



Cost, Access and Culture

Unique Challenges (and Opportunities) in Rural ACOs

NAACOS Fall Meeting

September 21-22, 2023

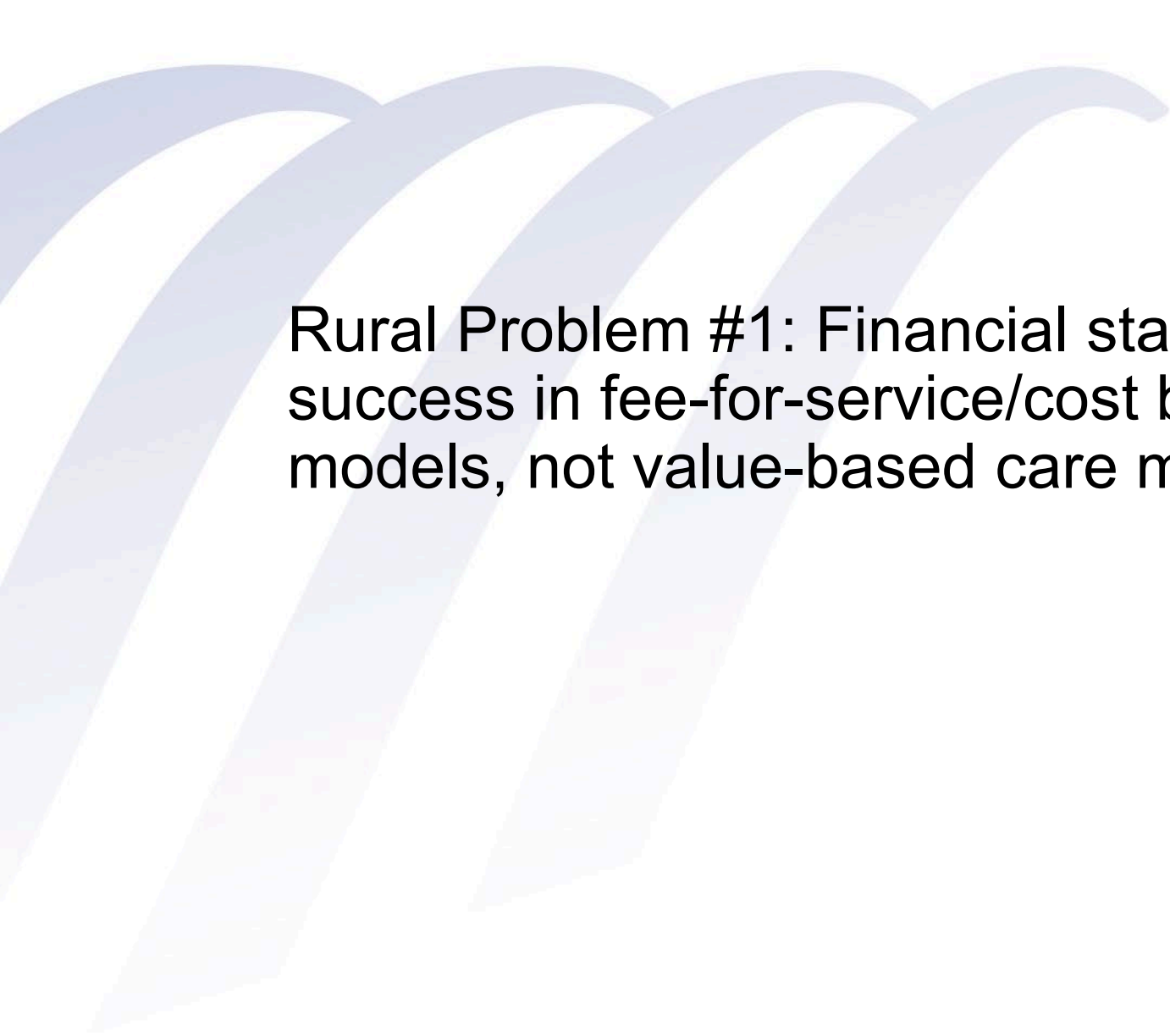
Today's Panel

Richard Cole MD, FAAFP – President and Owner of Patrick County Family Practice, Patrick County Urgent Care and Patrick Med Spa

Ann Roemen - Chief Executive Officer, ACO Collaborative LLC

Christian Gomes – Director, Population Health, Valley Health System

Facilitator: David Switzer MD, FAAFP – Medical Director, Population Health, Valley Health System



Rural Problem #1: Financial stability depends on success in fee-for-service/cost based reimbursement models, not value-based care models.



Rural Problem #2: In Rural Health Clinics (RHCs), policies that once created access now create barriers to access.



Rural Problem #3: ACO implications differ for entities which own Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) vs. entities whose patients are served by CAHs owned by others.

