Healthcare Payer Medical Informatics and Analytics

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THE FACES OF HEALTHCARE

Anatomy of a medical transaction

Emotional... Complex... Fragmented... Paper-based



Source: Life Magazine

Healthcare Client Needs are Changing to Address Drivers

Cost Reduction

- Pressure to reduce operating costs due to restrictions on Medial Loss Ratios
- · Health Exchange-enabled Individual market requires a low cost structure
- Health plans will need to re-allocate capital to new product and growth initiatives
- Claims processing system modernization becomes increasingly important

Consumer Engagement

- · Consumerism and Individual Markets are shifting the business model
- Increased number of Medicare and Medicaid membership
- · Multi-channel customer engagement is needed
- Cloud CRM

Interoperability

- Accountable Care Organizations will require new partnerships with providers
- Greater alignment of incentives among pharma, health plans and health providers requires collaboration
- Global Network Infrastructure expansion to support growing business needs and industry interconnectivity

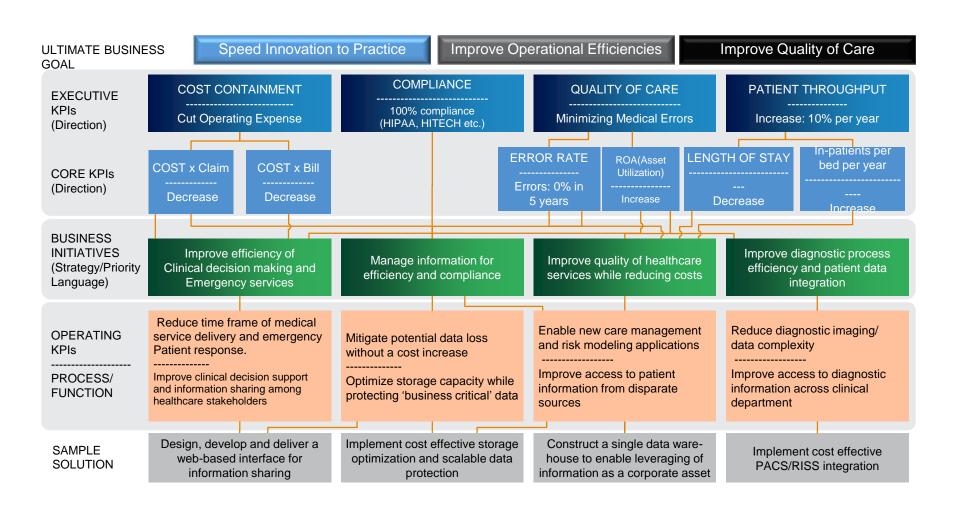
Business Intelligence Management

- Health plans and their partners will need to manage significantly more health data
- Dashboards and other insight tools can reduce operational costs
- · Social network analytics is emerging
- Real Time Data/Knowledge in support of Strategic Decision Making

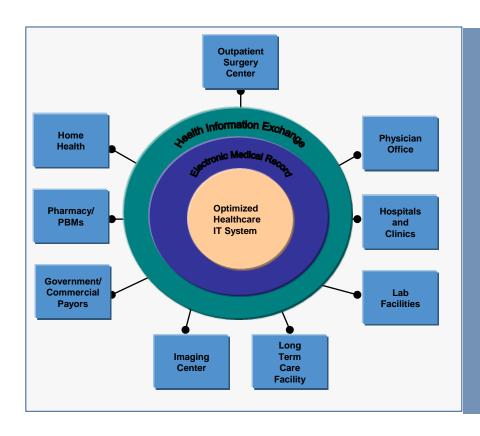
Data Management

- ICD-10 is impacting critical applications and infrastructure
- · Individuals moving between plans increase demand for data security and integrity
- Connectivity with individual end-point devices (tablets, smart phones) require increased data security
- New healthcare delivery models in support of evidence-based medicine and personalize medicine yield data types unfamiliar to most payers

