HEALTH CARE REFORM IN THE U.S.

A LOOK AT THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Carolyn Belk January 11, 2016



HEALTH CARE REFORM



BIRTH OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

- Health care reform in the U.S. has been an ongoing process for decades
- 2008: Democrats won the Presidency and controlled both Chambers of Congress
- Health care reform was a priority but a complicated task
- Affordable Care Act was not a holistic plan. Leadership gathered individual bills and policy ideas from Republicans and Democrats.

HEALTH CARE REFORM





- Five Congressional Committees drafted health care reform legislation
 - U.S. House: Energy & Commerce; Ways & Means; Appropriations
 - U.S. Senate: Health, Education, Labor & Pension (HELP); Finance
- Separate drafts resulted in difficulty reconciling the different versions
- Lack of committee hearings and transparency increased political criticism
- Ultimately, one bill passed the House and one bill passed the Senate
- Bills were merged into one giant bill spanning over 2,000 pages
- President Obama signed the legislation and an amendment to the legislation into law
- 2010: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 was born

LEGAL CHALLENGES

SURVIVAL OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT



States

- Proposed legislation to nullify provisions
- Statutory bans to prohibit implementation
- Lawsuits against the Individual Mandate
- Declining to expand Medicaid

LEGAL CHALLENGES





U.S. Supreme Court

- Individual Mandate: Court upheld penalty on individuals without insurance coverage because it is a tax
- Medicaid Expansion: Court determined the federal ultimatum to withhold federal funds if a state does not expand Medicaid was unconstitutional
- Tax Credits: Individuals living in states that use the federal
 Health Insurance Marketplace can still receive subsidies
- Contraception: Ongoing battle between religious freedom and requirements under the ACA for health insurance coverage



STATE OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Health Insurance Marketplace

 ACA established new Federally Facilitated Exchanges (FFE) and State-Based Exchanges (SBE)

SBE: 14 states and DC

FFE: 36 states

- Significant administrative costs to support running the FFE
 - \$456M for FY2010 FY2012
 - Projected \$1.8B for FY2015

Methodist

LEADING MEDICINE

STATE OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Health Insurance Coverage

- Requirements for essential health benefits coverage
 - Ambulatory patient services
 - Emergency services
 - Hospitalization
 - Maternity and newborn care
 - Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment
 - Prescription drugs
 - Rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices
 - Laboratory services
 - Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management
 - Pediatric services, including oral and vision care



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Medicaid Expansion

- 30 States and Washington, DC have expanded Medicaid coverage to a greater population of individuals
- 4 states are considering Medicaid expansion
- 16 states have declined Medicaid expansion
- Medicaid 1115 Waiver was created under the ACA
 - Goal is to design and implement changes to the health care delivery system to improve access to care and cost savings
 - Houston Methodist participating with mental health transition of care project





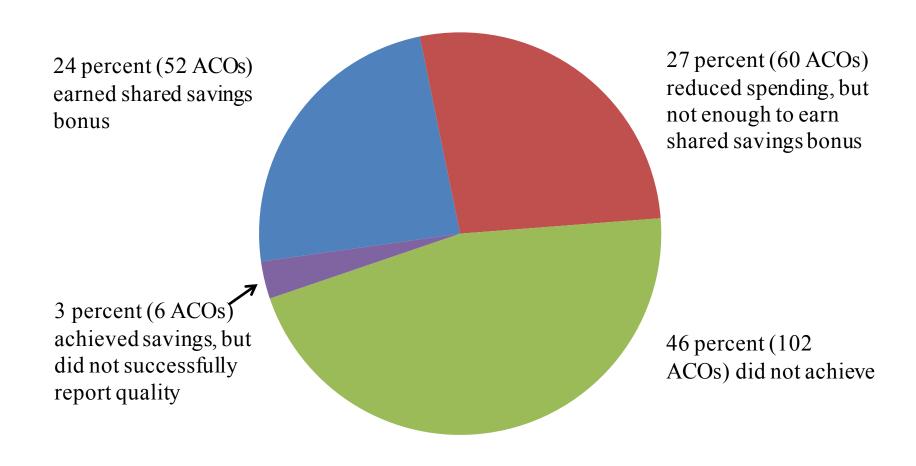
Health Care Delivery Reform

- Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
 - Providers agree to collectively take responsibility for the quality and total costs of care for each patient
 - Medicare Shared Savings Program: Reward for quality-based performance
- Medical Homes
 - Comprehensive, coordinated and accessible primary care can improve patient outcomes and reduce costs
- Comprehensive Primary Care (CPC) Initiative
 - Multi-payer initiative to strengthen primary care
 - Health insurance companies pay monthly care management fees for each patient member
- Multi-Payer Advanced Primary Care Practice Demonstration
 - Pilot model to test and support physician practices as medical homes