Cost (IE, Cost-Based Reimbursement)

- Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs)
- CAH Skilled Rehab (“Swing”) Beds
- Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)
 - Medicare Rural Health Clinic visits are paid at the same All Inclusive Rate (AIR)
 - Annual Wellness Visit \$275
 - “TCM” \$275
 - Acute sinusitis \$275

Access

- Rural Health Clinic – by definition, in a health professional shortage area
- By regulatory requirement, the majority of billable services require a face-to-face provider visit
- In 1977, RHC policy requiring presence of an Nurse Practitioner created access through a new pool of health care providers
- 1997 - PMH Family and Internal Medicine, Luray, VA – Physician : Nurse Practitioner = 4:1
- 2023 – Physician : Nurse Practitioner ~1:2 (and no applicants for two open NP positions)

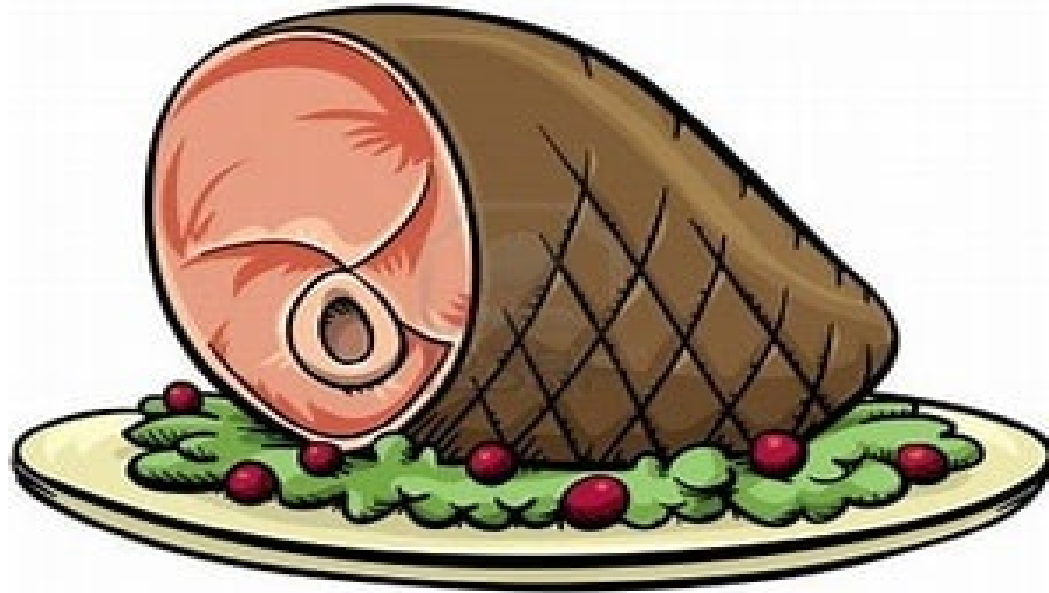
Example: AWW in RHC

- Even CMS does not consider AWWs a top of scope service for providers
 - Yet CMS requires face to face interaction with provider to bill AWW
 - Good AWWs take a while to do
 - AWWs pay the same AIR as any other visit
 - The Choice:
 - Don't do them - provider time better spent providing top of license services
 - Do them – at the expense of access, higher level clinical services, provider satisfaction, ? financial success
 - Hybrid – Utilize other team members in collaboration with the provider
- But...the real solution is a CMS waiver**

Culture/Social Determinants of Health

- Low health literacy
- Skepticism of preventive interventions
- Poverty
- Limited internet access
- Lack of transportation (no public or private fare-based options)
- Multi-generational beliefs and biases difficult to disrupt
- Reluctance to take advantage of behavioral health resources even when available *essentially for free*
- Hospital role/perception in the community

Example: ED usage – continuing to cut off the end of the ham?



Not So Long Ago At A Hospital Not So Far Away From Me...

- There were no dedicated ED physicians
- “On Call” for local PCPs meant seeing patients in the ED (and admitting them to the hospital if needed)
- When patients came to the ED during the day, their local PCP was called in to see them
- Is there a lasting cultural influence on the threshold to access the ED.....?



Culture eats strategy for breakfast.