BUSINESS VALUE ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN HEALTHCARE



The journey to accountable care requires a Healthcare IT Transformation across the entire community of care



Healthcare Transformation IT Requirements

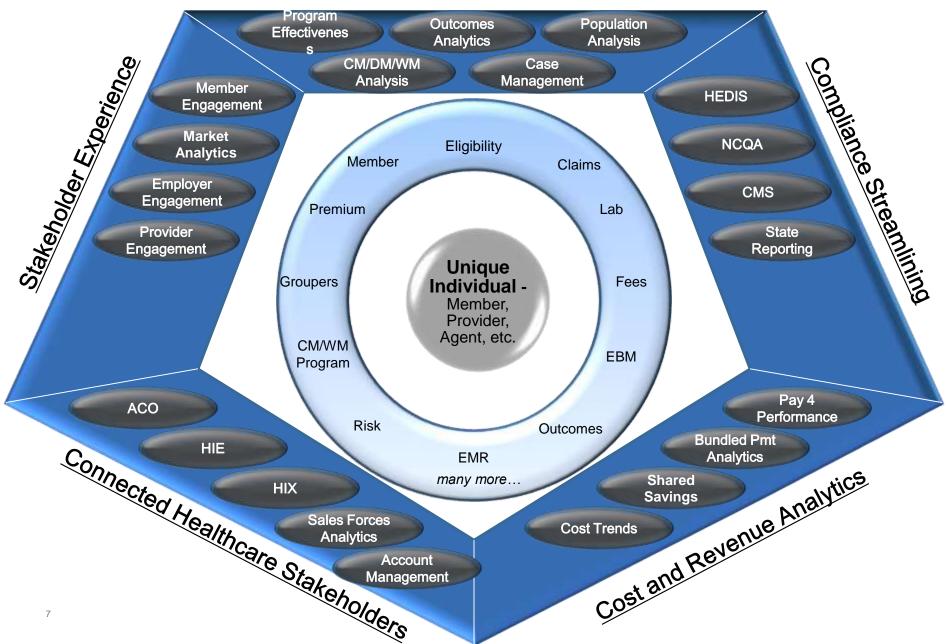
- Upgrade, automate and connect healthcare IT systems across acute, ambulatory, clinic and home settings
- Deliver an integrated clinical and financial view of a patient on demand
- Deploy "collaborative" systems to enable "team" based community care
- Establish Business intelligence platforms for reporting, outcomes measurement and disease management
- Accelerate standardization and cost take out activities ahead of new system installs

The 8 Building Blocks of Successful Accountable Healthcare

Risk 8. Enabling Population Based Management and Risk Sharing Sharing Models Outcomes Measurement & 7. Establishing Core Measures and Reporting Outcomes Reporting Healthcare Portals and 6. Making clinical information accessible and "team-based" care Medical Homes possible Decision 5. Transforming collected data into clinical knowledge Support Aggregation & 4. Aggregating Siloed Data and Gaining Insight Analytics Information Exchange 3. Sharing Clinical, Operations and Financial Information (HIE) EHR/PMS/ 2. Automating and Integrating Fragmented Stakeholders E-Prescribing Converged 1. Establishing Standardized and Optimized IT Platforms Medical Infrastructure

