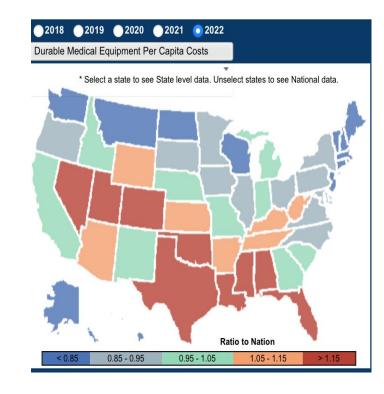


Temporal Disparities in Medicare DME Costs

The Issue: Medicare's \$31.2 billion in improper payments in 2023, including a 22.5% rate for DMEPOS, highlights inefficiencies. Regional disparities, with states like Texas exceeding spending averages by 10% and Alaska falling below by 10%, underscore the need to address inequities and optimize resource allocation.

Objective: Use machine learning and time-series analysis to uncover disparities and inform cost optimization strategies.







Project Goals

Analyze long-term billing trends

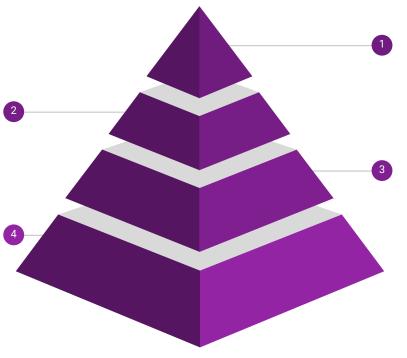
Uncover key trends and disparities in DME spending over time.

Detect anomalies and inefficiencies

Identify irregular supplier behavior and systemic inefficiencies.

Inform policy decisions

Support equitable healthcare delivery and cost optimization through actionable insights.



Identify underserved regions

Pinpoint areas with high charges and low service volumes for targeted interventions.



DATA

Dataset Name: Medicare Durable Medical Equipment, Devices & Supplies - by Geography and Service

Timeframe: 2014 – 2022

Size: 295,052 observations, 19 variables

Processing Details:

- Address missing values (median imputation, placeholders).
- Transformations (one-hot encoding, PCA)



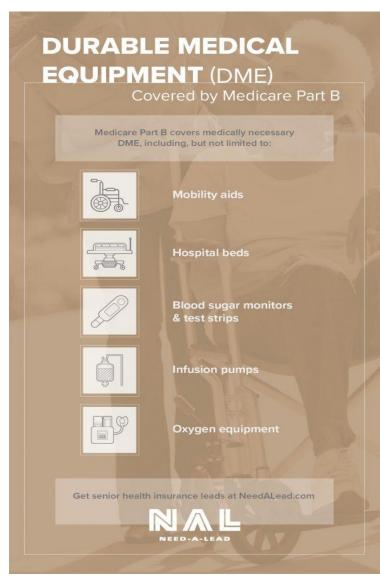
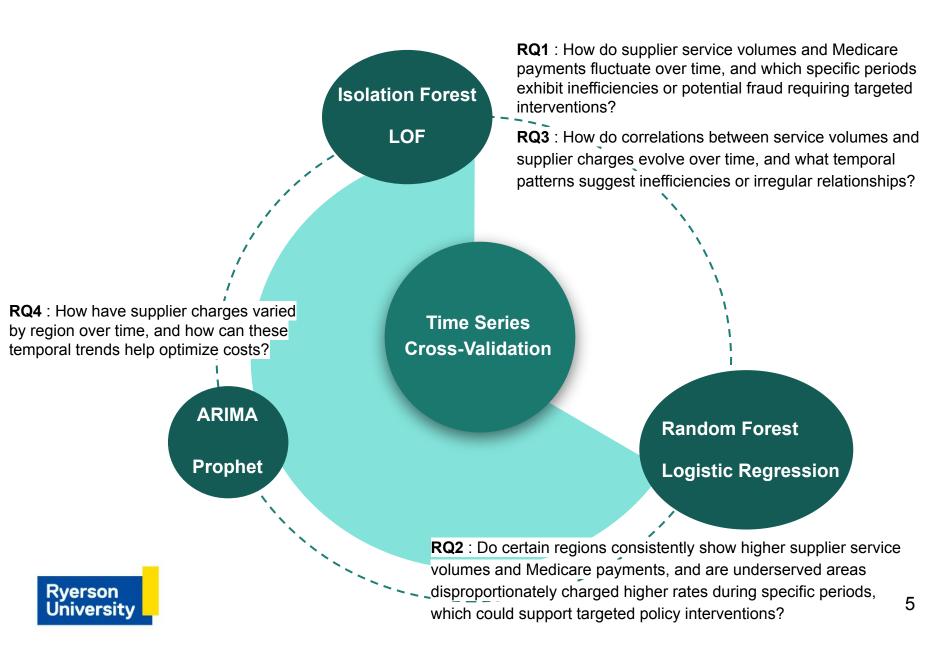


