How Monitoring Risk Affects Patient Outcomes

Dane Lyman, MD PGY-3

McKay-Dee Family Medicine Residency

Disclosure

I have no financial disclosures or conflicts of interest

Next Steps

 Returning home to Blanding, Utah to work for Utah Navajo Health Services





The art of medicine consists in amusing the patient while nature cures the disease

Healthcare has changed since the time of Voltaire and its evolution continues.

Our next horizon: Value Based Care and the Accountable Care Organization (ACO)

What is an ACO?

Accountable Care Organizations, (ACOs) are groups of hospitals, providers and community partners who come together, along with a health plan, to improve patient outcomes and reduce health care costs by delivering highly coordinated care.

In an ACO we will help our patients:

Avoid unnecessary trips to the ER

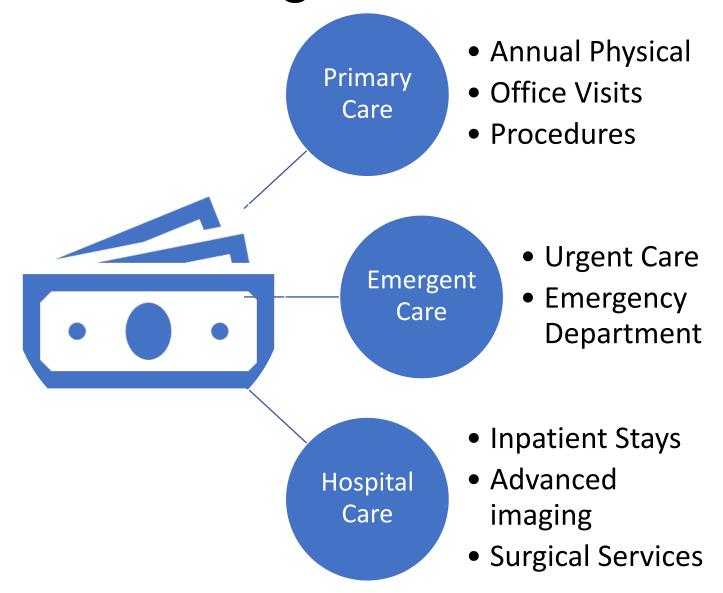
Better manage medications



Address Social Determinants of Health

Reduce preventable hospital admissions

Payment In Accountable Care Organizations



Payment Determination

Risk is the driving factor

Hierarchical Care Conditions (HCC) on a patient's problem list determine level of risk

 These are often addressed at Yearly Physical or Annual Wellness Visits

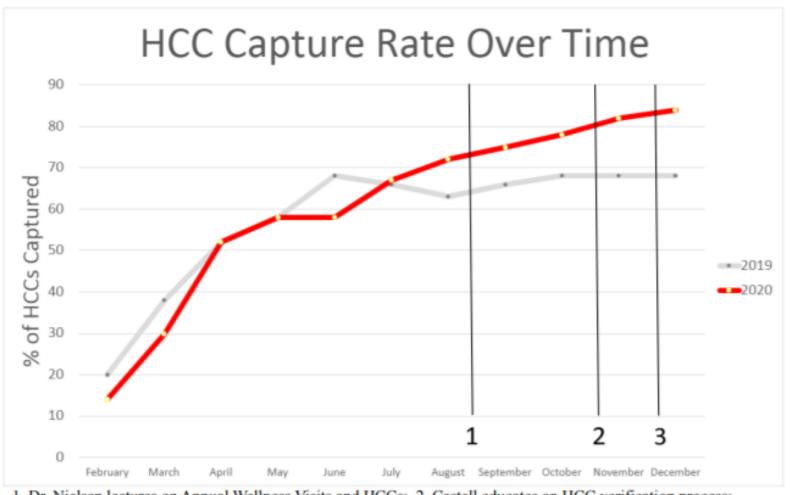
Emphasis on coding correctly and "capturing" HCCs

Improving HCC Documentation and Verification at Porter Clinic

Dane Lyman, MD; Clark Madsen, MD; Bryan Campbell, MD; Kelley Gilson MBA-HM McKay-Dee Family Medicine Residency; Porter Family Medicine Center

Last Year:

RESULTS



- Dr. Nielsen lectures on Annual Wellness Visits and HCCs;
 Castell educates on HCC verification process;
- 3. Castell educates on common HCC misses in our clinic

Let's See How This Works...