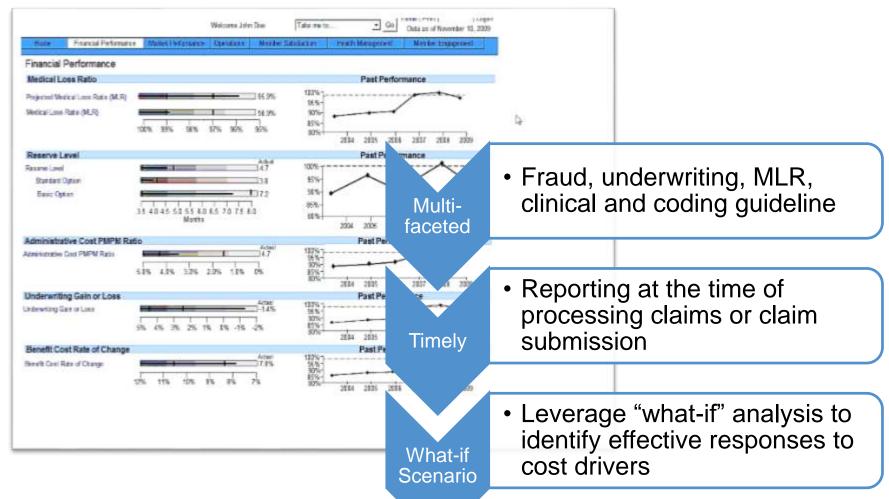
Healthcare Payer Solution Landscape

Care Management / Medical Management



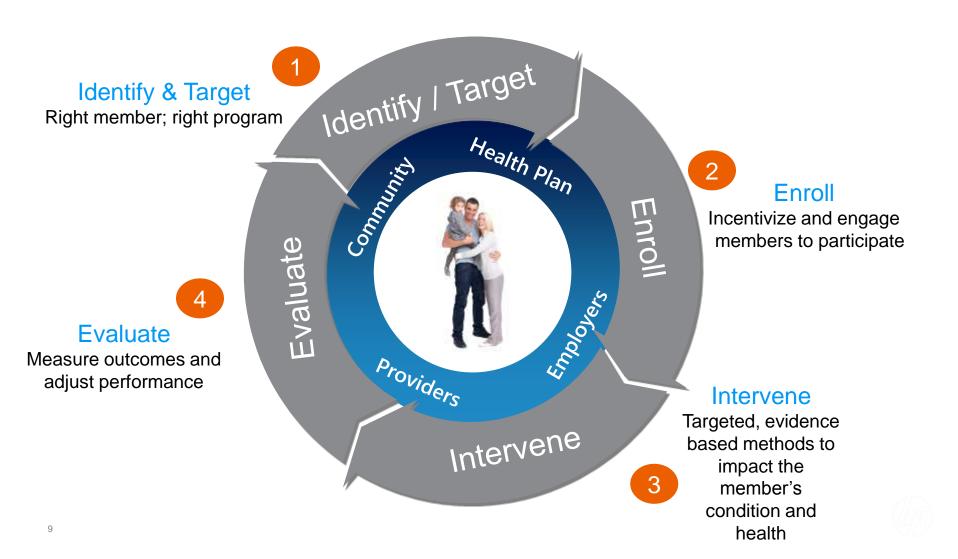
Cost and Revenue Analytics

Understand your financial metrics and trend analysis

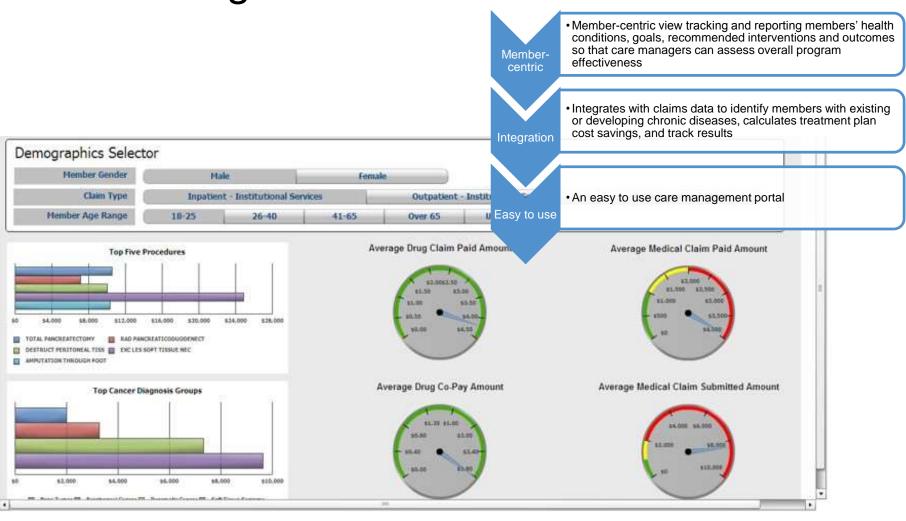


Care Management Model

Supporting the BI needs of Healthcare Payers as they engage members in ongoing care management along the health continuum

