

US Healthcare Market Training

This course is developed as a mandatory Business training to all Nepal employees of Verscend Technologies. The participants will understand:

what is the market we are working on?

Why this Training?



Vs.



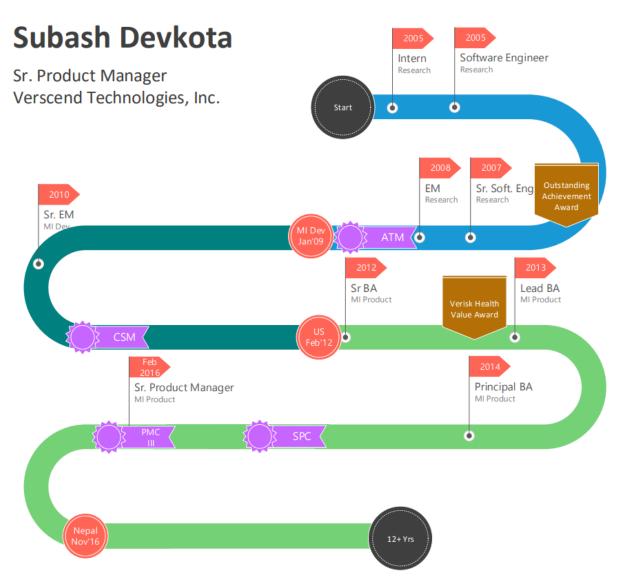
To understand

- What are we building?
- How does your day-to-day work contribute to bigger picture?
- o How do the work from different teams and departments come together?

Course Outline

- US Healthcare Business (3 hrs)
 - US Healthcare Global View
 - US Healthcare System
 - Players in US Healthcare System
 - Private (Commercial) Insurance
 - Medicare and Medicaid Programs
 - US Healthcare Billing and Coding
 - Medical Billing
 - Rx Billing
 - Claim Forms and Coding

Know your Trainer



Additional Experiences

CMMI ML3

- Process Definition
- Process Audit
- Apraisal Team Member
- Project Management
- Process Management

Agile

- Scrum Master
- SAFe Implementation
- SAFe Program Consultant

Product Management

- Roadmap Preparation
- Release Planning & Execution
- Pragmatic Product Management



US Healthcare Business

What is the market we are working on?

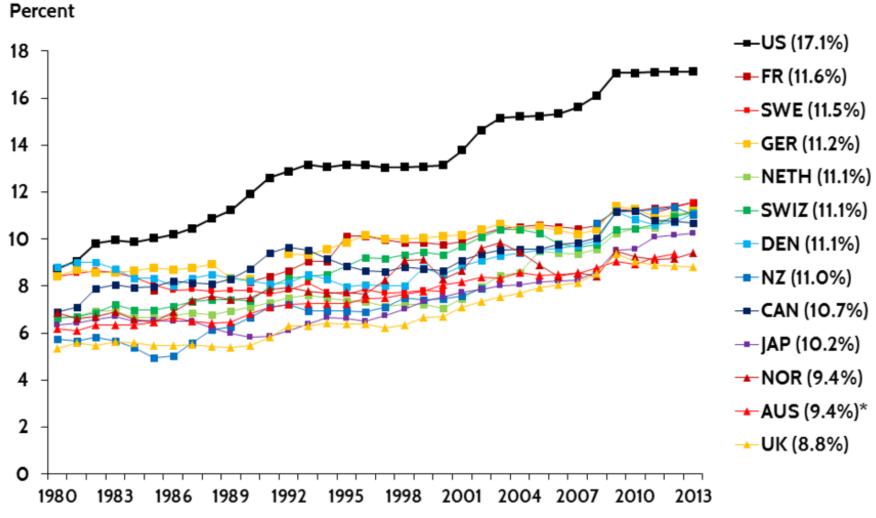


US Healthcare from a Global Perspective

Reference:

http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/issue-briefs/2015/oct/us-health-care-from-a-global-perspective

Exhibit 1. Health Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP, 1980-2013



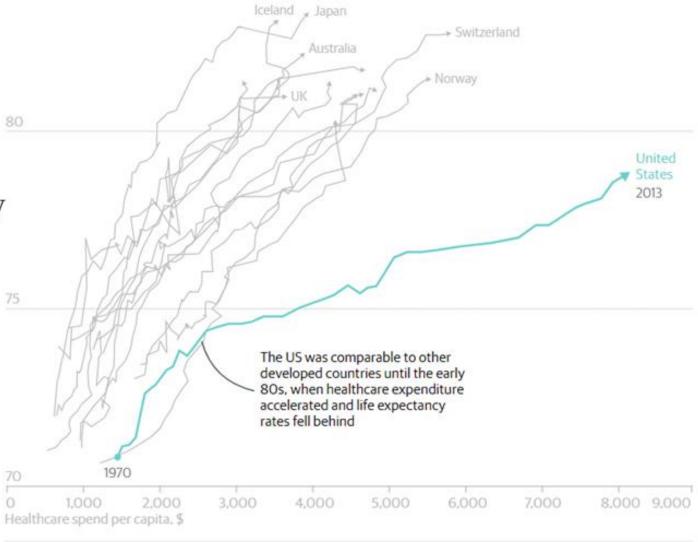
* 2012.

Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

Spending compared with life expectancy

Life expectancy in the US is still lower than other developed countries, despite health funding increasing at a much faster pace.

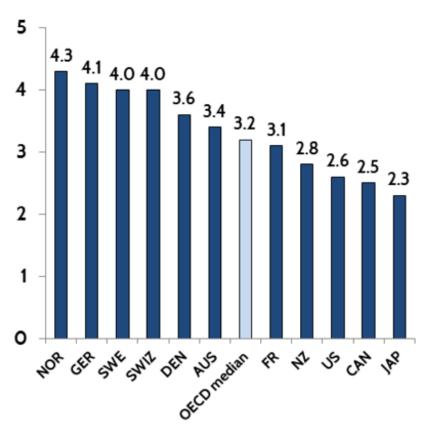


Guardian graphic | Source: OECD, World Bank



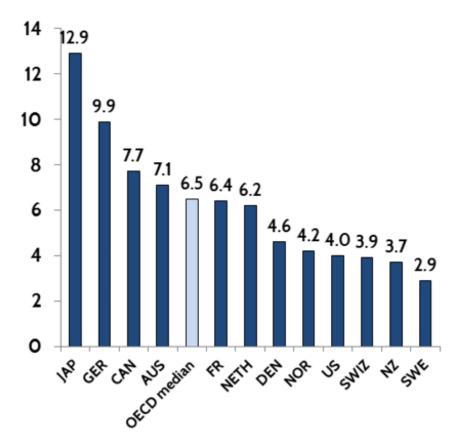
Exhibit 3. Physician Supply and Use, 2013 or Nearest Year

Practicing physicians per 1,000 population



Note: Data from 2012 in Canada, Denmark, Japan, and Sweden.