Priority		Problem Name	Code	Onset	Classifi	Actions
1 🗸		(HCC) Bronchiectasis, uncomplicated	J47.9 (ICD-10	j	Medical	✓ This Visit
2 🗸		(HCC) Chronic kidney disease, stage 3 uns	N18.30 (ICD		Medical	✓ This Visit
3 🗸	(!)	(HCC) Cerebellar atrophy	G31.9 (ICD-1		Medical	✓ This Visit ✓ Chronic Resolve
4 🗸		(HCC) Congestive heart failure (CHF)	I50.22 (ICD-1		Medical	✓ This Visit ✓ Chronic Resolve
		(HCC) Blood coagulation disorder du			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Depression			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Diabetes with retinopathy			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) ESRD on dialysis			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Elevated hemoglobin			Medical	☐ This Visit
		Family history of cancer			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Hamartoma of lung			Medical	☐ This Visit
		History of vertebral artery disssection			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Immunosuppression			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Lung granuloma			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Major depressive disorder, rec			Medical	☐ This Visit
		Myalgia, other site			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) On renal dialysis			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Prostate CA			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Rheumatoid arthritis of multip	-		Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Secondary hypercoagulable st			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Seizure	-		Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Stage 3a chronic kidney diseas			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Type 2 diabetes mellitus with		, 	Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Uncomplicated opioid depende			Medical	☐ This Visit
		(HCC) Unspecified atrial fibrillation			Medical	☐ This Visit
▶ Resolved Chronic Problems						

The Quandary

Does clicking the button in the EMR lead to better outcomes?

Are we simply jumping through hoops?

The art of medicine consists in distracting the physician with menial tasks while nature cures the disease and someone else makes money

Anonymous PGY-3 at McKay Dee fm residency



- Written by Humedica
 - Clinical Analytics firm in Boston, MA
- Analyzed data using a pool of 4M patients from all over the USA cared for by 26 different medical groups
- Assessed the effect of accurate coding and risk monitoring on patient outcomes