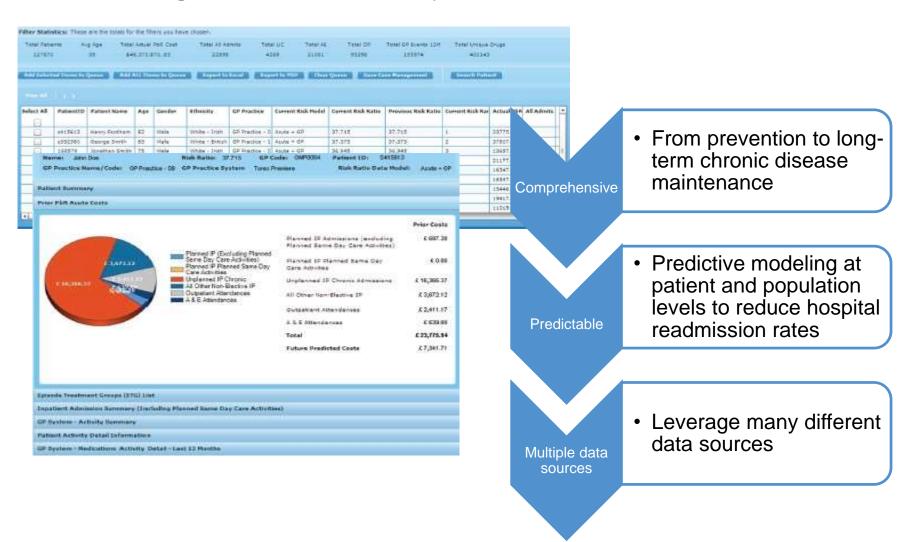


Care Management Portal



Care Management

Care management to reduce hospital readmission rates



Use Case: Stratification for Care Intervention

The challenge is to correctly assess who is at risk, quantify the risk, then match the individual lis healthy and thus has a very low risk score. Based on this, he is directed to the Wellness program.

Mr. HP1 – 20 years,

Mr. HP2 – overweight, borden

Mr. HP3 overweight, repeate

Is at risk of developing a chronic condition that can be minimized through better understanding and improved self care. He has a medium risk score. He is placed into a Disease Management program to optimize blood pressure control, achieve moderate weight reduction, and incorporate

Has a chronic condition that puts him at high risk for getting progressively worse. In this case, preventing or slowing progression is the goal. He is placed in a Case Management (CM) program.

Use Case – Case Management

- Identifying High Risk High Cost (HRHC) Members
 - Identify members who are at high risk for experiencing decreased health or likely to incur high dollar cost for treatments.
 - Separate long-term HRHC members (advanced chronic disease suffers) from one time high cost members (trauma)
 - Stratify long-term HRHC members in order to assign appropriate intervention by Case Management (CM)

