ACOS AND THE MEDICARE SHARED SAVINGS PROGRAM:

A Primer For Physicians

Jeffrey M. Pecore Pecore & Doherty, LLC

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- Questions

Three Aims of the Program:

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 - Better care for individuals

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 - Lower growth in expenditures

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 - Patients are not limited in their choice of providers -- may receive care from physicians and hospitals who do NOT participate in the Program

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- Does not change fee-for-service reimbursement -- just adds potential for additional, shared savings payments to providers
 - May offer some risk-sharing reimbursement options in the future (e.g., partial capitation)

 Vehicle for physician and other provider participation in the Medicare Shared Savings Program:

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 - Accountable Care Organizations or "ACOs"

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- ACO is held accountable for any losses incurred while participating in the Shared Savings Program

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- Regulation emphasizes role of providers over payors

ACO STRUCTURE

- Must be a legal entity recognized and authorized to conduct business under state law
 - Stock or non-stock corporation (including professional corporation)
 - Limited liability company
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- No need to create new entity to form ACO as long as governance and other requirements are met

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- Must have a means for distributing shared savings payments to participating providers

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 - More likely to mean proportionate to number of participants or function of participants

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- Such other groups of providers of services and suppliers as Secretary of HHS determines appropriate (so far: critical access hospitals)

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- Hospitals and payors may <u>NOT</u> form ACOs alone -must partner with physicians

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 - May participate with one of the 5 groups, but may <u>NOT</u> form on their own

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- Specialists may participate in multiple ACOs

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- ACO participants MUST be enrolled as Medicare providers

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- ACO must have sufficient number of primary care
 ACO professionals for the number of Medicare beneficiaries assigned to it

 Operations managed by executive with demonstrated ability to influence direct clinical practice to improve efficiency processes and outcomes

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- Clinical management and oversight managed by <u>full-time</u>, senior-level medical director (board-certified physician, licensed in State in which ACO operates, physically present in the State and at the ACO)

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- Physician-directed quality assurance and process improvement committee

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- Procedures for beneficiary engagement (active participation of patients and their families in medical decision-making process)
- Internal reporting on quality and cost metrics
- Coordination of care (care managers, health information technology, electronic health information exchange)

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 - 50% of ACO's hospital participants must achieve "meaningful use" by start of second performance year

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 - Patient involvement in ACO governance

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- Compliance plan addressing how ACO will comply with applicable legal requirements (including a designated compliance officer and a reporting system)
- 3-year agreement with CMS (each year is a "performance year" during which ACO's success in achieving cost savings and quality targets for ACO's assigned patient population will be measured)

 ACO must have at least 5,000 Medicare beneficiaries "assigned" to it

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- "Assignment" means the "operational process by which
 Medicare will determine whether a beneficiary has chosen to
 receive a sufficient level of primary care services from physicians
 associated with a specific ACO so that the ACO may be
 appropriately designated as exercising basic responsibility for
 the beneficiary's care"

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 - Quality outcomes
 - ACO's "score" on these measures will determine if ACO
 earns any shared savings payments and how much

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- Primary care physicians with large patient panels --- extremely valuable to ACOs in meeting the 5,000 beneficiary minimum

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 - Predefined group of "primary care providers" (internal medicine, family medicine, geriatrics, general practice) from whom the patient is receiving "primary care services" (specified E&M codes and annual wellness visit)

• Patient will be assigned to whichever ACO includes the primary care physician(s) from whom the patient receives a <u>plurality</u> of the patient's primary care services

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- Because of freedom of choice, patients may not receive all of their primary care services from the same primary care physician

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- Patients will be notified about ACOs generally and whether the providers they see participate in an ACO

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 - ACO meets all requirements of its contract with CMS

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 - "One-Sided Model" (lower potential shared savings payments but no downside risk for losses)
 - "Two-Sided Model" (higher potential shared savings payments but also must share any losses)

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 - ACO automatically converted to Two-Sided Model in third year of initial CMS agreement and all subsequent years

Two-Sided Model

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- ACO eligible for greater share of savings than in One-Sided Model

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- CMS has proposed a total of 65 quality measures

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- At Risk Population -- Heart Failure: % of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of heart failure and LVSD (LVEF < 40%) who were prescribed ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy

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- Program requires sophisticated technology
 infrastructure/EHR to meet data gathering, analysis, and
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- EDUCATE YOURSELF

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