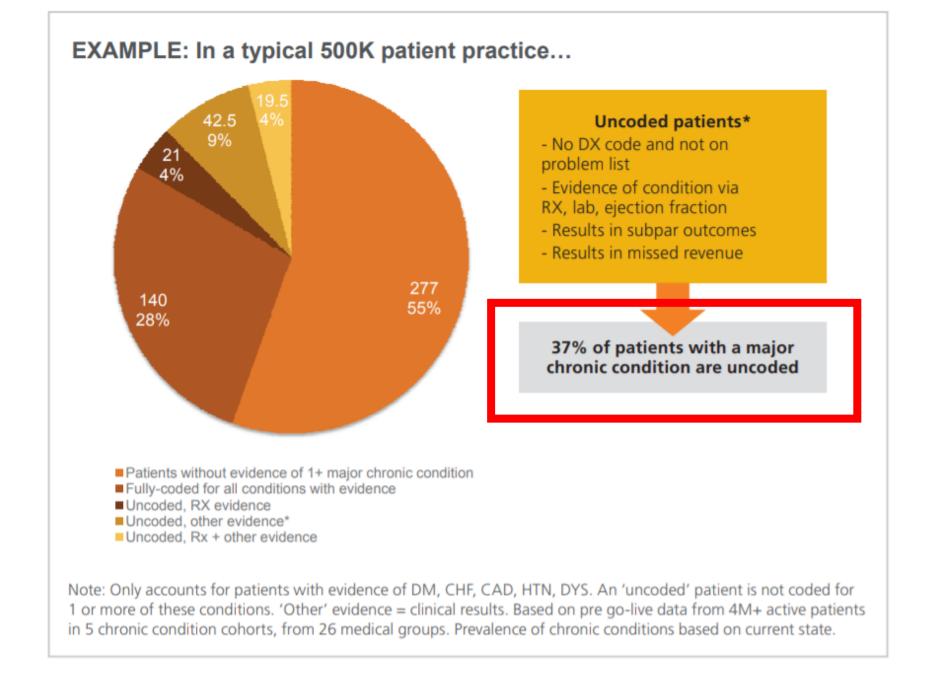


Figure 1: Typical provider group has significant uncoded patient population

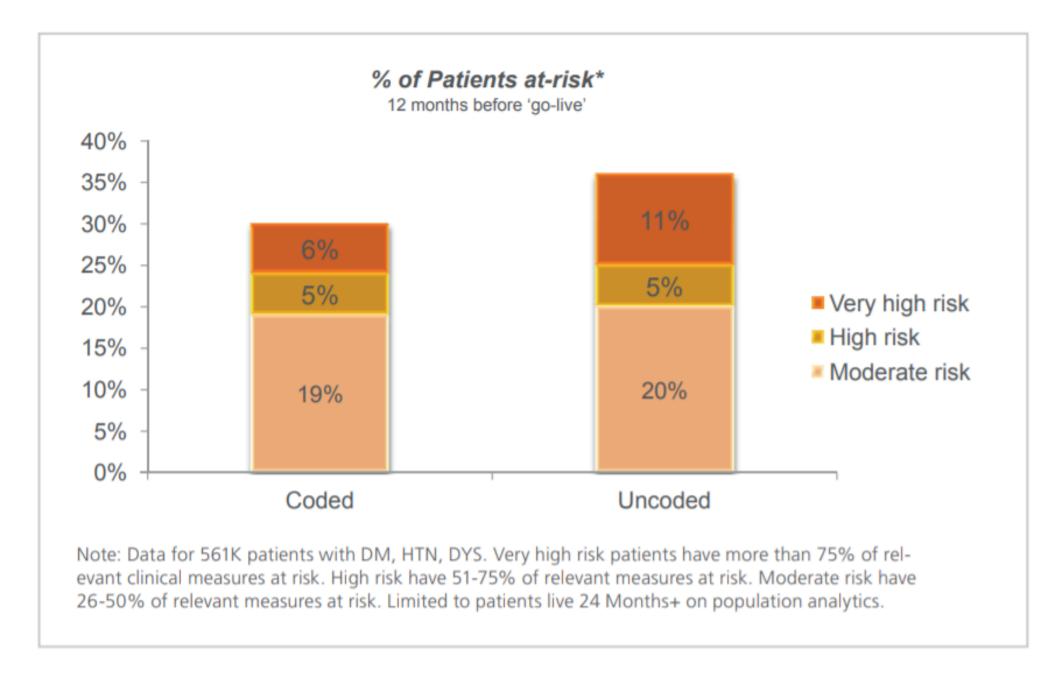


Figure 4: Uncoded patients tend to be more at-risk

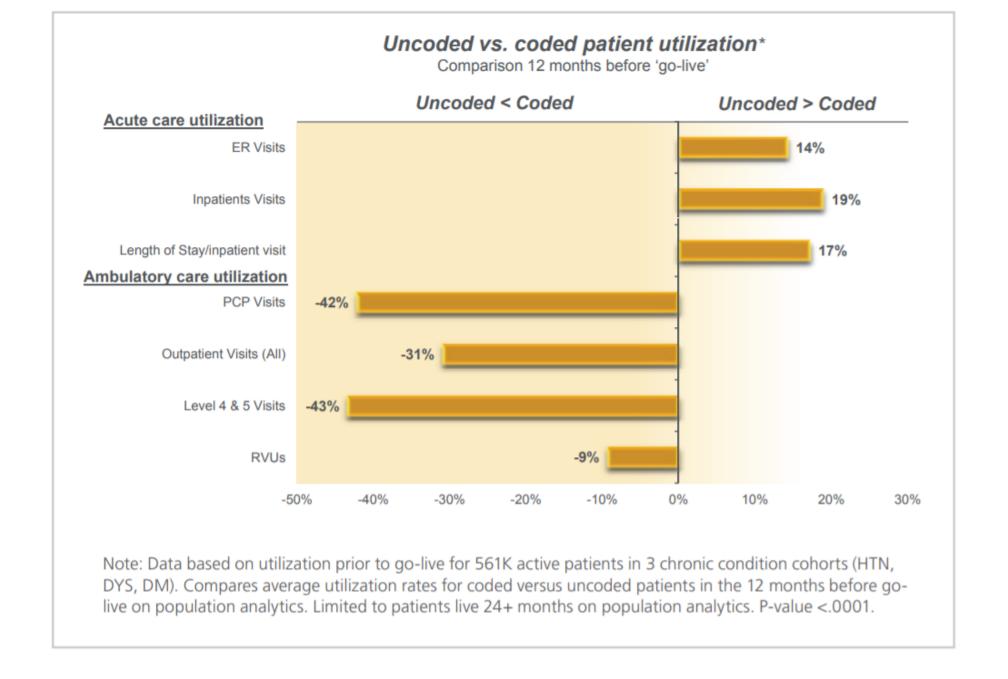
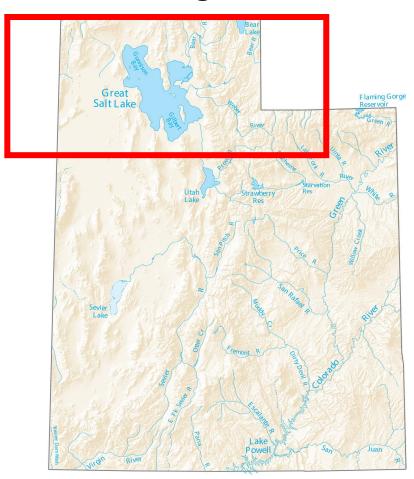