220 Medicare Shared Savings Program ACOs





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	Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative	Multi-Payer Advanced Primary Care Practice Demonstration	FQHC Medical Home Demonstration	Independence at Home	Total
Patients	2,534,506	2,225,537	Total N/A; 207,000 Medicare beneficiaries	8,300	4,768,343
Providers	2,494	3,837	2,700	347	9,378
Multiple payers?	Yes	Yes	No	No	2/4 initiatives
Total payments to date	\$153.2M	\$99.2M	\$41.7M	Have not issued payments	\$294.1M
Early results	In year 1, initiative generated nearly enough savings to cover \$20 care management fee paid, although not enough for net savings. Across all seven regions, emergency department visits decreased by 3% and hospital admissions by 2%. Quality results mixed.	Generated \$4.5 million in savings across eight states.	73% of 492 participating health centers achieved Level 3 Patient-Centered Medical Home recognition based on standards set by National Committee for Quality Assurance, short of 90% goal set in 2011.	No results yet	

CMS FOCUS AREAS AND SELECT INITIATIVES



Accountable Care Organizations

- Pioneer ACOs
- Advance Payment ACOs

Bundled Payment for Care Improvement

- Model 1: Retrospective Acute Care
- Model 2: Retrospective Acute and Postacute Care Episode
- Model 3: Retrospective Postacute Care
- Model 4: Prospective Acute Care

Primary Care Transformation

- Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative
- Advanced Primary Care Practice Demonstration (Federally Qualified Health Centers)
- Independence at Home Demonstration
- Multi-Payer Advanced Primary Care Practice Demonstration

Initiatives to Speed the Adoption of Best Practices

- Innovation Advisors Program
- Partnership for Patients

Initiatives Focused on the Medicaid and CHIP Population

- Medicaid Emergency Psychiatric Demonstration
- Medicaid Innovation Accelerator Program
- Strong Start for Mothers and Newborns
- Medicaid Incentives for Prevention of Chronic Diseases

Initiatives Focused on Medicare-Medicaid Enrollees

- Financial Alignment Initiative
- Initiative to Reduce Avoidable Hospitalization Among Nursing Facility Residents

Initiatives to Accelerate the Development and Testing of New Payment and Service Delivery Models

- Health Care Innovation Awards
- State Innovation Models Initiative



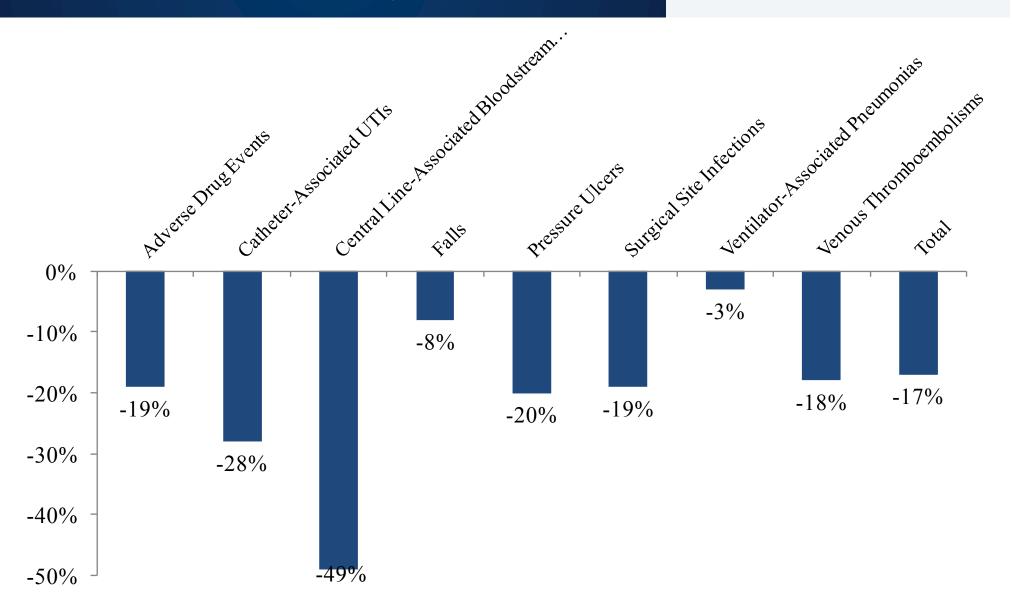
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Provider Payment Reform