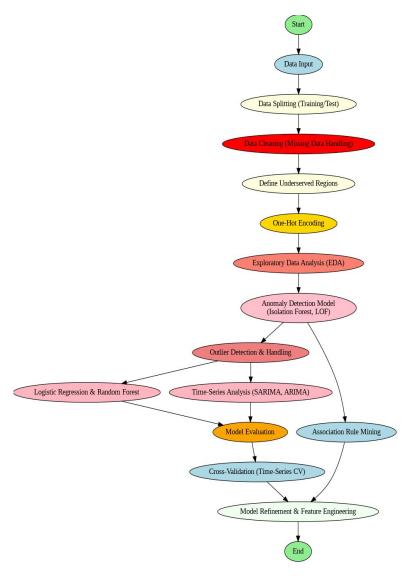
Image Source:

https://needalead.com/what-is-durable-medical-equipment-dme/

Research Questions and Methodology Framework



Methodology Framework





Models Performance

Anomaly Detection:

 Isolation Forest outperformed LOF with a lower risk of over-detection and robust anomaly identification.

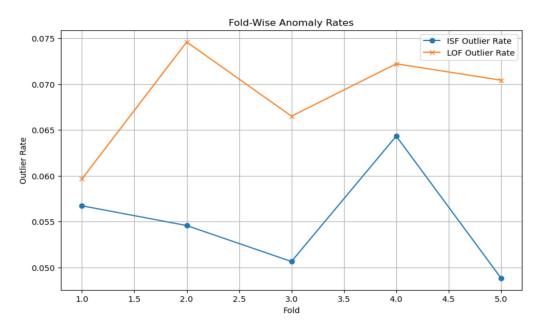


Figure: Fold-wise Anomaly rates of ISF vs LOF



Models Performance

Classification:

- Random Forest achieved near-perfect metrics (AUC = 1.0;
 F1-score = 1.0).
- Logistic Regression showed good accuracy but struggled with recall.

Model Performance Metrics:

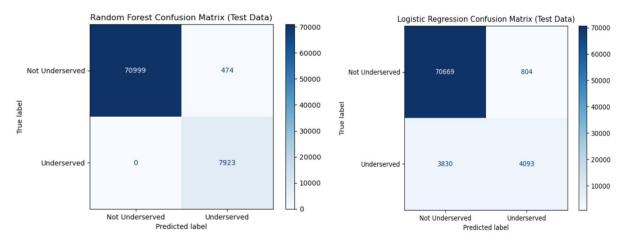




Figure : Confusion Matrix Random Forest vs Logistic Regression

Models Performance

Time-Series Forecasting:

- Prophet generalized better for unseen data, particularly for anomalies and non-linear trends.
- ARIMA fit historical data well but lacked consistency in test performance.