-Peter Drucker

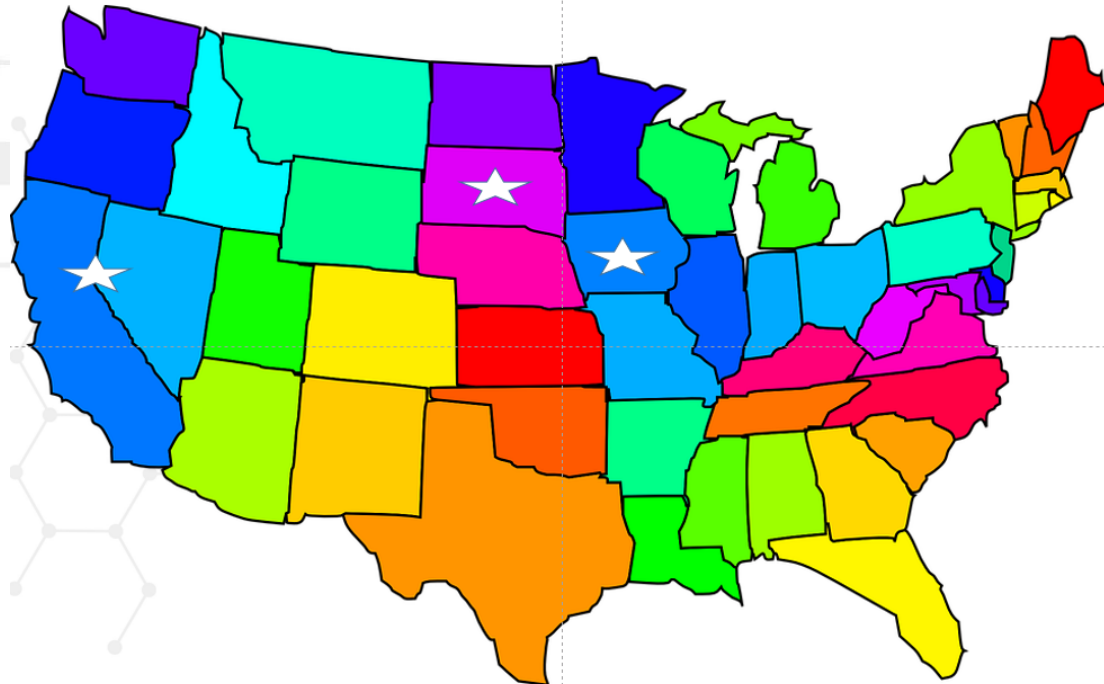
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ACO

Collaborative LLC

Multi-state ACO

- Dakota Healthcare Partners, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
- Barton Health, South Lake Tahoe, California; Reno, Nevada
- Horizon Health Care, South Dakota
- Mahaska Health, Oskaloosa, Iowa



Composition

- FQHC
- RHC
- Private Clinics
- Acute Care Hospital
- Critical Care Hospital
- 6,000 + beneficiaries
- 180 providers
- More than half are APPs