- Shift from Fee-For-Service payments based on volume to Quality-based payment
 - Hospital-Acquired Conditions: Financial penalty for performance on key procedures
 - Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program: Financial penalty for a patient's readmission to the hospital
 - Other quality-based metrics

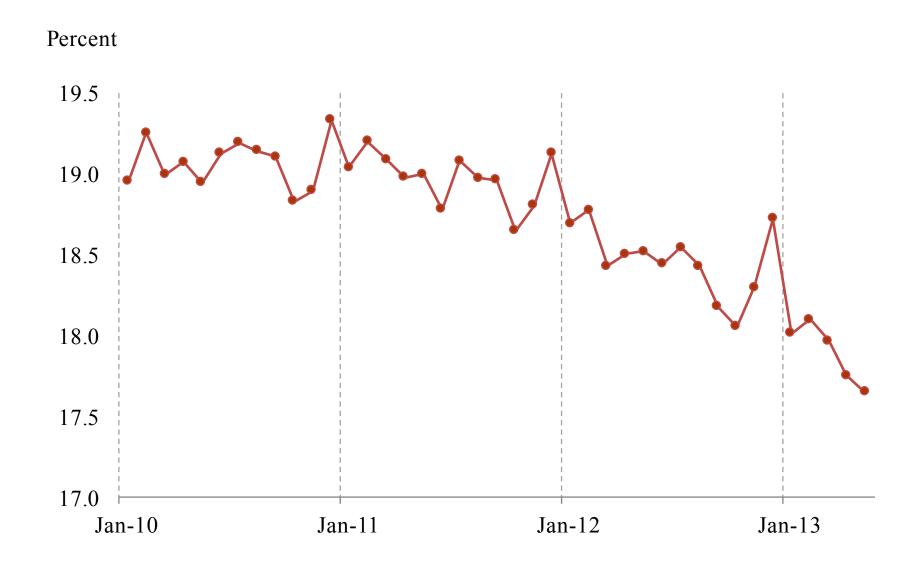


CHANGE IN RATES FOR HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED CONDITIONS, 2010-2013