Metric	ARIMA (0,1,1)	Prophet
RMSE (Train)	1718.82	1737.69
RMSE (Test)	2211.22	1737.69
MAE (Train)	534.26	689.65
MAE (Test)	614.74	689.65
MSLP (Train)	2.54	3.32
MSLP (Test)	2.15	2.72



Key Insights:

RQ1: Anomalies indicate potential inefficiencies in 2020, likely influenced by external factors like COVID-19.

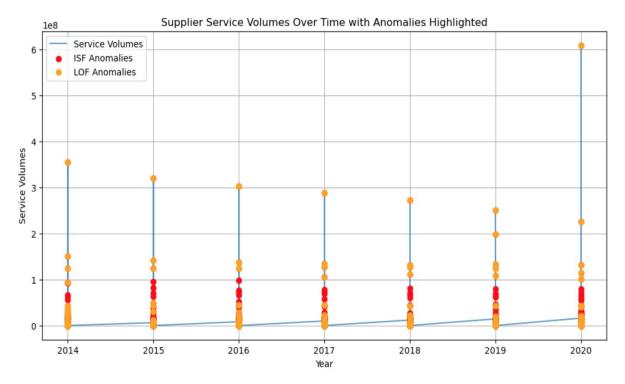




Figure : Feature Contributions for Anomalies vs. Normal

RQ2: Underserved regions face higher costs with lower service volumes.

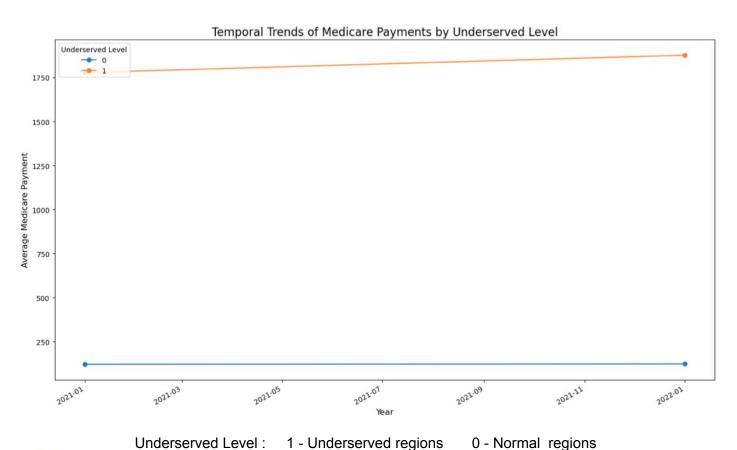




Figure: Temporal trends of Medicare payments by level

RQ3: Negative correlations between service volumes and charges suggest systemic inefficiencies.

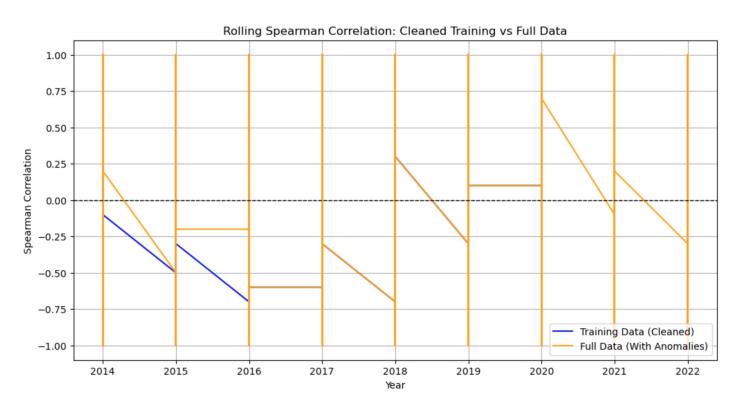
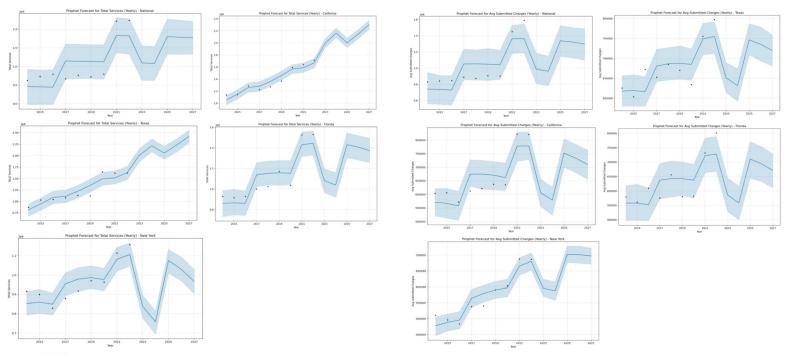