Annual physician visits per capita

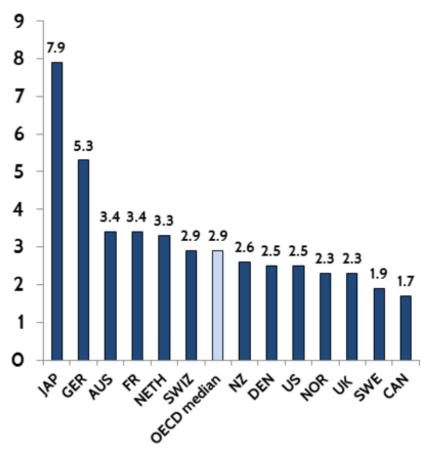


Note: Data from 2012 in Canada, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland; and 2010 in the U.S.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

Exhibit 4. Hospital Supply and Use, 2013 or Nearest Year

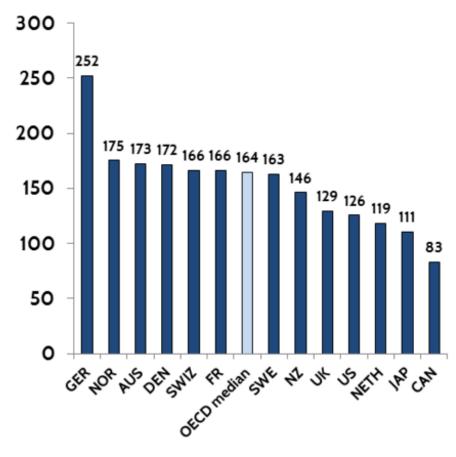
Acute care hospital beds per 1,000 population



Note: Data from 2012 in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, and the U.S.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

Hospital discharges per 1,000 population



Note: Data from 2012 in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, and Switzerland; 2011 in Japan; and 2010 in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the U.S.

Exhibit 5. Diagnostic Imaging Supply and Use, 2013

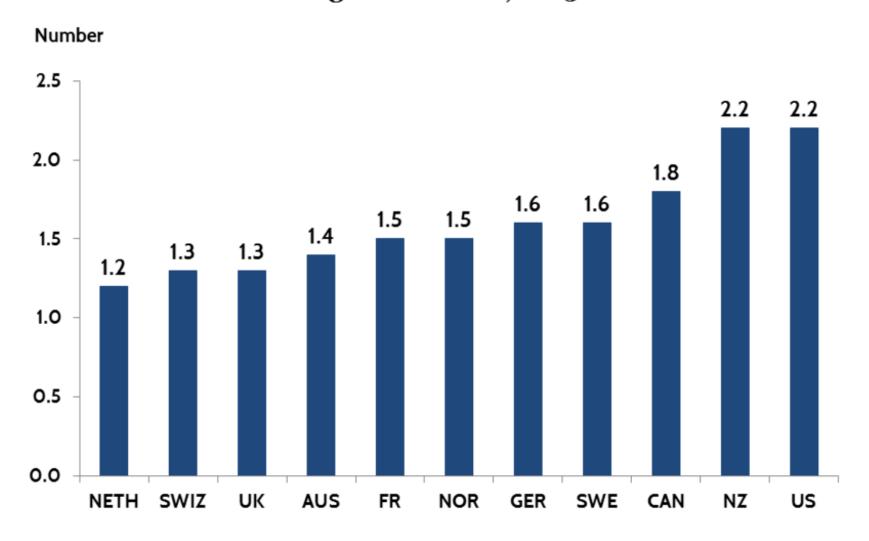
	Magnetic resonance imaging		Computed tomography		Positron emission tomography	
	MRI machines per million pop.	MRI exams per 1,000 pop.	CT scanners per million pop.	CT exams per 1,000 pop.	PET scanners per million pop.	PET exams per 1,000 pop.
Australia	13.4	27.6	53.7	110	2.0	2.0
Canada	8.8	52.8	14.7	132	1.2ª	2.0
Denmark	-	60.3	37.8	142	6.1	6.3
France	9.4	90.9	14.5	193	1.4	-
Japan	46.9b	-	101.3 ^b	-	3.7 ^b	-
Netherlands	11.5	50.0b	11.5	71 ^b	3.2	2.5ª
New Zealand	11.2	-	16.6	-	1.1	-
Switzerland	-	-	36.6	-	3.5	-
United Kingdom	6.1	-	7.9	-	-	-
United States	35.5	106.9	43.5	240	5.Oª	5.0
OECD median	11.4	50.6	17.6	136	1.5	-

^a 2012. ^b 2011. ^c 2010.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.



Exhibit 6. Average Number of Prescription Drugs Taken Regularly, Age 18 or Older, 2013



Source: 2013 Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey.