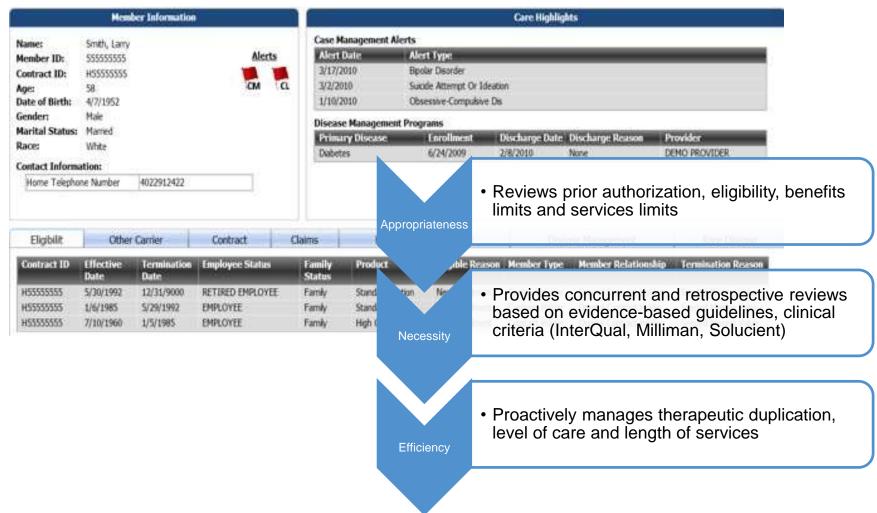
Benefit

- Lower immediate costs
- Much lower long term cost (bend the trend)
- Target intervention by Case Mangement to improve member health, keep the member healthier for longer period of time, delay the worsening of health.

Insurance Performance – Case Management

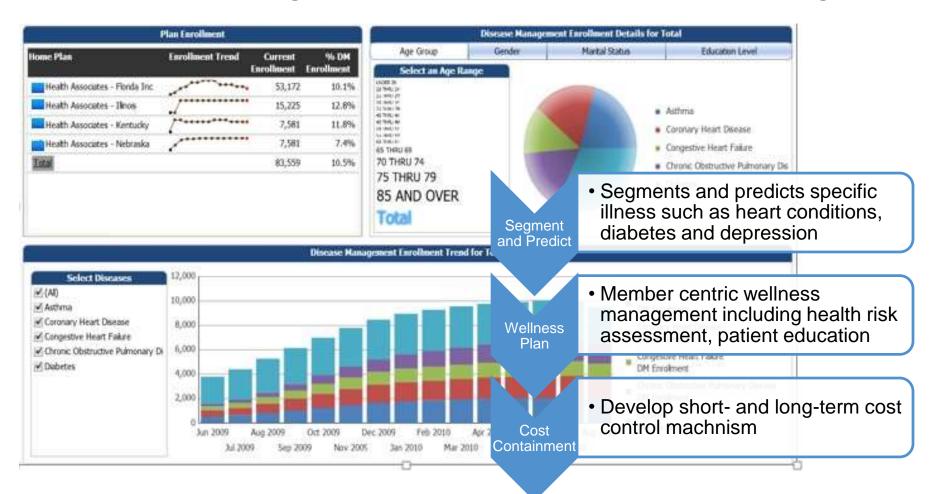
| | | Member ID | First name | Last Name | Age | Total Cost | Expected Amount Year 2 |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----|------------|---------------------------|
| | Little impact for future | | | | 60 | \$10,565 | \$109,051.00 |
| One time event (Blue) | Goal: encourage healthy l | behavio | r De-ID | | 61 | \$27,013 | \$78,934.00 |
| | | 3 | De-ID | De-ID | 50 | \$28,805 | \$51,971.00 |
| Continued progression (Yellow) | Slow progression, modera costs | ate affe | ct long | term | 59 | \$8,372 | \$66,154.00 |
| | Goal: Extend time the me | mber fe | els he | althy | 86 | \$17,674 | \$65,604.00 |
| | | 6 | De-ID | De-ID | 61 | \$420,318 | \$14,575.00 |
| | Rapid progression into dis | sease, I | arge a | ffect | 55 | \$29,925 | \$48,609.00 |
| Sudden change for the worse (Red) | on long-term costsGoal: Stop or moderate d | escent | into dis | sease | 54 | \$4,828 | \$55,133.00 |
| | | 9 | De-ID | De-ID | 87 | \$5,161 | \$55,062.00 |
| | | 10 | De-ID | De-ID | 5 | \$620,887 | \$5,570.00 |

Utilization Management (UM)