Figure : Rolling Spearman Correlation Between Cleaned Training Data and Full Data

RQ4: Supplier charges show significant regional differences and fluctuating trends, emphasizing the need for region-specific cost optimization strategies





Limitations and Challenges

- → Lack of labeled data for anomaly validation.
- → Data Quality and Completeness (Right-Skewness)

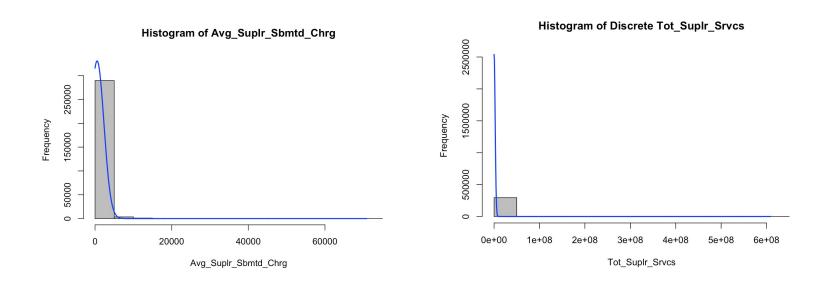


Figure: Histogram of Total Services and Avg Submitted Charges

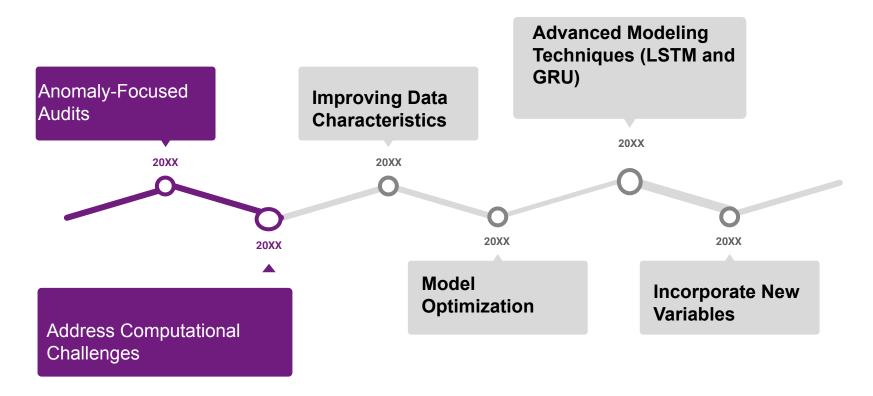


Limitations and Challenges

- → Computational Overhead (TSCV , Scalability)
- → Temporal Trends and Seasonality
- → Model Sensitivity
- → Scalability
- → External Factors



Future Directions





Policy Implications

- → Real-Time Detection Systems
- → Targeted Resource Allocation
- → Addressing Inefficiencies and Cost Spikes
- → Benchmarking Best Practices
- → Enhancing Billing Oversight
- → Localized Interventions for Fluctuating Regions
- → Incentivizing Efficiency in High-Volume Services



Conclusion

Insights

This research identifies Medicare inefficiencies and highlights opportunities for improvement through targeted strategies and machine learning applications.

Impact

Tackling temporal and regional disparities can improve cost-efficiency and ensure better accessibility, particularly for underserved regions.

Next Steps

By leveraging data-driven approaches and addressing inefficiencies, this study supports equitable resource allocation and enhanced healthcare delivery.



Questions, Comments & Feedbacks





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Thank you!