Exhibit 7. Prices for Hospital and Physician Services, Pharmaceuticals, and Diagnostic Imaging

	Total hospital and physician costs, 2013 ^a		Diagnostic imaging prices, 2013 ^a		Price comparison for in-patent	
	Bypass surgery	Appendectomy	MRI	CT scan (abdomen)	pharmaceuticals, 2010 (U.S. set to 100) ^b	
Australia	\$42,130	\$5,177	\$350	\$500	49	
Canada	-	-	-	\$97	50	
France	-	-	-	-	61	
Germany	-	-	-	-	95	
Netherlands	\$15,742	\$4,995	\$461	\$279	-	
New Zealand	\$40,368	\$6,645	\$1,005	\$731	-	
Switzerland	\$36,509	\$9,845	\$138	\$432	88	
United Kingdom	-	-	-	_	46	
United States	\$75,345	\$13,910	\$1,145	\$896	100	

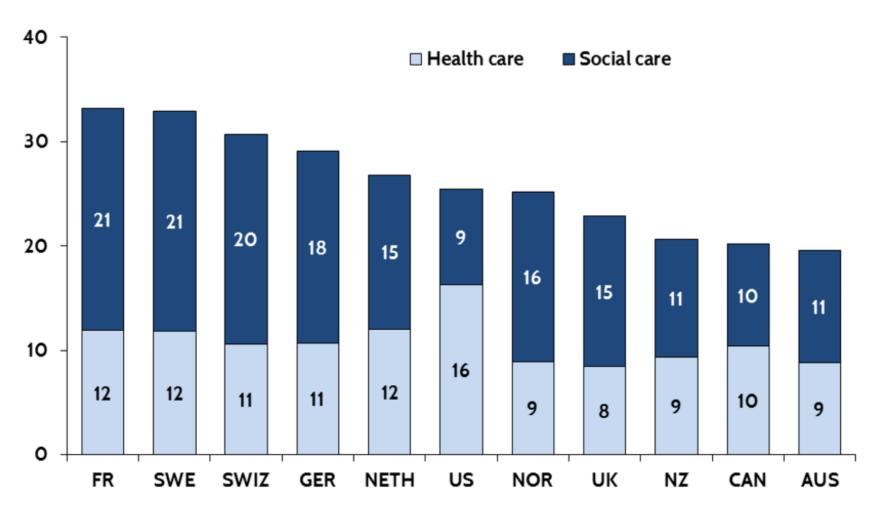
^b Numbers show price indices for a basket of in-patent pharmaceuticals in each country; lower numbers indicate lower prices. Source: P. Kanavos, A. Ferrario, S. Vandoros et al., "Higher U.S. Branded Drug Prices and Spending Compared to Other Countries May Stem Partly from Quick Uptake of New Drugs," *Health Affairs*, April 2013 32(4):753-61.



^a Source: International Federation of Health Plans, 2013 Comparative Price Report.

Exhibit 8. Health and Social Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP





Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product.

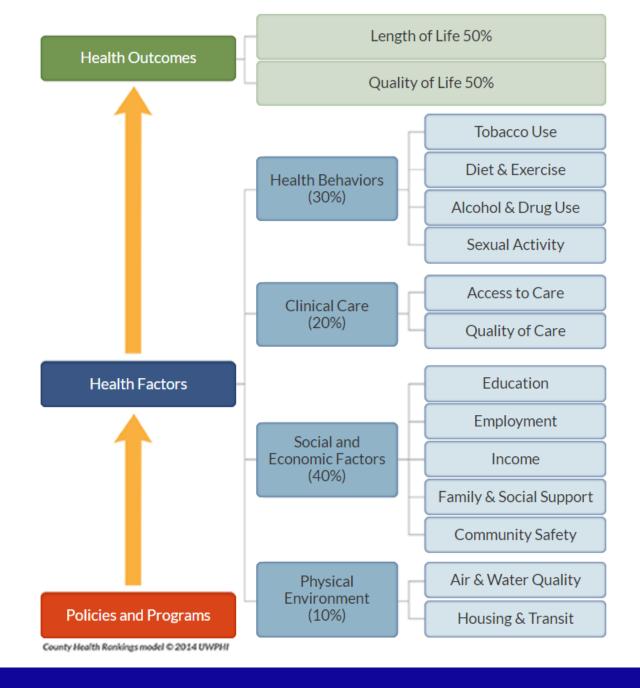
Source: E. H. Bradley and L. A. Taylor, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013.



Factors contributing to Health Outcome

- Reference
 - http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/our-approach

- US spends 16% of GDP on Clinical Care and 9% of GDP on Social Care
- Other countries have spending on reverse order



US Healthcare System

Reference:

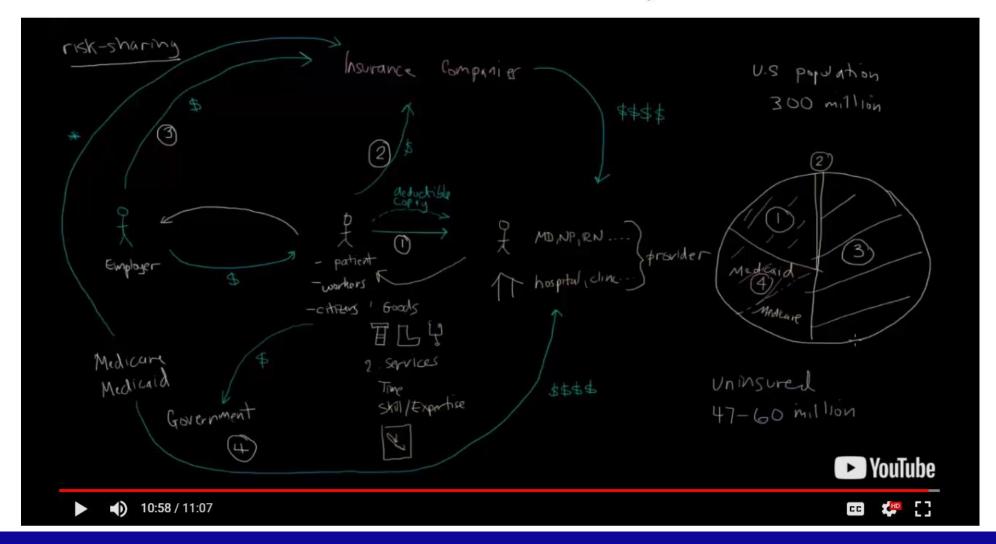
https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/brookings-institution/introduction-to-healthcare