ACO
Collaborative LLC

Rural ACO Challenges

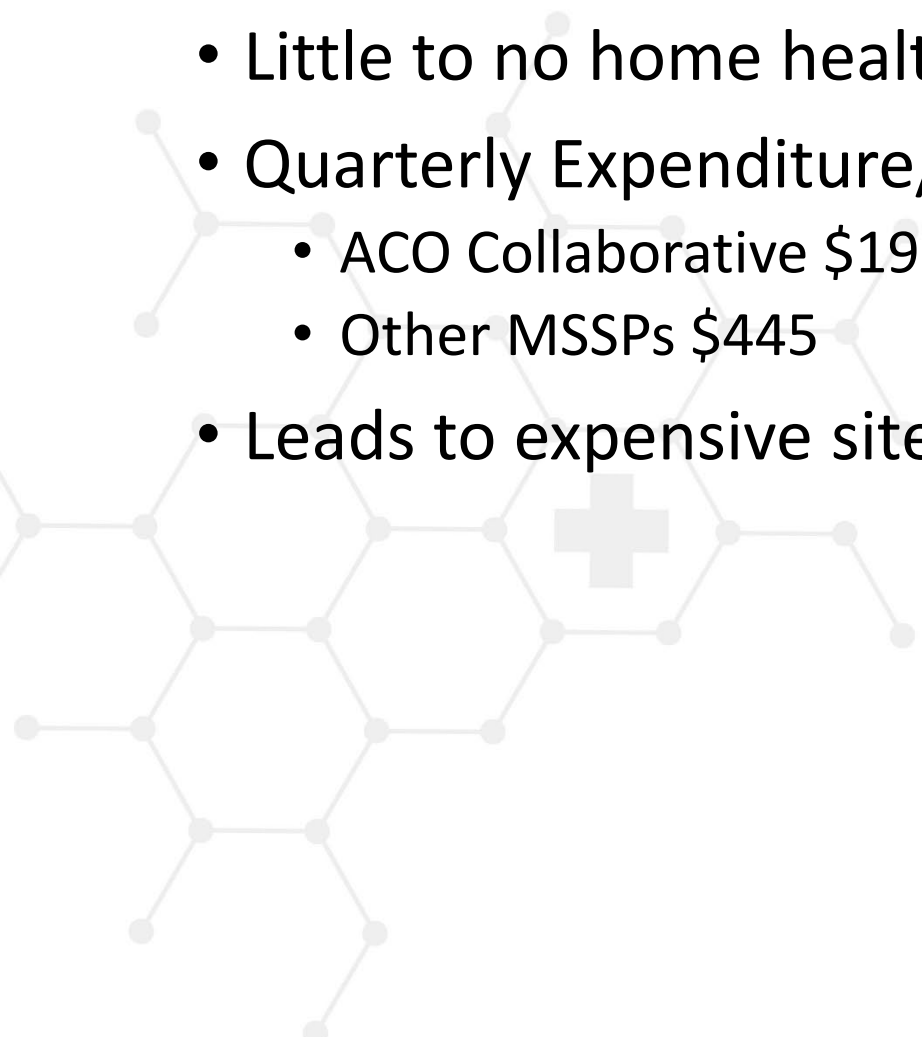


- Lack of post acute care options
- Provider shortages
- Staff shortages
- Attribution
- AWW vs. problem visit
- Transportation

Lack of Post-Acute Care Options



- Little to no home health available
- Quarterly Expenditure/Utilization Report
 - ACO Collaborative \$197
 - Other MSSPs \$445
- Leads to expensive sites of care



Nowhere Else to Go



- CAH Swing Bed
 - Up to \$4,000/day
 - Competing objectives
- Quarterly Expenditure/Utilization Report
 - Hospital Outpatient Department (including (CAH))
 - Per assigned beneficiary
 - ACO Collaborative - \$3,551
 - All MSSPs - \$2,269

Swing Beds vs. SNF



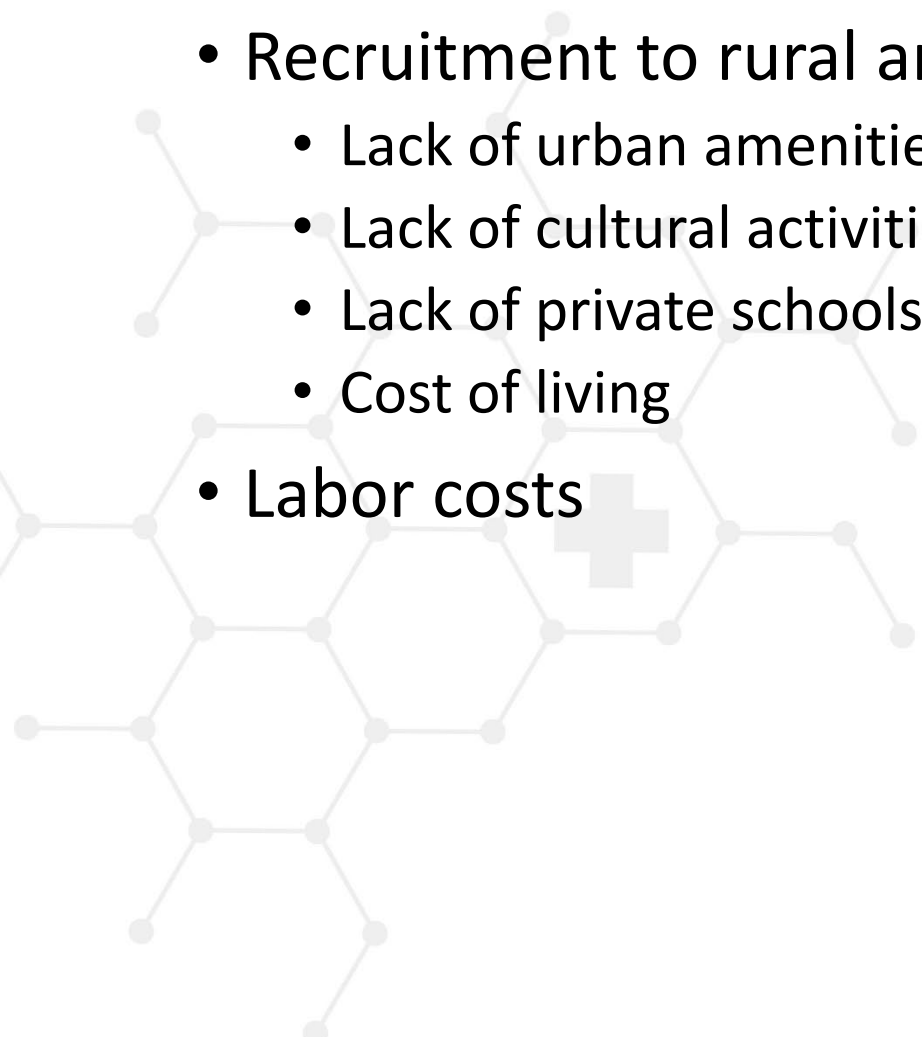
- One Community
- CAH Swing Bed ~\$3,500/day
 - Average length of stay 7.5 days (\$25,995)
- SNF \$565/day
 - Average length of stay 17.75 days (\$10,002)