Figure 5: Uncoded use less ambulatory care, more acute care

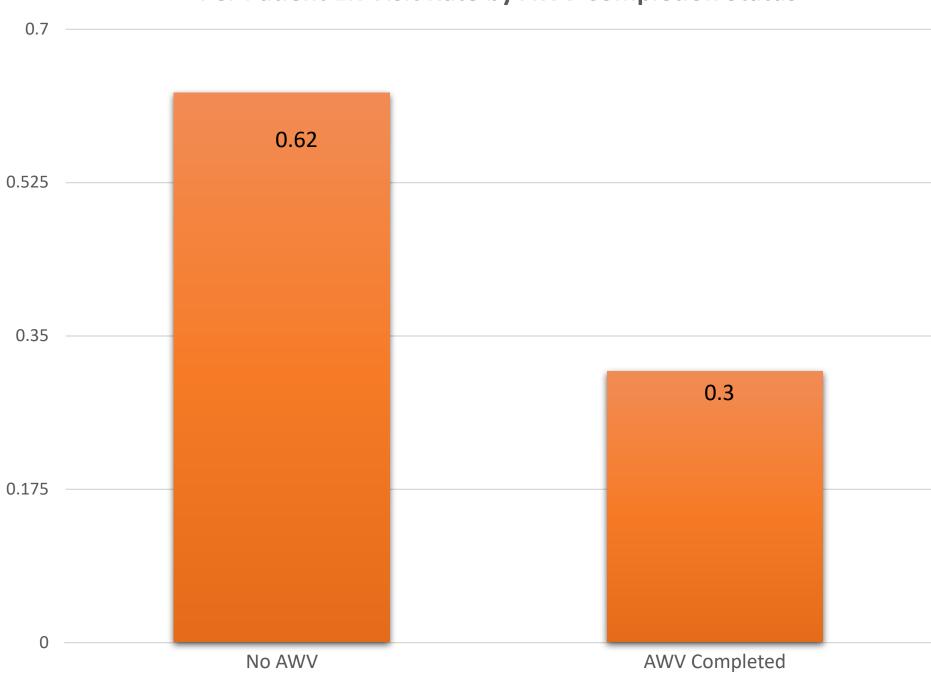
Assessing Similar Metrics in Our Area

- Used a patient pool of 1,380 patients from the North Region of Utah
- All patients had Medicare
- Data pertained to a 12-month period
- Outcomes measured
 - ER visits
 - Code Verification
 - Annual Wellness Visits



