

# Oregon's health system transformation

# Cost Containment for OEBB & PEBB (SB 1067)

- Larger hospitals limited to 200% of Medicare max reimbursement effective 10/1/19.
- "Value-based" compensation cannot exceed 200% of Medicare reimbursement limit.
- 3.4 % annual growth limitation per member on expenditures for health services.

#### Primary Care Reform Collaborative Initiative (SB 934)

- Value-based payment methods.
- Technical assistance to clinics and payers.
- Aggregate data across payers and providers.
- Align metrics and alternative payment structures.
- Integrate primary care behavioral and physical health care.
- Primary care cost must be <u>at</u> <u>least 12%</u> of medical expenditures.

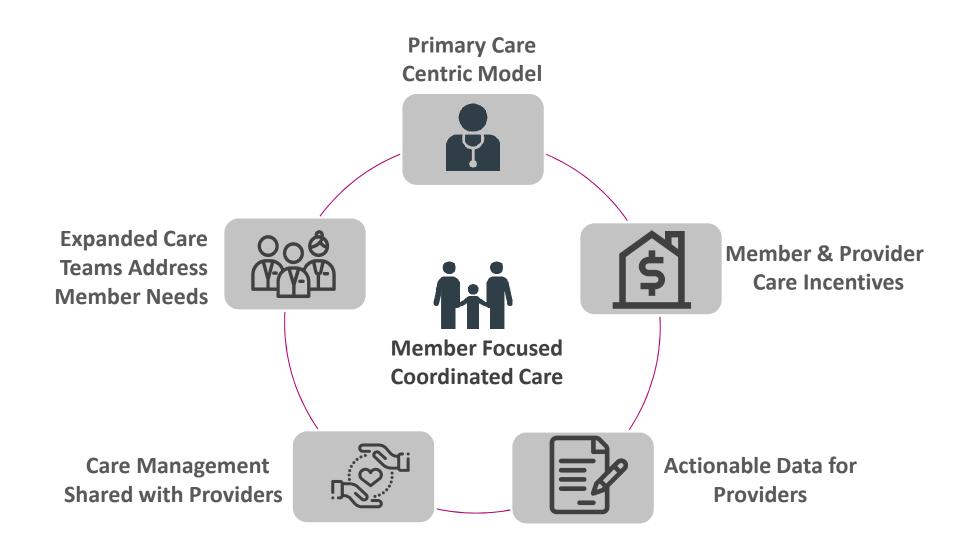
#### CCO 2.0 Goals

- Improve behavioral health system including access and integration of care.
- Increase value and pay for performance.
- Focus on social determinants of health and health equity.
- Maintain sustainable cost growth.

# Member engagement



## **CCM 2.0: Coordinated care - Supporting members**



# **CCM 2.0: Moda supporting members**

#### **Moda Cross Departmental Team**

**Member Support Focus Areas** 



**Health Care Services** 

Address Gaps in Care



**Medical Informatics** 

Leverage Technology



**Actuarial Services** 

Connect Members to Care



**Provider Services** 

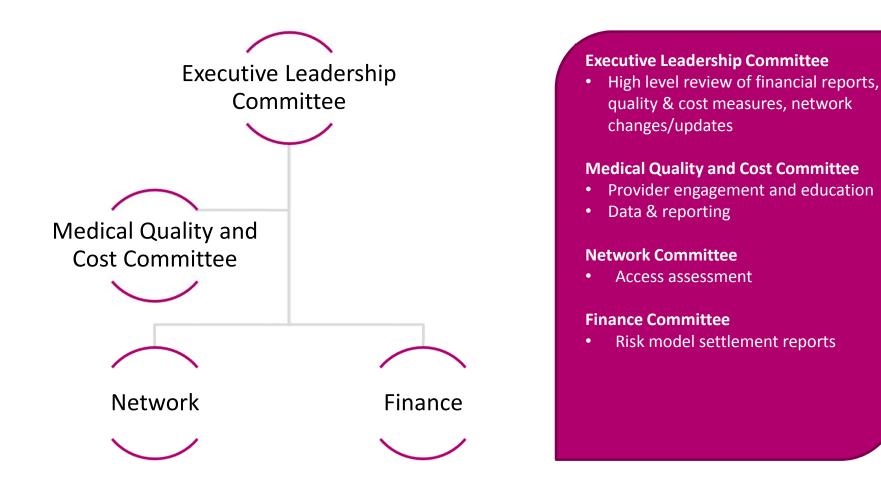


**Government Programs** 

# **Provider engagement**



## **CCM 2.0: Enhanced provider partnerships**



Primary Care focused support of care delivery with shared governance models.