Introduction to the U.S. Healthcare system

11 minutes video

Introduction to the U.S. health care system

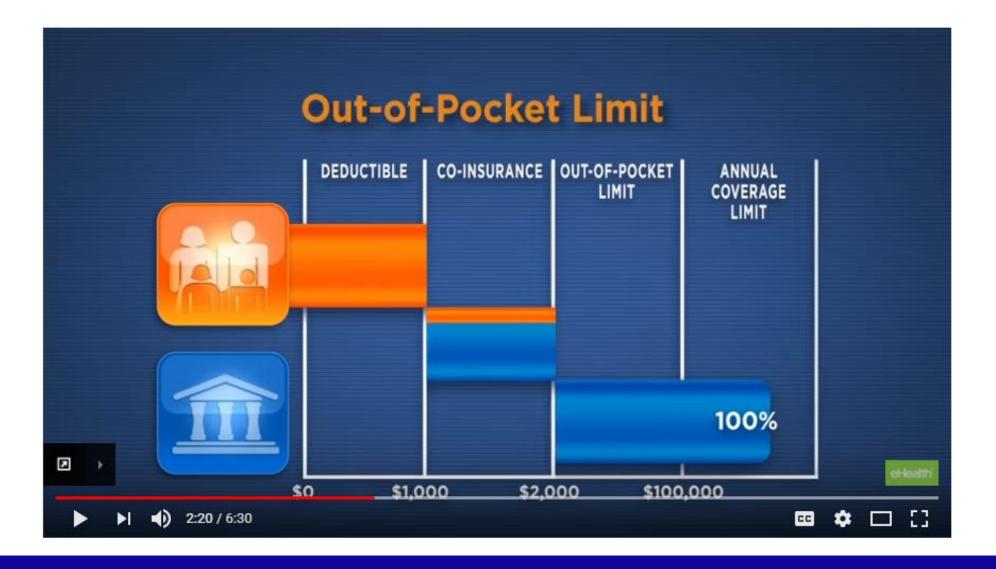
Go to lesson page





How Health Insurance Works

6 minutes video

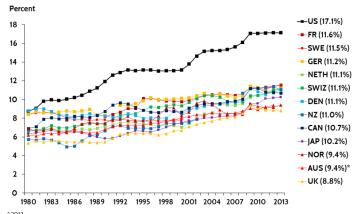


End of Day 1



Recap from Day 1

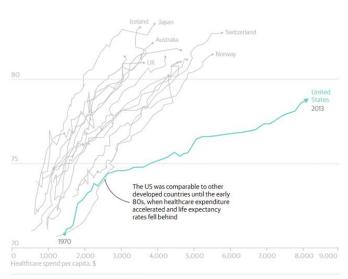
Exhibit 1. Health Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP, 1980-2013



Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: GCD Flealth Data 2015.

Life expectancy at birth, years



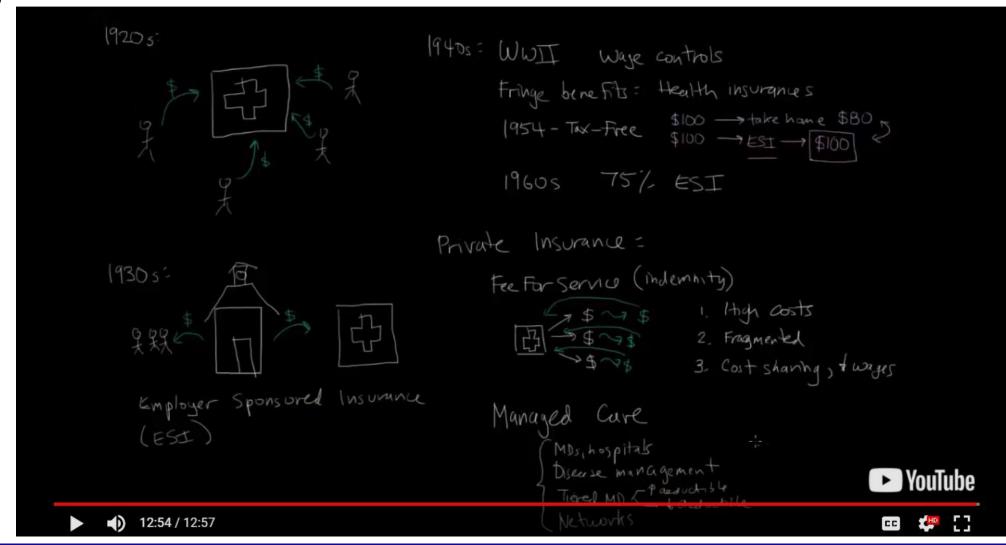
Guardian graphic | Source: OECD, World Bank

- What is causing US healthcare to be expensive compared to other developed countries:
 - Higher providers per member?
 - Higher physician visits per member?
 - Higher admissions per member?
 - Higher MRI/CT-Scan/PET-Scan utilization per member?
 - Higher drug utilization per member?
 - Higher cost per procedures?
 - Higher investment on social care?
- What % does Clinical Care contribute to total health outcome?
- What % does Social & Economic factors contribute to total health outcome?
- Concepts and terms
 - Payer, Provider, Employer
 - Deductible, Copay, Coinsurance
 - Out of Pocket Limit



Private Health Insurance

13 minutes video



Medicare Program

X

15 minutes video

Medicare Go to lesson page

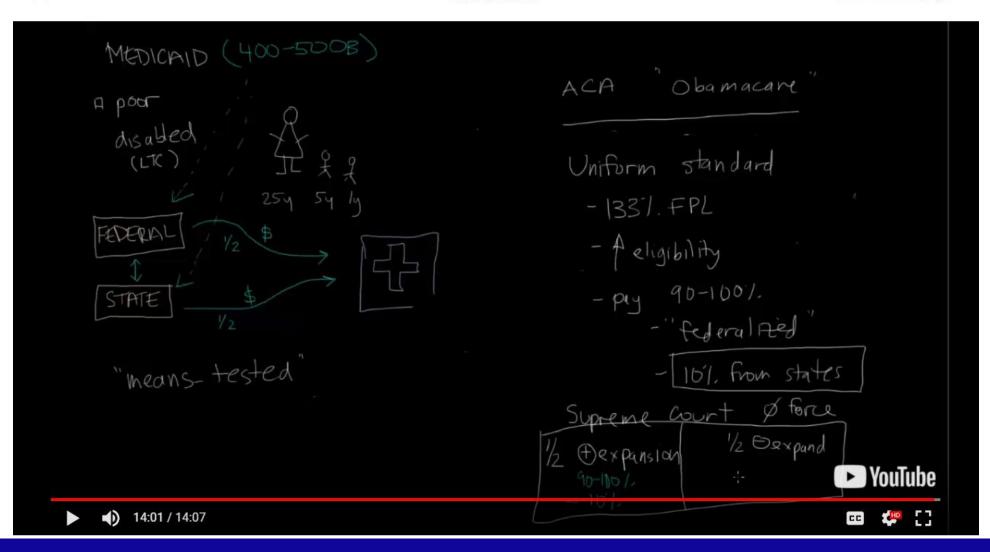
MEDICARE [765y (\$6, Rx1) 1/2 no health insurance Part A 2.91. (1/2 wages, 1/2 employer) Kidney failure 1 hospital, acute \$1,000 God, corinsurance ALS 2 MEDICARE No toxes to pay
Added debt private health insurance YouTube 10:50 / 14:23 cc 🦊 []



Medicaid Program

14 minutes video

X Medicaid Go to lesson page





End of Day 2



Recap from Day 2

- What are three important health insurance plans?
- What is Commercial plan?
- Who pays for Commercial plan?
- What is Medicare Program?
- Who pays for Medicare?
- What is Medicaid Program?
- Who pays for Medicaid?

