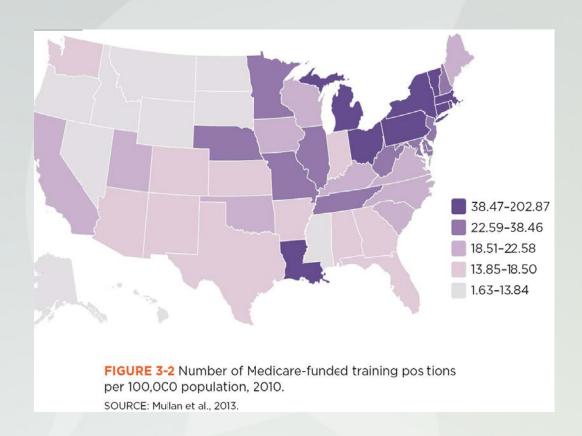
Graduate Medical Education Financing (Made Less Complex)

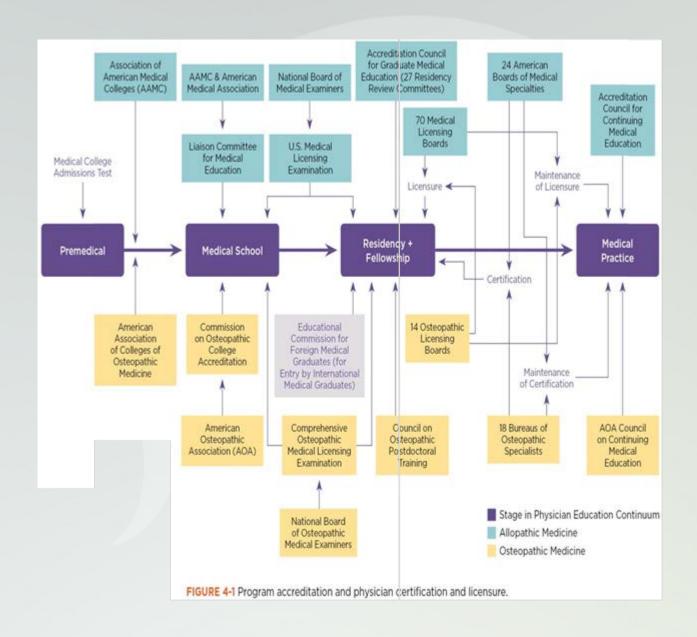
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- Medicare
- Veterans Administration
- Health Resources and Services Administration Children's Hospital's GME Teaching Heath Centers GME
- Department of Defense
- Medicaid
- Private insurers (a few)

As the above formula indicates, the hospital's PRA, weighted count of residents, and ratio of Medicare inpatient days to total inpatient days together determine the amount of DGME funds that each institution receives. Table 3-2 shows the average of each component of the DGME formula for different categories of teaching institutions based on geographic area, the number of residents on staff, and the low-income patient percentage (LIPP). On average, hospitals are paid 37 percent of their PRA for each ("adjusted") resident FTE. However, there is considerable variation in the percent of Medicare bed-days across hospitals and this factor significantly impacts an institution's aggregate DGME funding. Safety net hospitals (i.e., those with a high LIPP), for example, tend to have relatively low Medicare ratios and, thus, low Medicare DGME PRAs. In 2008, the average Medicare PRA for safety net hospitals with the highest LIPP (65 percent or greater), was only \$25,306, while for hospitals with a 15 to 25 percent LIPP the average was \$46,857, more than 85 percent higher.

IOM GME report 2014





- major funding mechanism for graduate medical education in U.S.
- rules are complex
- ignorance is dangerous
- knowledge is power

Federal Financing Mechanisms

Federal Mechanisms

- Dept. of Veterans Affairs10,300 (2012)
- Dept. of Defense5,000
- HRSA556-700 "primary care" positions

Federal Mechanisms

Medicare funds virtually all other positions

Federal Mechanisms

Medicare

Direct Medical Education Adjustment Indirect Medical Education Adjustment

(Disproportionate Share Adjustment)

Federal Mechanisms

Direct GME Reimbursement
 intended to pay Medicare's share of residency program costs out of Federal Medicare budget

Federal Mechanisms

Direct Medical Education Reimbursement

Calculation

start with calculation of cost/FTE resident

- stipend and fringe benefits
- overhead costs for education office

1.

GME Financing

Federal Mechanisms

Direct Medical Education Reimbursement

- some salaries for teaching physicians
- 1984 "base year"

Example

St. Elsewhere General Hospital

- 600 beds
- 400 house staff

Direct Medical Education Reimbursement

St. Elsewhere General

1. Cost/FTE resident x number of residents = "total cost"

\$60,000 x 400 = \$24,000,000

Medicare only pays costs for proportion of Medicare patients in hospital

(Medicare Utilization Rate)

2. "total" program costs x Medicare Utilization Rate = DME Payment

 $$24,000,000 \times 0.46 = $11,040,000$

This hospital receives \$11,040,000 from Medicare in direct GME reimbursement.

Important Points!

Residents count as 1 FTE until:

- board eligibility
- a maximum of 5 years
- thereafter count as 0.5 FTE.

Important Points!

Residents in primary care fields receive slightly higher GME payments.