# Moda's data sharing initiatives

Goal: bidirectional & actionable data exchange with providers



Clinical

Quality metrics & provider reporting portal



**Financial** 

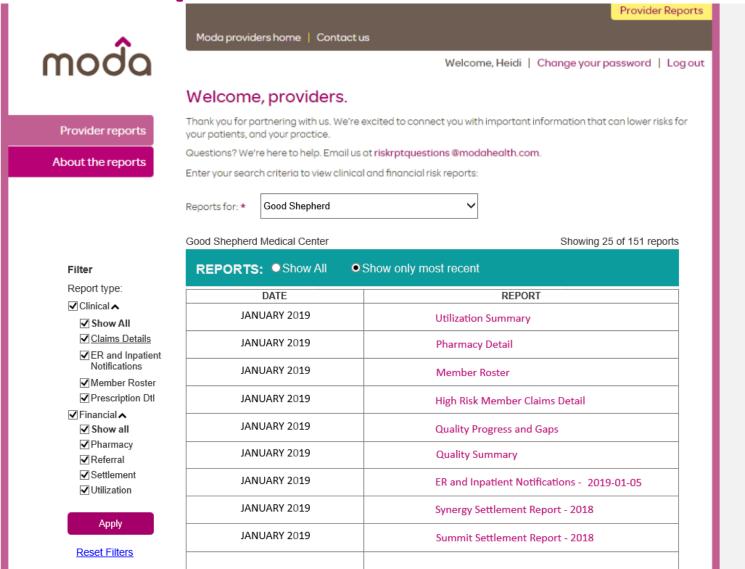
Claims data & risk model performance



**Care management** 

EDIE (emergency department information exchange) & preManage

## Provider reports web access



## New provider reporting capabilities

# Tactical information

- New care gap and quality reports.
- Streamlined member rosters.
- Priority action items.

# Strategic guidance

- Referral pattern analysis.
- Comparative cost and quality of facilities.

# Collaboration and communication

- Increased resources for provider engagement.
- New and improved provider reports portal.

# Measurement and tracking

- Assessment of utilization changes and action items.
- Web portal utilization tracking.

### **PEBB & LAN APM framework**

#### Category 1 – Fee for Service with no link to Quality and Value

• Fee for Service Only

#### Category 2 – Fee for Service with Link to Quality and Value

- 2A Foundational Payment for infrastructure and Operations (e.g. Care Coordination, HIT)
- 2B Pay for Reporting
- 2C Pay for Performance (Quality Bonus)

#### Category 3 – Alternative Payment Model built on Fee for Service

- **3A** Shared savings (upside risk only)
- 3B Shared savings (episode based payments and upside/downside risk
- 3N Risk Based Payments not linked to quality

#### Category 4 – Population Based Payments

- 4A Condition Specific Population based payments (pmpm, payments for specialty services, such as oncology or mental health, CPC+ Track 2 Model
- 4B Comprehensive Population-Based Payments (Global Budget or full percent of premium payments)
- 4C Integrated Finance and Delivery Systems (Global Budgets or full percent of premium payments)
- 4N Capitated Payments not linked to quality



## Advanced payment models

#### Total cost of care incentive

- Providers receive bonus for holding costs below 3.4%.
- Minimum savings threshold for payment.
- Budgets risk-adjusted and blended with regional data where appropriate.



#### Primary care infrastructure

- Capitation payments for primary care infrastructure.
- Risk-adjustment to provide more funding for clinics with higher risk.
- Higher payments for clinics with higher capabilities.



#### **Quality bonuses**

- Incentives for clinical quality measures.
- Data submission incentive for increased EHR data integration.
- Measurements tailored to clinic populations (i.e. pediatrics).



#### Capitation

- Convert primary care feefor-service to capitation.
- Allow clinics more flexibility to meet patient needs.
- Rates based on historical risk.