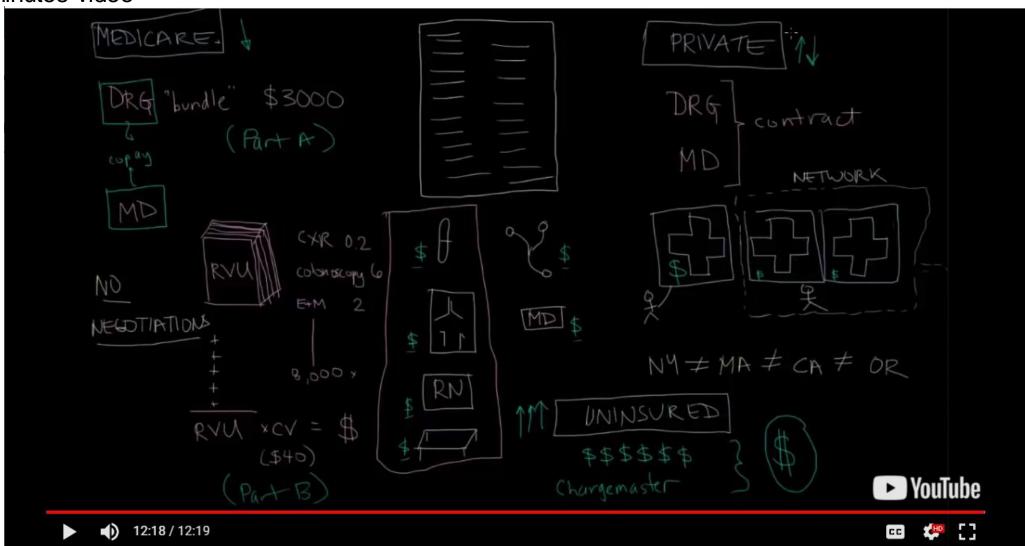
US Healthcare Billing and Coding

Reference:

- 1. https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/brookings-institution/introduction-to-healthcare
- 2. Verscend internal training slides from Phoebe Ling

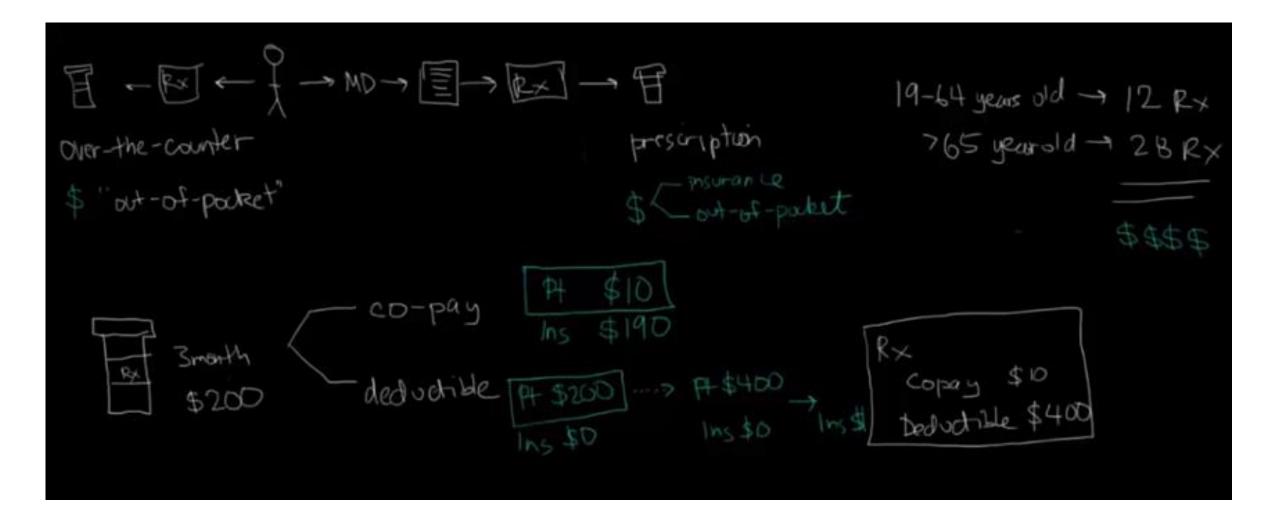
Understanding Medical Bill

13 minutes video





Paying for Medicines: copays and deductibles



Claims Processing Work Flow

3 minutes video







Claim Forms and Coding

Slides originally from Phoebe Ling

Two Claim Forms: UB-04 and CMS-1500

CMS-1450, aka UB-04 – Facility Claim Form

- Original Uniform Bill known as UB-82 was developed in 1982 by National Uniform Claim Committee (NUCC)
 - Single hosptal billing form used nationally
- Upgraded to UB-92 in 1992
- HIPPA version of UB, known as 837I (I = institution) was introduced in 2003
- To better align UB with its HIPPA equivalence, UB-04 was introduced in 2004

CMS-1500, aka HCFA 1500 – Professional Claim Form

- Originally call HCFA Health Care Financing Administration.
- HCFA was finalized to CMS 1500 between 2007-2008 to accommodate the implementation of HIPPA and NPI (National Provider ID).
- The electronic version is 837P (P = professional)
- NUCC is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the data sets and physical layout of the hard copy 1500 Claim Form

Common Bill Form designator:

- CMS 1450: F (Facility), U (UB)
- CMS 1500: P (Professional), H (HCFA)



How do Facility and Professional Claims Differ

Facility Claims (UB-04/ CMS-1450):

- Facility claims represent resource utilization
- Types of Facilities who bill on a UB-04:
 - Acute care facilities hospitals
 - SNFs Skilled Nursing Facilities
 - Psychiatric facilities
 - Drug and alcohol treatment facilities
 - Standalone clinics
 - Ambulatory surgery centers
 - Subacute facilities
 - Home care agencies
 - Hospice organizations
- Originally designed for submitting claims for Medicare Part A reimbursement of both inpatient and outpatient services to Medicare FIs and Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs).

