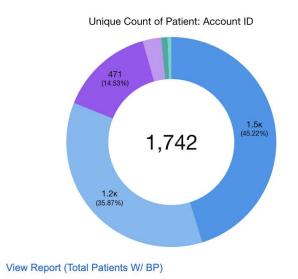
b. Blood pressure ≥130/80 mm Hg or currently using prescription to lower blood pressure.

^c Controlled is defined as having a blood pressure <130/80 mm Hg. All adults recommended lifestyle modifications only are considered uncontrolled as their blood pressure is above the threshold.

Hypertension prevalence - IC Care







BP-D Rang

Normal(80 Or Less)

Stage 1(80 - 90) (

Stage 2(90 - 100)

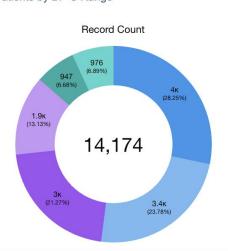
Stage 3(100 - 110)

Stage 4(110 - 120) (

Stage 5(120 And Greater)

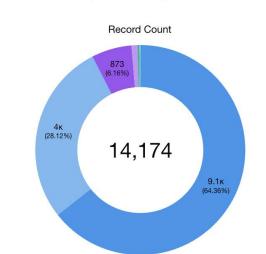
View Report (Total Patients W/ BP)



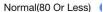




Share of Patients by BP-D Range



BP-D Rang



Stage 1(80 - 90)

Stage 2(90 - 100)

Stage 3(100 - 110)

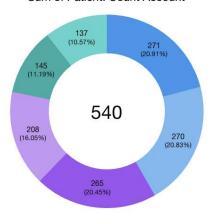
Stage 4(110 - 120) (

Stage 5(120 And Greater)

Hypertension control - IC Care

Patients DX With Hypertension Systolic BP All Encounters

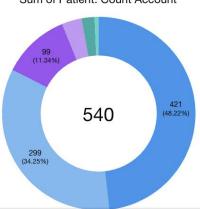




View Report (Patients diagnosed with hypertension)

Patients DX With Hypertension Diastolic BP All Encounters

Sum of Patient: Count Account



BP-S Range

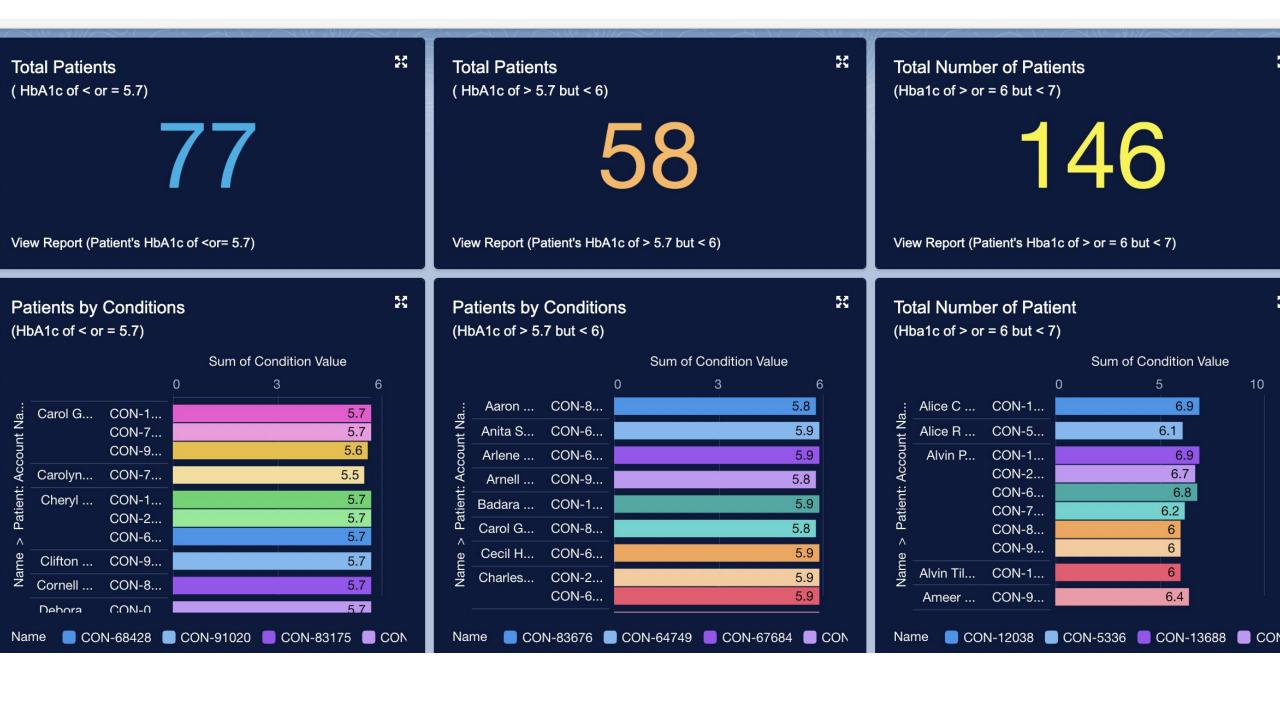
- Normal(120 Or Less)
 - Stage 1(120 130)
 - Stage 2(130 140)
 - Stage 3(140 150)
 - Stage 4 (150 160)
- Stage 5 (160 And Greater)