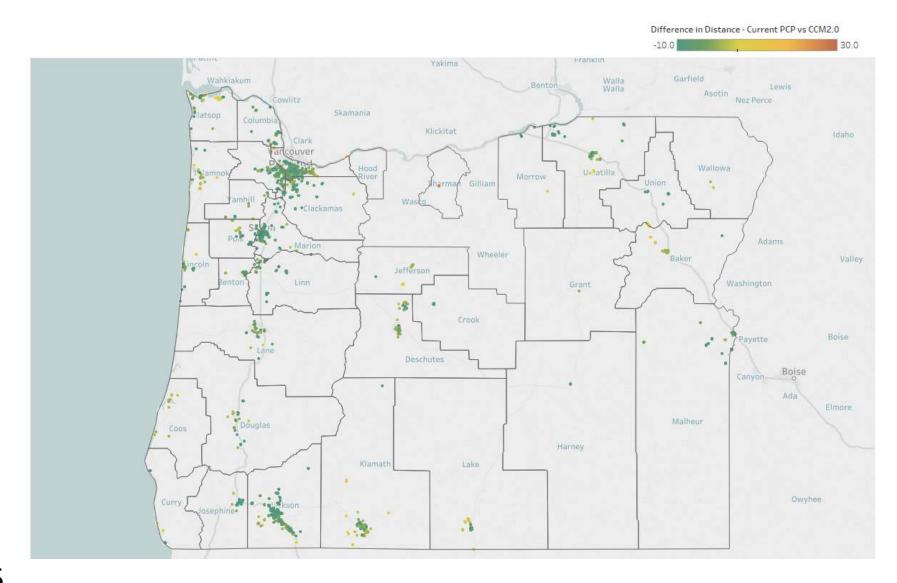
# **Member impact**



# PEBB CCM 2.0: Access to coordinated care providers

Not utilizing any PCP = no change	CCM 2.0 PCP  - Already seeing a CCM 2.0 PCP = no change	CCM 2.0 PCP  - Closer than current PCP	CCM 2.0 PCP  – Up to 5 miles farther than current PCP	CCM 2.0 PCP  – more than 5 miles farther than current PCP
1,072	8,173	1,069	452	73
<i>10%</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<1%

# Difference in distance to closest CCM 2.0 "Coordinated Care Provider" for disrupted OR PEBB Members



# **Pharmacy considerations**



### **#1: Medical benefit cost share**

- Medical benefit drugs: infusions, injections, implants, etc. that are provider-administered
  - Current benefit: \$5 copay
- Specialty pharmacy benefit drugs: orals, self-injections, patches, etc. that are self-administered
  - Current benefit: \$100 copay
- Financial incentive to utilize medical benefit drugs
  - Almost always more expensive than similar pharmacy benefit drugs
- Recommendation: increase medical benefit drug cost share to eliminate incentive to utilize more expensive medications
  - 20% co-insurance aligns with other medical services (recommended)
  - \$100 copay aligns with specialty drug copay (alternative)

# Medical benefit cost share - impact

- Member impact:
  - Continue same provider-administered drug(s)
  - Coverage under the medical benefit continues
  - Increased cost share to 20%
    - Effective cost share much lower due to out-of-pocket maximums
  - 60-day notice of change
- Members utilizing self-administered medications covered under the medical benefit are <u>not</u> impacted
- Plan savings: -0.30% claims impact

# #2: Pharmacy benefit optimization

- Drugs billed through the medical benefit are reimbursed using a variety of methodologies
- Significant "markup" occurs from hospitals
  - Example: nusinersen (Spinraza)
    - AWP = \$150,000 per vial
    - Hospital A billed charges = \$360,000 per vial
- Drugs billed through the pharmacy benefit have fixed methodologies without an ability to "markup"
- Recommendation: shift reimbursement of select infused medications to the pharmacy benefit
  - High cost drugs
  - Significant variability in reimbursement between benefits
  - Relatively low utilization

## Pharmacy benefit optimization - examples

Drug	Indication	Medical \$ per dose	Rx \$	Annual difference per member*
Ocrelizumab	Multiple sclerosis	\$34,500	\$16,700	\$35,600-53,500
Omalizumab	<ul><li>Allergic asthma</li><li>Chronic itching</li></ul>	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$5,600-56,000

<sup>\*</sup>Actual difference depends on dose and frequency of administration

- Other medications included in the program
- Medication list will be updated over time

# Pharmacy benefit optimization - impact

- Member impact:
  - Same drug, provider, and infusion location
  - Drug now billed to the member's pharmacy benefit
  - Financially neutral or cost-saving, if first change accepted
    - \$95 cost share increase, if first change not accepted
    - May be offset my manufacturer assistance
  - 60-day advance notice of change
- Members utilizing self-administered medications covered under the medical benefit are <u>not</u> impacted
- Medication supplied by specialty pharmacy
  - Bills the pharmacy benefit
  - Supplies the drug to the hospital, provider office, or infusion site
- Plan savings: -0.28% claims impact

# #3: Non-preferred cost share tier

Current formulary tiers:

- Value: no cost share

- Generic: \$10 copay

- Brand: \$30 copay

- Members with non-formulary exceptions currently have the same co-payment levels as those using formulary medications
- Recommendation:
  - Ensure members utilizing formulary medications receive the best value
  - Non-formulary generics covered at \$30 copay level, when approved
  - Non-formulary brands covered at a new \$50 non-preferred brand copay level, when approved
- Plan savings: -0.30% claims impact

# Thank you