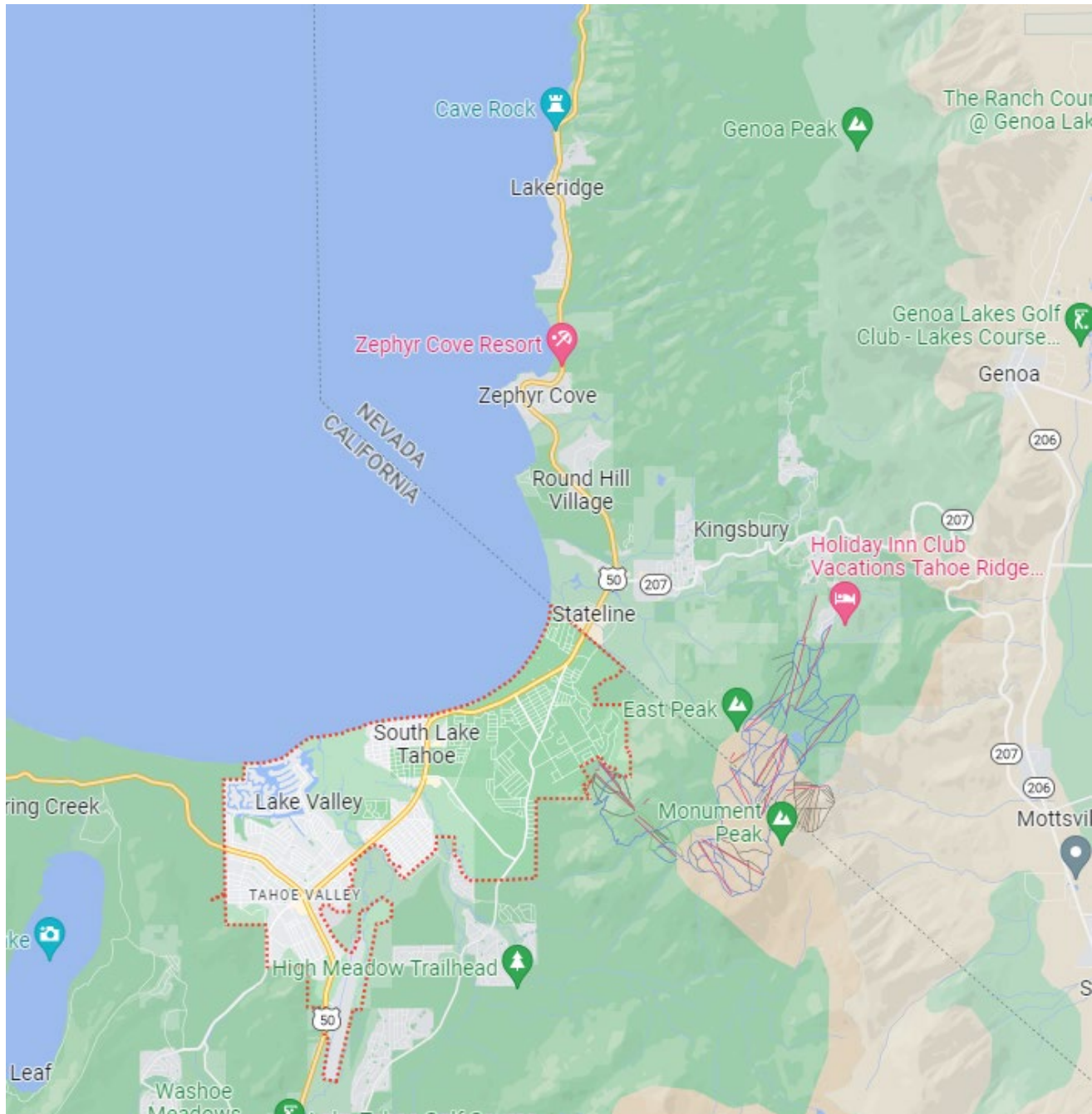


Provider/Staff Shortages



- Recruitment to rural areas is a challenge
 - Lack of urban amenities
 - Lack of cultural activities
 - Lack of private schools
 - Cost of living
- Labor costs





Attribution

- Lack of population
- Minimum Savings Rate (MSR)
 - 3.4%

# Assigned Beneficiaries	MSR (Low end of Assigned)	MSR (High end of assigned)
5,000 – 5,999	3.9%	3.6%
6,000 – 6,999	3.6%	3.4%
7,000 – 7,999	3.4%	3.2%
8,000 – 8,999	3.2%	3.1%
9,000 – 9,999	3.1%	3.0%
10,000 – 14,999	3.0%	2.7%