BP-D Range

- Normal(80 Or Less)
 - Stage 1(80 90)
 - Stage 2(90 100)
- Stage 3(100 110)
- Stage 4(110 120)
- Stage 5(120 And Greater)

Using Data to Manage Patient Care







Using Data to Manage Patient Care

Quality Performance Report

Quality Score: 30/30

2023 (01/01 - 12/31)

Complete Total Not Instances **Exclusions Performance Rate** Measure Instances Met Met #1 - Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c Poor Control (>9%) 17 284 260 243 6.54% An inverse measure

George Bone

In Closing



Convergence of four major innovations:

Precision genetic information

Advancements in deep learning

Cost reductions for collecting healthcare data

Understanding the socio demographic basis of disease

Credits

Special thanks to all the people who help and who coordinate these awesome resources:

Data gathering by IC Care MA staff

Slide deck by Mastermind Graphics, MHCC and MedChi staff

Team management by Keiron Bone-Dormegnie

Population health data coordination by Rochelle McPhaul

Data from CRISP, MDPCP, MIPS, and the ZH-Blue EHR teams

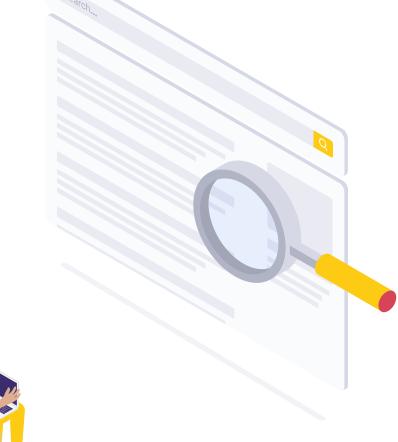


THANKS!

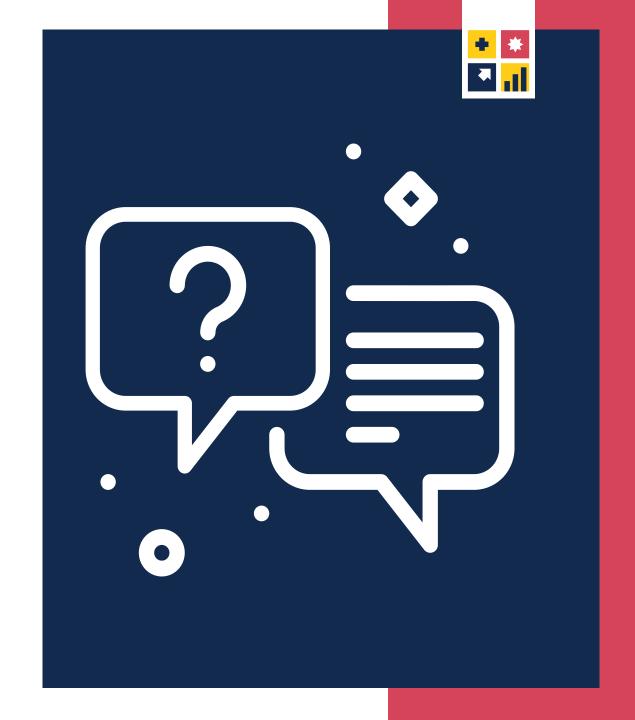
Any questions?

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Q & A







THANK YOU



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