Professional Claims (CMS-1500):

- Professional claims represent the skills and knowledge of highly-trained healthcare professionals
- Used by:
 - Individual doctors & practices
 - Nurses and professionals, including therapists, chiropractors.
 - It is not typically hospital or facility-oriented
 - Sometimes suppliers such as Durable Medical Equipment (DME) (may differ by practice)



Claim Header vs. Claim Lines

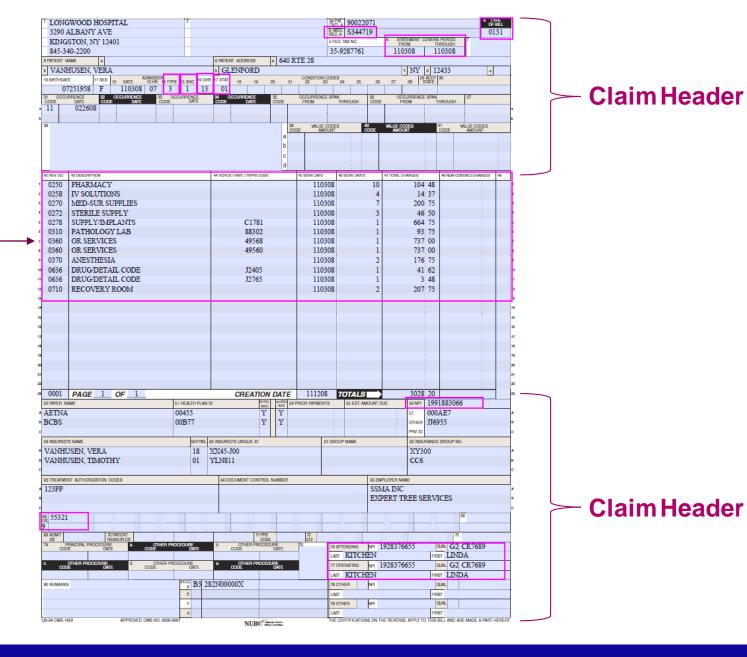
- Claim Header: contains information applicable to the entire claim.
- Example:
 - Patient information
 - Payer / Insurance information
 - Provider Information
 - Diagnosis code(s)
 - Facility claim
 - Type of Bill
 - Principal / secondary Procedure
 - Admit Diagnoses
 - Admit Source and Discharge Status

Claim Line: information applicable to only a claim line of service.

- Example:
 - Professional claim line
 - Date of service, Place of Service
 - Unit, charge amount
 - HCPCS, CPT code
 - Procedure code with a diagnosis pointer
 - Facility claim line
 - Date of service,
 - Unit, charge amount
 - Revenue code
 - HCPCS

UB-04 – Example (Outpatient)

Claim Line info-

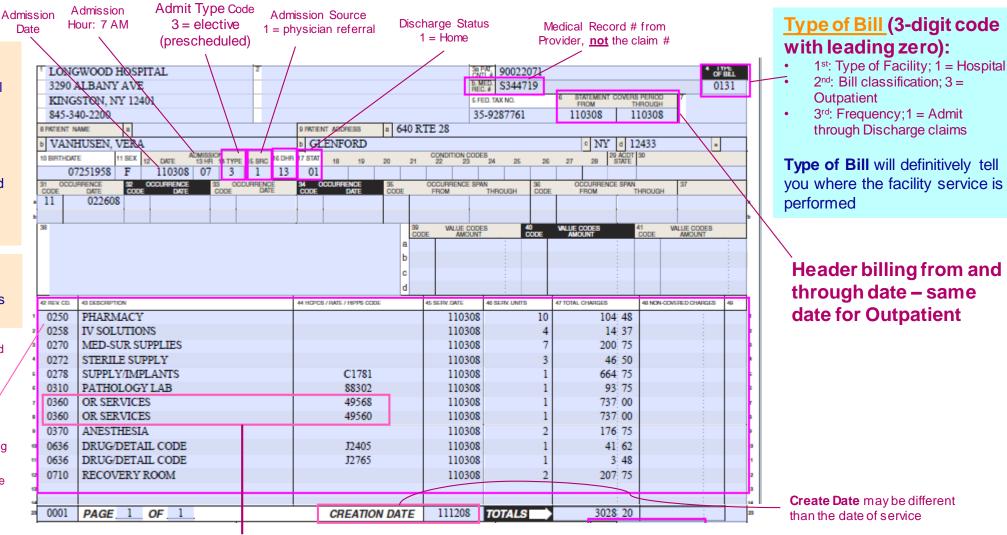


UB-04 – Outpatient Example Continue

Revenue Codes are descriptions and dollar amounts charged for hospital services provided to a patient.

The revenue code tells an insurance company whether the procedure was performed in the emergency room, operating room or another department.