CMS Challenges

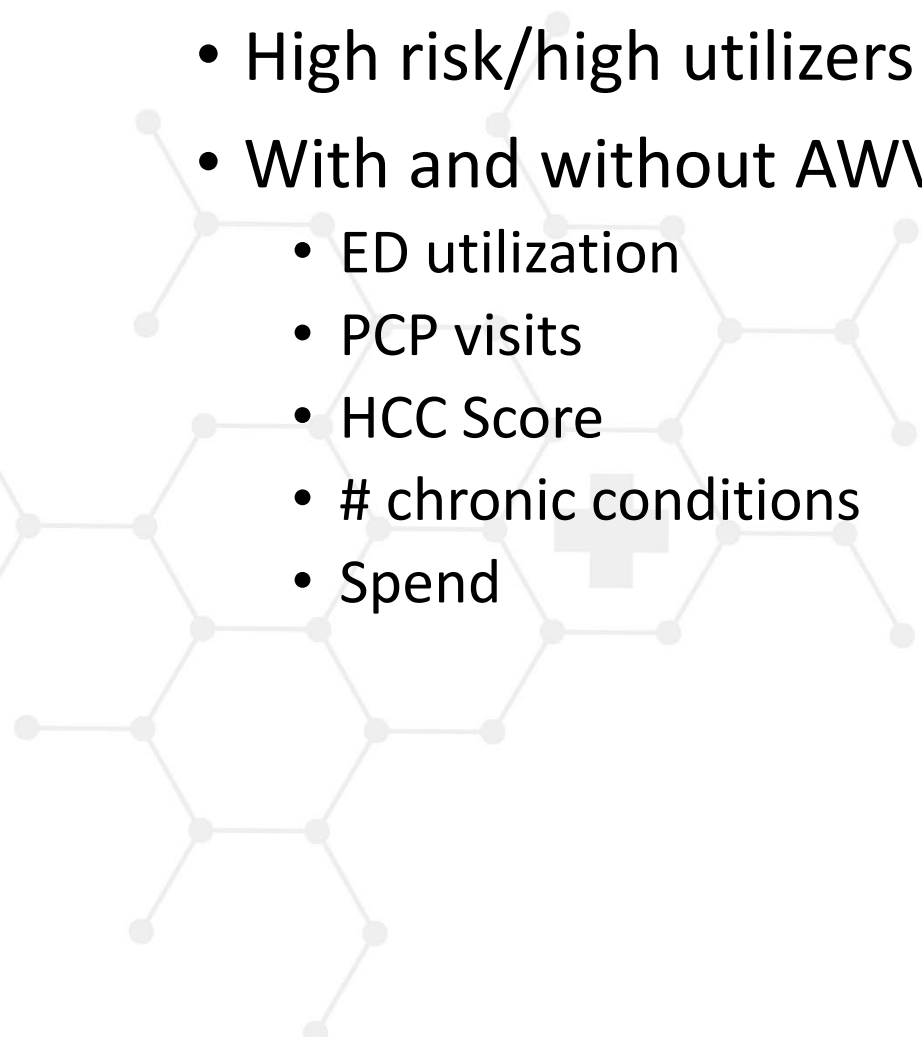


- AWW vs. office visit
 - AWW G0438/G0468
 - Private Clinic - \$162 - \$171
 - FQHC/RHC - \$235 - \$252
 - 99214 - \$125 - \$132
 - AIR - ~\$140 - \$188
- CCM – 20% coinsurance

Making the Case for AWW/CCM



- High risk/high utilizers
- With and without AWW or CCM
 - ED utilization
 - PCP visits
 - HCC Score
 - # chronic conditions
 - Spend