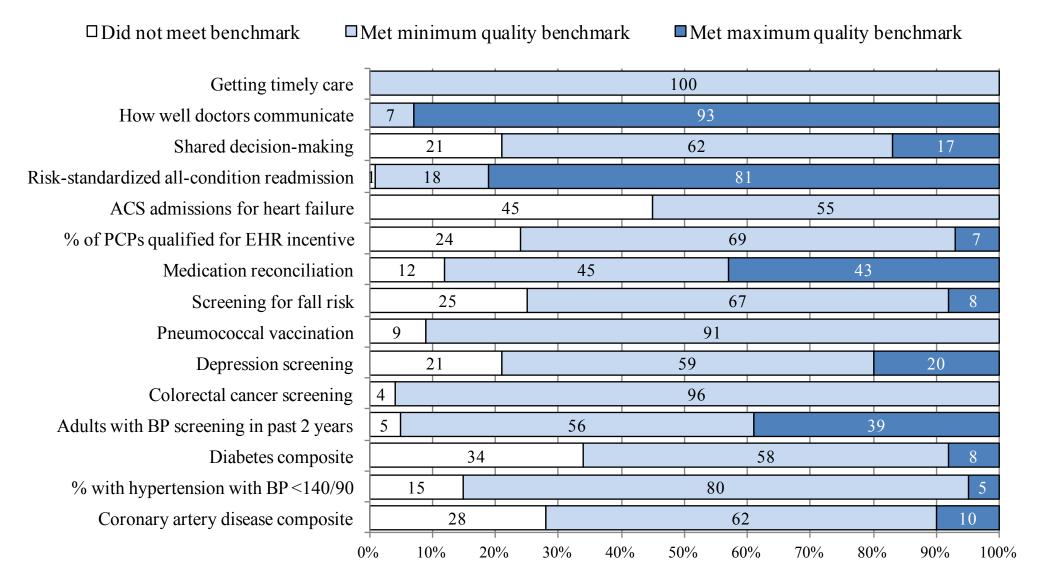


CHANGE IN ALL-CAUSE 30-DAY HOSPITAL READMISSION RATES





QUALITY BENCHMARKS FOR ACOS IN SHARED SAVINGS PROGRAM







2010–2012 2013 2014–2017

Hospital Value-Based Purchasing Builds on measures used in Inpatient & Quality Reporting (IQR) and Hospital Compare programs

1% of hospital payments affected

Incremental increase to 2% of hospital payments affected in 2017 and beyond

2010-2012

2013

2014-2015

Hospital Readmission s Reduction Program Builds on the measures used in IQR and Hospital Compare programs

Up to 1% of hospital payments affected. Based on readmissions for heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia.

Incremental increase to 3% of hospital payments affected in 2015 and beyond. Additional conditions included COPD and elective hip & knee replacements



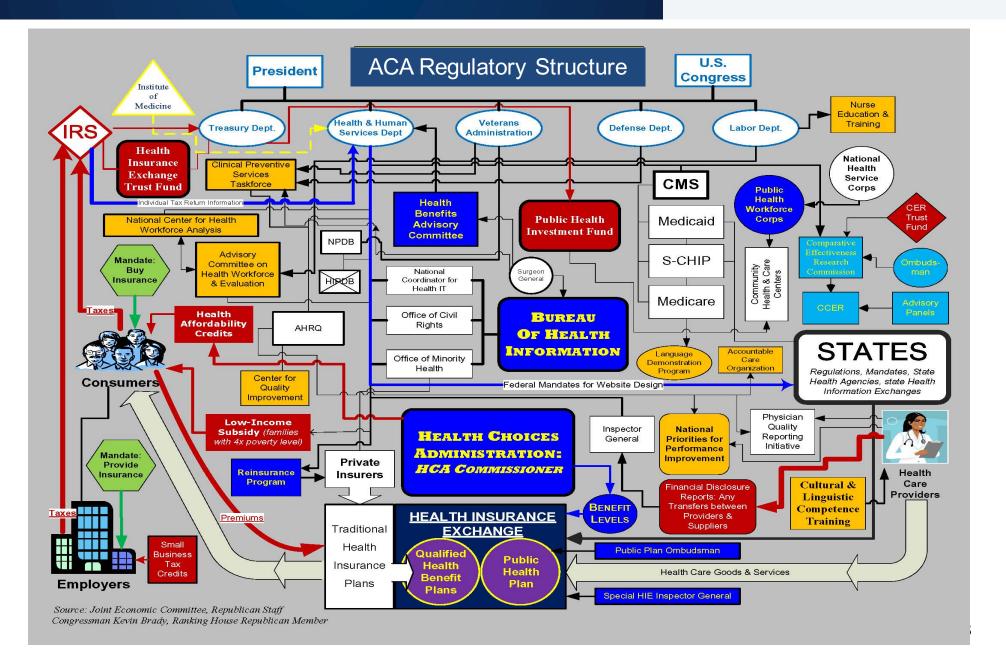
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Provider Payment Reform

- Bundled Payments
 - Single reimbursement split among health care providers for every service rendered for a given medical condition or procedure
 - Incentivizes efficient coordination during and after an episode of care
- HHS goal to have at least 90% of traditional Medicare payments linked to some form of ACO, medical home, bundled payment, or other value-based payment method by 2018

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HEALTH CARE REFORM



FUTURE OF THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

- Assessing the law's success
- Enrollment status: 16.4M individuals insured
- Improvements to quality, coordination, access and cost of health care
- Noncompliance with Individual Mandate
- Health Insurance Exchanges
 - Insurance companies uncertain about future participation
 - Reduced provider networks
- U.S. House has voted 56 times to repeal or undermine the ACA (as of August 18, 2015)
- Continuing legal challenges