- ICD for Diagnoses
- CPT for procedures
- HCPCS for medical goods and services
- Revenue Code: not required for outpatient claim but required for inpatient admission
- One for each line
- HCPCS /CPT code may be required for the line depending on the revenue code
- E.g. Rev 250 does not require detail proc code but 636 requires "J" drug code
- Up to 2 Modifier codes can be added at the end of each HCPCS/CPT code

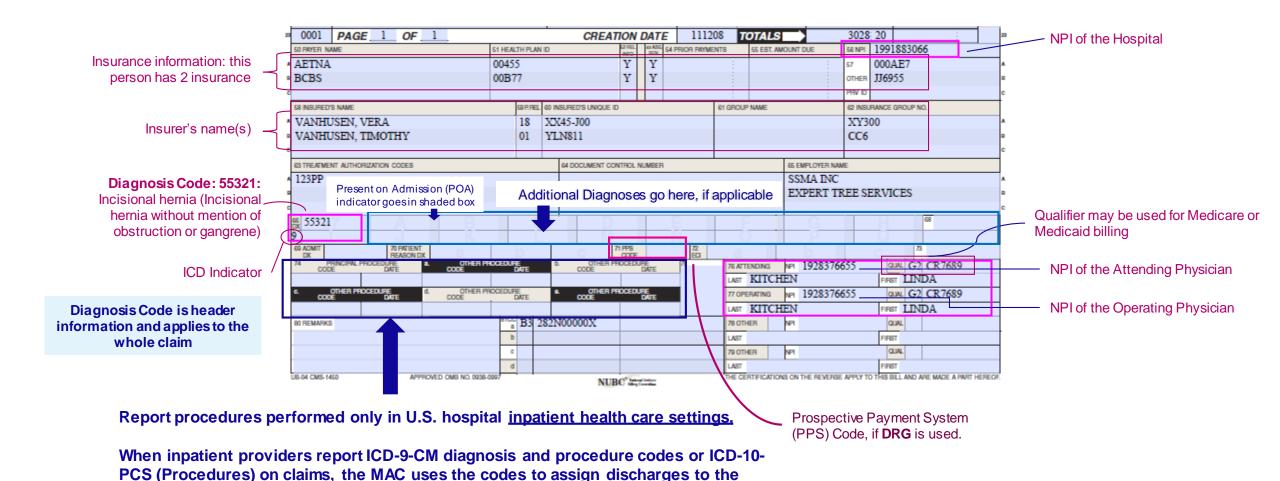


- · What was done in the Operation Room (OR)? CPT code or HCPCS will describe:
 - CPT 49568 = Implantation of mesh or other prosthesis for open incisional or ventral hernia repair or mesh for closure of debridement for necrotizing soft tissue infection

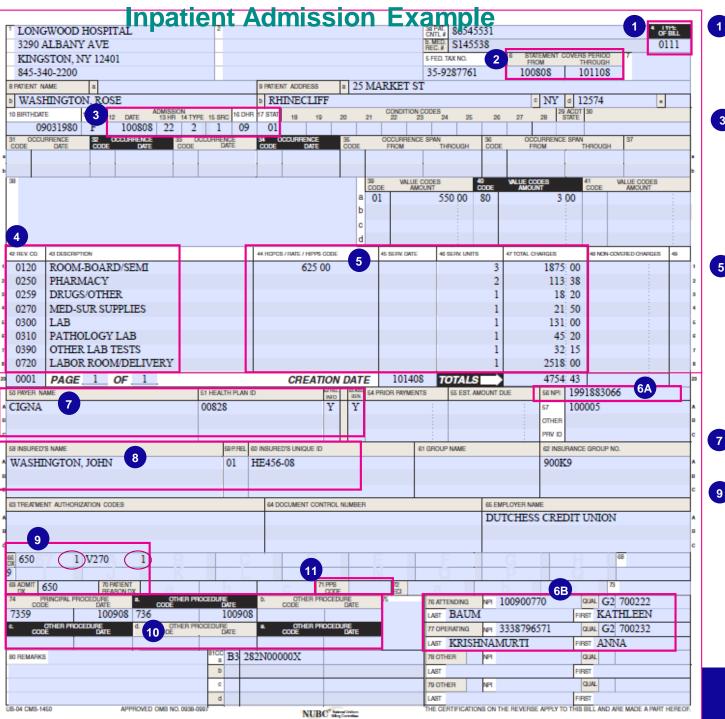


UB-04 – Outpatient Example Continue

appropriate Medicare Severity-Diagnosis Related Group (MS-DRG).







Type of Bill:

1st: 1 = Hospital 2nd: 1 = Inpatient

3rd: 1 = Admit thru discharge

3 Admit and Discharge Info:

• Admit Date: Oct 10, 2008

Admit Hour: 10 PM

Admit Type: 2 = Urgent Admit Source: 1 = Dr Referral

Discharge Hour: 9 AM

Discharge Status = 1 = Home

CLAIM LINES: HCPCS/CPT

· HCPCS and CPT codes not

Up to 2 Modifier Codes can

be added each HCPCS code

always required with rev code

related to Revenue Codes

Service units and charge

amount provided

62500 not a valid code

6 NPI included:

Oct 8th to 11th

- Hospital NPI
 - Attending NPI

Claim From and Through Date

CLAIM LINES: Revenue Code

For each claim line

Operating NPI

Payer /Insurance info

Provided: CIGNA

9 Diagnosis Codes

ICD Indicator: 9

Diag 1: 650: Encounter for full-term uncomplicated delivery

 Diag 2: V270: Deliver-Single Liveborn (Outcome Of Delivery, Single Liveborn)

Admit Diag: 650

 Present on Admission (POA):
 1 = if the diagnosis is exempt from POA reporting 8 Insured Info

• Provided: under spouse's plan

10 Procedure Codes

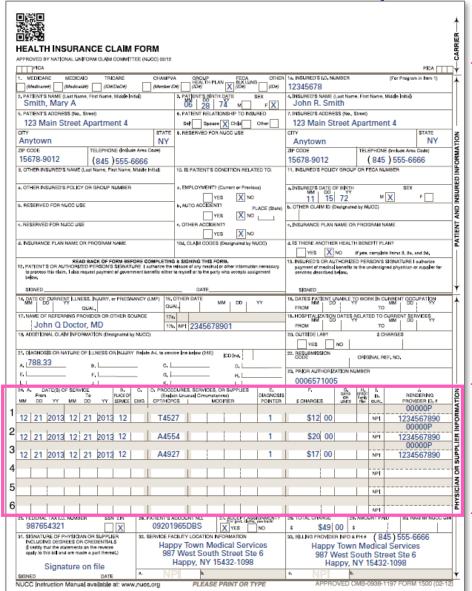
Principal Procedure:

 7359 – ICD-9: Manual Assist Deliv NEC (Other Manually Assisted Delivery)