Disease Management and Wellness Managemen



Cost Containment Findings

Reduce costs by identifying and eliminating un-necessary procedures

| 4 | | Provider | Count | Provider Name | Specialty | Total \$ |
|--------------------------|--|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | the proced | dure ne | cessa | ary ıg, Mark | Family Practice | \$160,833 |
| Necessity | | 2 | 4342 | Yahoo, Charles | Psychiatry | \$143,490 |
| | w large is th | | | ving and what ratio? | Family Practice | \$90,479 |
| | | 4 | 2602 | Place, First MD | General Practice | \$63,892 |
| •Nail deb disease | | uidelines. O | nly 2 of 5 | are directly tied to a | Anesthesiology | \$56,696 |
| •Relief o •Treatm •Tempo | ent of infection (ba | cterial, fung | 4312 al and vira | Smith, Gregory E DPM | Podiatry | \$54,597 |
| Debridement •Exposu | rary removal of an ire of subungal con lactic measure to p | dition | 3836 | Man, Super G DPM | Podiatry | \$49,796 |
| | | 8 | 1615 | Riley, James R MD | Plastic Surgery | \$37,970 |
| | | 9 | 3243 | Avian, Bird DPM | Podiatry | \$37,327 |
| | | 10 | 2513 | Copper, Metal H DPM | Podiatry | \$32,668 |

Fraud and Abuse Detection

Additional investigation needed

| | | Provider # | Count | Provider Name | Specialty | Total \$ |
|------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | 1 | 4836 | Bing, Mark | Family Practice | \$160,833 |
| | | 2 | 1312 | Yahoo, Charles | Psychiatry | \$143,490 |
| | Charges significar han his peers | ntly high | er ₂₇₃₂ | East End Urgent Care URGENT | Family Practice | \$90,479 |
| |) · · · · · | 1 | 2602 | Place, First MD | General Practice | \$63,892 |
| r | Specialized in psy not generally asso nail debridement | | | Swat, Edward MD | Anesthesiology | \$56,696 |
| Flovider 2 | iaii debridement | 6 | 4312 | Smith, Gregory E DPM | Podiatry | \$54,597 |
| | Practised in a spenot generally asso | | | Man, Super G DPM | Podiatry | \$49,796 |
| | he nail debrideme | | | Riley, James R MD | Plastic Surgery | \$37,970 |
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Fraud and Abuse (F&A) Detection by Profiling Providers

Outlier detection based on Provider profiles. Highlighted cells suggest further investigation.

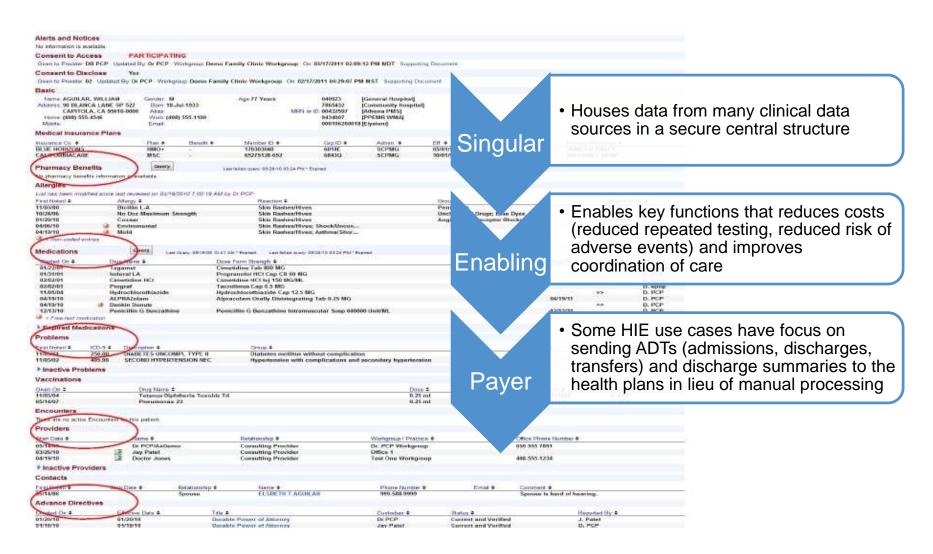
| Ranking | Ton 5 Codes b | v Quantity fo | r Provider: GR0000000 | - ABC Medical Group, Inc |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| I Valimili | i op o oodes b | y Qualitity IV | i i i o viaci. Citooooo | - Abo Micaicai Gioap, ilic |