Federal Mechanisms

Medicare

Direct Medical Education Adjustment
Indirect Medical Education Adjustment
(Disproportionate Share Adjustment)

Indirect Medical Education Reimbursement

- % add-on to DRG payment
- compensates hospitals for "added costs" of medical education

Indirect Medical Education Reimbursement

 becomes part of hospital revenues, <u>not</u> education funding

IDME Calculation

Start with basic DRG payment of \$10,000:

1. Calculate resident/bed ratio

400 house staff/600 beds = 0.6

IDME Calculation

- 2. Use chart to determine % add-on for ratio of 0.6, in this case 27.59%
- 3. $$10,000 \times 27.59\% = $2,759$

IDME Calculation

- 4. \$10.000 + \$2,759 = \$12,759 total DRG payment
 - St. Elsewhere makes an extra \$2759.00 because it has residency programs.

IDME Increases

- % increase for each 10% increase in house staff/bed ratio
- increase in ratio=increase in IDME amount

Federal Mechanisms

Medicare

Direct Medical Education Adjustment
Indirect Medical Education Adjustment
(Disproportionate Share Adjustment)

Disproportionate Share Adjustment

- to compensate hospitals for caring for patients without means to pay
- percentage add-on to DRG payment
- important to many urban teaching hospitals, rural hospitals

- DSH funding decreases as result of ACA
- especially problematic in states that did not expand Medicaid

Important Over-All Point

- IDME income for any hospital is generally
 1 ½ to twice DME amount
- vital to many teaching hospital's bottom line

Special Psychiatry Issues

psychiatry units now reimbursed via Prospective Payment System for Psychiatry

State Funding Mechanisms

State Mechanisms

Medicaid

- usually pays a per resident amount to hospitals (some states)
- states can obtain waivers to use Medicaid GME dollars in innovative ways (leveraging Medicaid funds)

Faculty Billing

Faculty Billing

Medicare Regulations

no billing for time resident spends with patient

Faculty Billing

Medicare Regulations

teaching physician may bill for services <u>if</u> documents personal interaction with patient <u>and</u> critical component of exam <u>and</u> discussion with resident and review of note.

Faculty Billing

- BUT, private insurers have own regulations.
- need to know specific regulations for each insurer

BBA Refinement Act (2001)

- mean 2001 <u>Adjusted National Per Resident Average</u> approximately \$76,888
- If PRA is less than 85% of adjusted national average, hospital PRA will be increased to 85%
- if PRA is over 140%, hospital PRA will <u>not</u> be updated for inflation

House Staff Caps And The Rolling Average

House Staff Caps

- applies to hospitals, not programs
- applies to both DME and IDME numbers (but they can be different)

House Staff Caps

 residents post-first year board eligibility are still counted as 1.0 for IDME, 0.5 for DME

The "Rolling Average"

house staff positions # filled positions 3-year

average

2012 100 80

85

2013 100 85

2014 100 98 87

Claiming out-of-hospital rotations

- pay the cost of resident salary and fringe benefits
- claim the amount of time in the out-of-hospital setting

Counting Resident Time for Didactic and Scholarly Activities

Counting didactic time

- setting must be one "where primary activity is care and treatment of particular patients"
- settings where primary activity is NOT patient care do not qualify
- count for IDME only if in hospital

Allowed

hospitals, doctors offices, community health clinics

Not Allowed

medical schools, hotels, convention centers

Research

 must be associated with treatment or diagnosis of a particular patient

Leave and vacation

now countable for DME and IDME

Experimental "Downsizing" Program Failed

 house staff are still less expensive than adding nonterminal degree health care providers

Reduction in FTE Caps (three rounds so far)

hospitals that are under cap lost 65% of unfilled positions

Positions redistributed:

- 70% to hospitals in states with resident-to-population ratios in lowest quartile"
- 30% to hospitals in states in top ten among ratio of population living in health profession shortage areas

Teaching Health Center Provision of ACA

Allows applications for new or expanded "primary care" residency programs in cooperation with FQHC or RHC

- includes psychiatry
- appropriation for 5 years

Politics!

- Medicare Payment Advisory Commission
- Advisory Committee on Health Workforce \
 Evaluation and Assessment
- Institute of Medicine Committee on GME

MedPAC

- decrease IME
- put savings in fund for quality payments to GME programs

GME funding is given for increased value provided for <u>higher value of patient care services provided in teaching hospitals</u>

Advisory Committee on Health Workforce/

Evaluation and Assessment

 develop and commission evaluations of education and training activities

- identify barriers to improved coordination at the federal, state, and local levels and recommend ways to address them
- encourage innovations that address population needs, changing technology, and other environmental factors.

Institute of Medicine Report

- no physician surplus
- combine IME and DME
- build administrative structures to monitor and to make GME policy
- take \$\$\$ from current GME to fund administration and "innovation fund"
- accountability

The Near Future

- physician payments will decrease
- ACO's
- physician shortages
- increased numbers of graduates, no increase in residency positions

- decrease in uncompensated care
- falling patient and GME reimbursement
- more people covered

Single Accreditation System For GME

- AOA, AACOM join ACGME
- DO residencies apply for ACGME accreditation
- RRC membership
- two matches maintained for present time
- DO's still take COMLEX

When you discover that you are riding a dead horse, the best strategy is to dismount. In health care, we often try other strategies with dead horses, the most common being:

- Change riders
- Buy a stronger whip
- Appoint a committee to study the dead horse

- Arrange a visit to other sites to see how they ride dead horses
- Conduct a training session to increase our dead horse riding ability
- Harness several dead horses together to increase speed

- Provide performance based incentives for the dead horse
- Purchase a horse information system
- Revisit the horses performance requirements

 Define ownership of a dead horse as a core competency