Procedure 2: 736: Episiotomy

Prospective Payment System (PPS) Code, if DRG is used

CMS-1500 - Professional Claim Example



Claim Header

Claim Header



Claim Line info

CMS-1500 - Claim Header: Patient and Insured Info

1. MEDICARE MEDICAID TRICARE CHAMI	VA GROUP FECA OTHER HEALTH PLAN BLK LUNG	1a. INSURED'S I.D. NUMBER	(For Program	in Item 1)	
(Medicare#) (Medicaid#) (ID#/DoD#) (Member ID#) (ID#) (ID#) (ID#) 12345678					
2. PATIENT'S NAME (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	3, PATIENT'S BIRTH DATE SEX	4. INSURED'S NAME (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)			
Smith, Mary A	06 28 74 M FX	John R. Smith			
5. PATIENT'S ADDRESS (No., Street)	6. PATIENT RELATIONSHIP TO INSURED	7. INSURED'S ADDRESS (No., Street)			
123 Main Street Apartment 4	Self Spouse X Child Other	123 Main Street Apartment 4			
CITY	8. RESERVED FOR NUCC USE	CITY		STATE	
Anytown NY		Anytown		NY P	
ZIP CODE TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)		ZIP CODE TELEPHONE		Code)	
15678-9012 (845)555-6666		15678-9012	(845)555-66	Code)	
9. OTHER INSURED'S NAME (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	10, IS PATIENT'S CONDITION RELATED TO:	11. INSURED'S POLICY GROUP OR FECA NUMBER			
				<u> </u>	
a, OTHER INSURED'S POLICY OR GROUP NUMBER	a. EMPLOYMENT? (Current or Previous)	a, INSURED'S DATE OF BIRTH SEX			
	YES X NO	11 15 72	мХ	F	
b. RESERVED FOR NUCC USE	b. AUTO ACCIDENT? PLACE (State)				
	YES X NO			AND	
c. RESERVED FOR NUCC USE	c. OTHER ACCIDENT?	c. INSURANCE PLAN NAME OR PROGRAM NAME		Ę	
	YES X NO			TIENT	
d. INSURANCE PLAN NAME OR PROGRAM NAME	10d. CLAIM CODES (Designated by NUCC)	d. IS THERE ANOTHER HEALTH BENEFIT PLAN?			
		YES X NO	<i>If yes</i> , complete items 9, 9a, a	and 9d,	
READ BACK OF FORM BEFORE COMPLETI 12. PATIENT'S OR AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE I authorize to process this claim, I also request payment of government benefits eith below.	INSURED'S OR AUTHORIZED PERSON'S SIGNATURE I authorize payment of medical benefits to the undersigned physician or supplier for services described below,				
SIGNED	DATE	SIGNED			



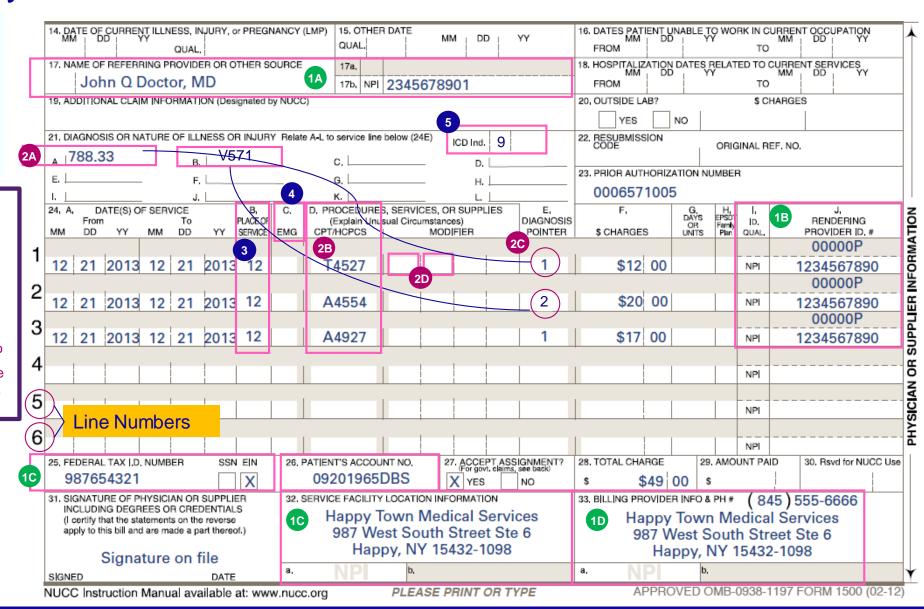
CMS-1500 - Physician and Claim Lines/Service Info

1A to 1D: Provider Info

- 1A Referring Provider and NPI
- Rendering (Service) Provider and NPI for each service line
- 1C Service Provider Location (& NPI)
- (Service) Provider Tax ID
- Billing Provider & NPI

Diagnosis, Diagnosis Pointer, and Procedure Codes Relationship

- 2A Up to 12 diagnosis code per claim
- Each claim line requires a procedure code (mostly CPT, sometimes HCPCS)
- A procedure code is associated with the diagnosis via Diagnostic Pointer
- Diagnoses have no cost but procedures do
- Up to 2 Modifier Codes per procedure code (modifier is for upcoding usually to justify a higher charge amount
- 3 Place of Service
 - Required
- Emergency flag for the illness/injury
 - Optional
- 5 ICD Indicator



Verscend – Market Fit

Verscend drives better healthcare outcomes through data analytics, supporting payers' financial performance and quality improvement initiatives.







an end-to-end approach for maximum cost containment

Verscend Payment Accuracy is the industry's only real-time, pre-pay, integrated claim accuracy and fraud detection solution scalable for any size of payer. A convergence of technology, data, and analytics, our solutions incorporate a unique element: expert clinical review, a process that drives increased accuracy of claims payment.









Quality Improvement

The ability to collect and analyze accurate, timely information about the care that individuals receive has never been more important. Plans—and increasingly providers—are looking for a true strategic partner to help measure and report evolving quality metrics confidently, efficiently, proactively, and repeatedly. Verscend leads the way with our top-rated solutions.



Performance Analytics

For 20 years, Verscend Performance Analytics solutions—including the ground-breaking DxCG Intelligence risk adjustment and predictive models—have been helping payers understand and do what's best for their members, minimizing clinical and financial risk in the process.



Risk Adjustment

Our Risk Adjustment solutions offer end-to-end support for all payment and reconciliation facets of a risk-adjusted payment model. Our solutions are built around the CMS calendar and leverage the experience of our professional staff.









End of US Healthcare Market Training