Transportation

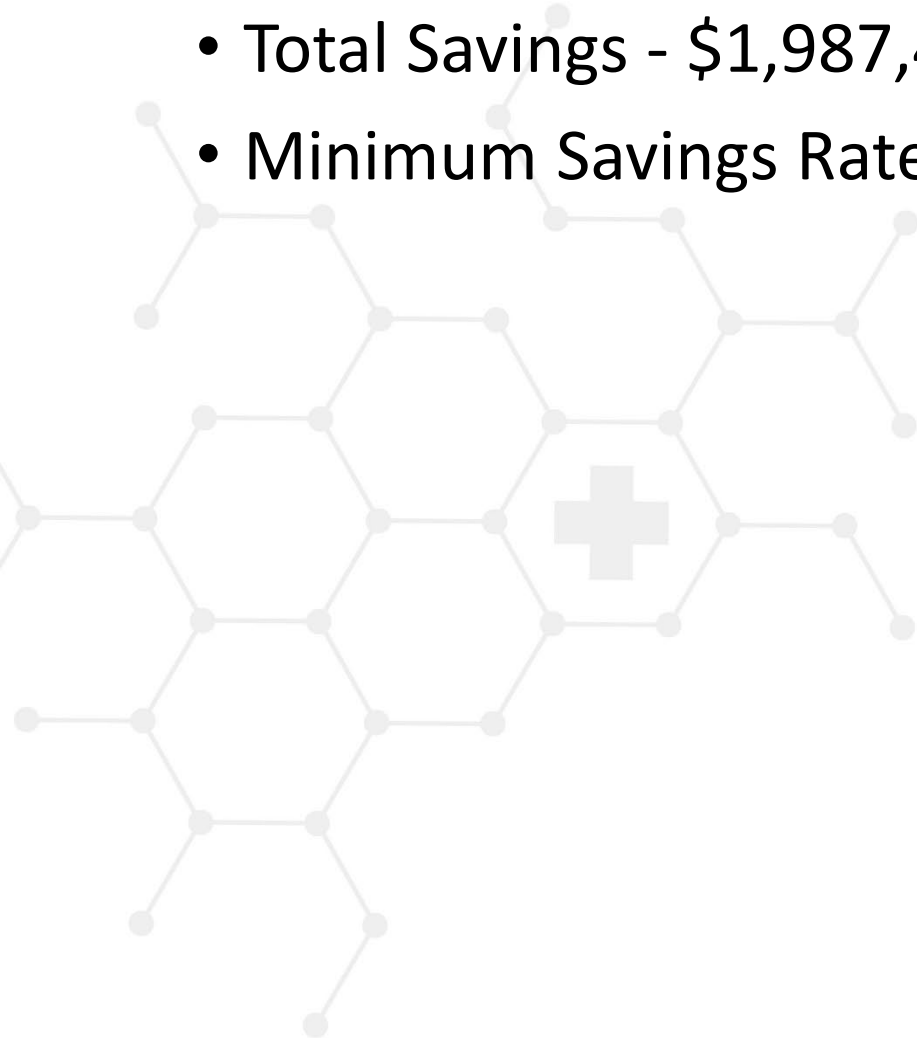


- Lack of transportation
 - Contributes to high no-show rate
 - High ambulance utilization in Western South Dakota
 - Quarterly Expenditure/Utilization report:
 - ACO Collaborative \$144
 - Other MSSPs \$117
 - 120 miles from one FHQC location to hospital

Performance Year 2022



- Total Savings - \$1,987,486
- Minimum Savings Rate - \$2,447,289 (3.4%)