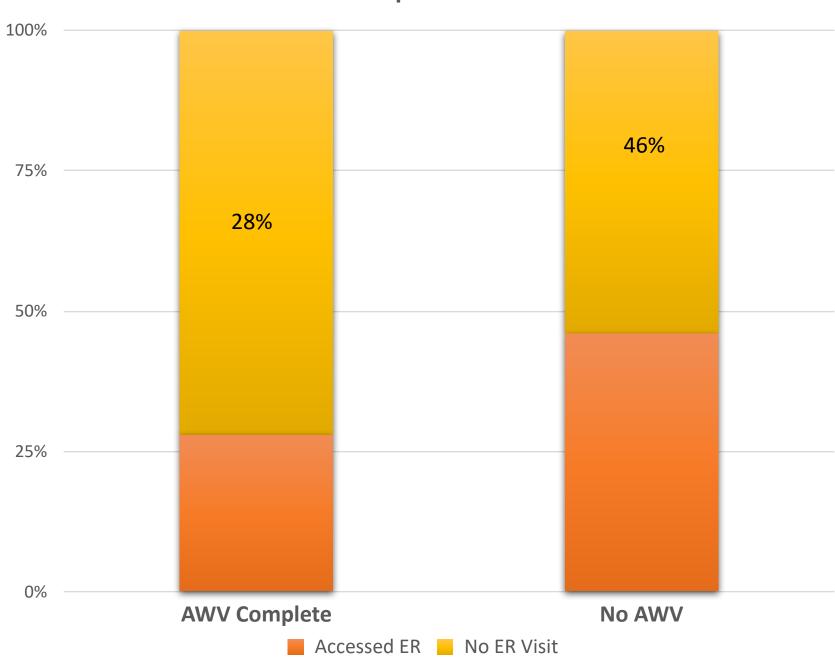
Baselines from Our Pool Baselines from Our Pool

Per Patient ER Visit Rate by AWV Completion Status



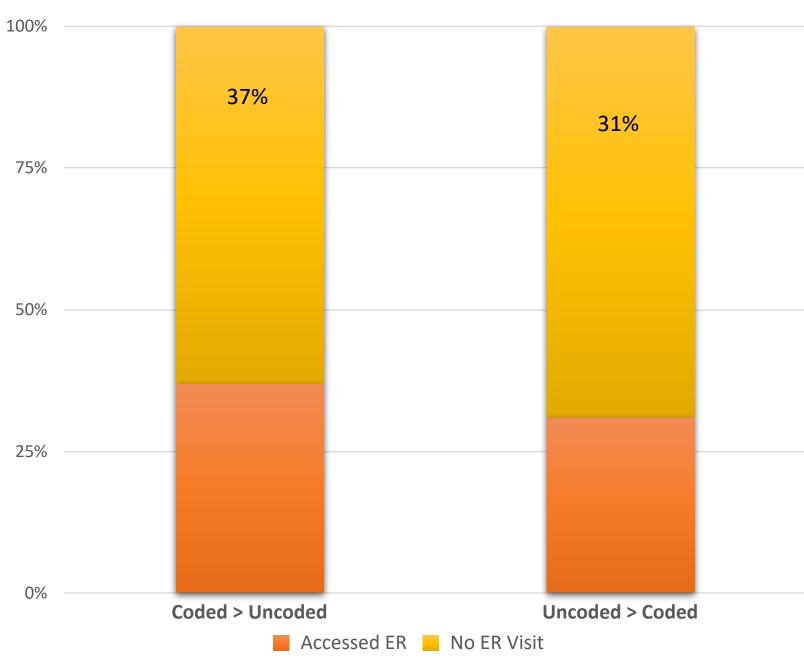
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Key Takeaways

- Annual Wellness Visit completion does correlate with fewer ER visits
 - Fewer ER visits would result in lower costs and more savings to the system and potentially increased income for the physician
- Coded risk did not, in our pool, correlate with fewer ER visits
 - The 12 months evaluated was in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic which may be a confounding factor
 - "Coded" does not mean healthy, it insinuates the contrary

Conclusions

- Are we simply distracting ourselves by turning red text on a Problem List black and capturing HCCs as opposed to truly caring for our patients?
 - Probably not
- A balanced approach of accurately coding and capturing HCCs while providing competent care is the best way forward
- A good case for Annual Wellness Visits –
 Making a Difference

 Moving forward: continue to monitor these metrics and increase our sample size

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