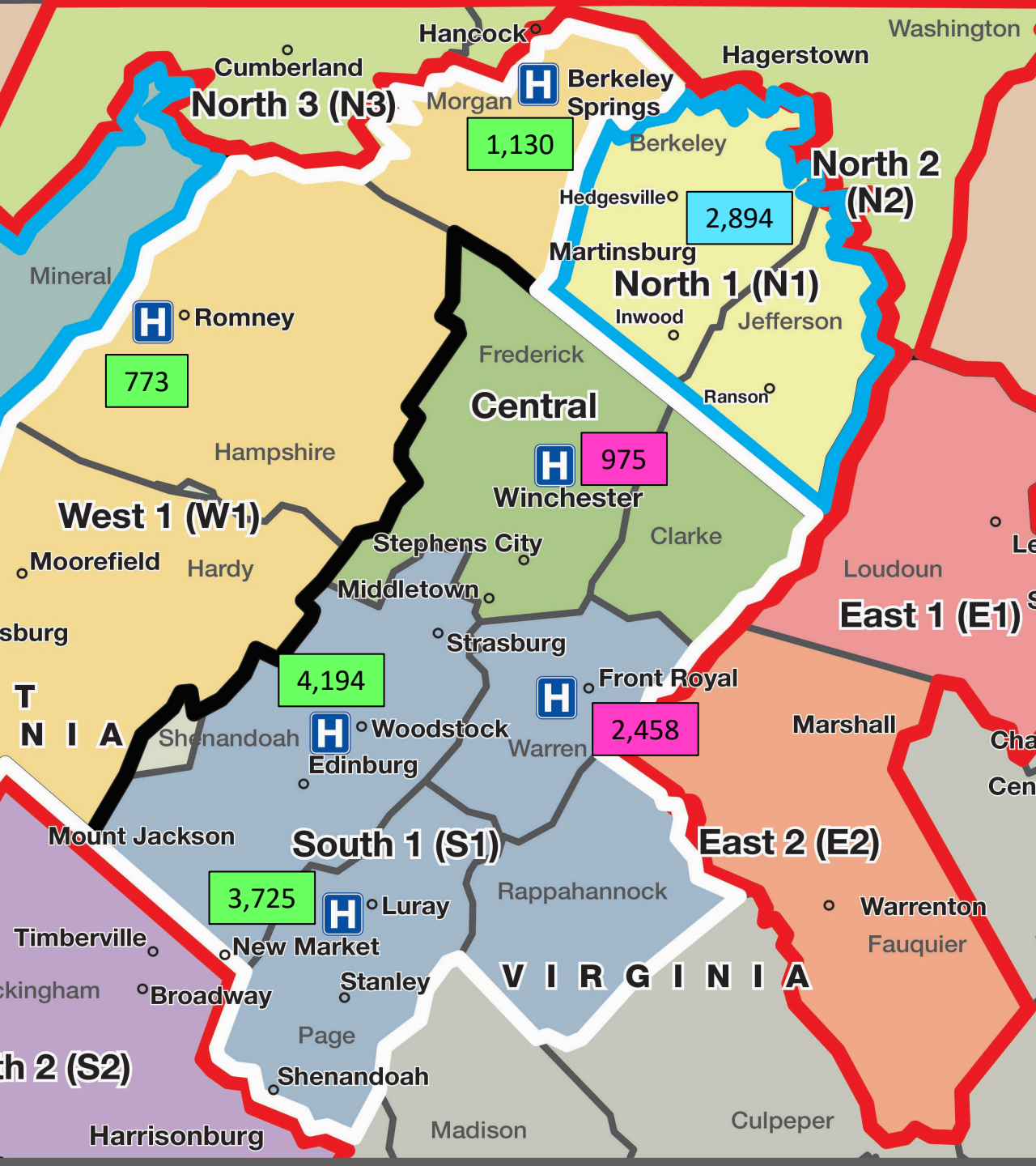


Thank you!

Ann Roemen, MBA, FACMPE
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Blended Strategies in a Partially-Rural ACO...



Hospital Type	ACO Beneficiary Assignment	% of Total
Valley Health Owned CAH	9,822	61%
Valley Health Owned Traditional	3,433	21%
Other Owned Traditional	2,894	18%

Where ACO Participant Includes Primary Care but Hospital Owned by Other Entity...

- Better for ACO financial performance...
 - ER visit at traditional hospital or acute visit with PCP?
 - Outpatient surgery at hospital or ambulatory surgery center?
 - Readmission or transitional care management visit?
- Key to ACO success = remove as much avoidable hospital utilization as possible

Where ACO Participant Includes Some Primary Care and a Traditional Hospital...

- Better for ACO financial performance...
 - ER visit at traditional hospital or acute visit with PCP?
 - Outpatient surgery at hospital or ambulatory surgery center?
 - Readmission or transitional care management visit?
- Key to ACO success = focus on high-value services for ACO-assigned beneficiaries; all other beneficiaries are welcome to use the hospital as much as they would like

Where ACO Participant Includes Majority of Primary Care and a CAH...

- Cost-based reimbursement included in historical benchmark and current year's expenditures (little-to-no year-over-year change, no true regional comparator)
- Better for ACO financial performance...
 - ER visit at CAH or acute care visit with PCP in RHC?
 - Skilled rehab ("swing") bed at CAH or SNF (we don't own) bed?
- Key to ACO success = use as many CAH services as possible (that is why we are there, right?)

Universal Truths...

- High-quality Annual Wellness Visits (as designed) are critical
- Beneficiaries need support and clarity during care transitions
- Providers are not coders, yet effective coding is essential
- “Culture eats strategy for breakfast.” – Peter Drucker

Patrick County Family Practice

Established 1991

Privately Owned

Rural Health Clinic 1997

Patrick County, Virginia population 17,608

Practice population over 35,000



Staff

1 Physician

2 Physician Assistants

6 Family Nurse Practitioners

PATRICK COUNTY



FAMILY PRACTICE

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Richard Cole MD

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Meagan Radford FNP

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Kim Compton PA

Jaime Whitlow PA

Brittney Dillon FNP

Dana S. Mabe FNP

Pam Wright FNP

LabCorp

PRIOR TO ACO

Mounting debt

AIR \$87

Hospital and ER closed 2017

No other medical providers in the county

No incentive to do Annual Wellness Exam
within RHC at \$87 per visit

Struggling with Quality Measures

ACO Experience

Quality Measures coordinated with ACO

Greater emphasis on control of hypertension and diabetes

Massive increase in AWW's

Massive increase in End of Life Planning

Shared savings every year

Retiring Debt

ACO has become part of our fabric

CHALLENGES AHEAD

Recruiting Physicians

Increasing Broadband

Controlling Costs

Distance to Hospital and Specialty Services

Billing and Collections

Opioid Epidemic

Government Regulations