6 Months of Service xx/xx-yy/yy, Paid in Months xx/xx-yy/yy

| | | GR0000000 | | Qty Rank and % Compared to OB/GYN Groups | | | | 6 Month Peer Averages | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---------------------|--|----|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Code | Code Desc | Total Dollars Paid | Total Qty Adj | Rank | | % of Total Qty | Total # Provs | Peer Avg Dollars Paid | Peer Avg Qty |
| 81025-TC | Urine pregnancy test | \$12,560.60 | 2,710 | #1 | or | 19% | 65 | \$1,022.93 | 220 |
| Z9752 | Family planning counseling (15 minutes) | \$33,086.45 | 1,735 | #1 | or | 21% | 55 | \$2,778.90 | 149 |
| Z6410 | Perinatal education, individual, each 15 minutes | \$9,511.71 | 1,131 | #9 | or | 3% | 91 | \$3,657.38 | 435 |
| Z6204 | Follow-up antepartum nutrition assessment, treatment and/or intervention; individual, each 15 minutes | \$7,569.00 | 900 | #5 | or | 4% | 96 | \$2,074.14 | 247 |
| Z1034 | Antepartum follow-up visit | \$48,625.92 | 804 | #16 | or | 2% | 195 | \$11,996.08 | 203 |

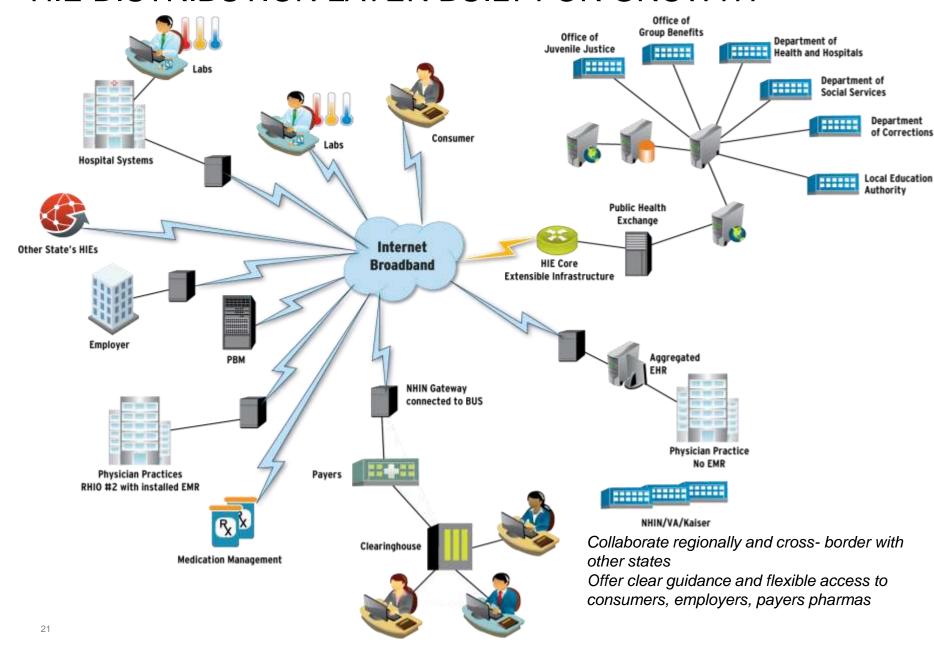
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Health Information Exchange





HIE DISTRIBUTION LAYER BUILT FOR GROWTH

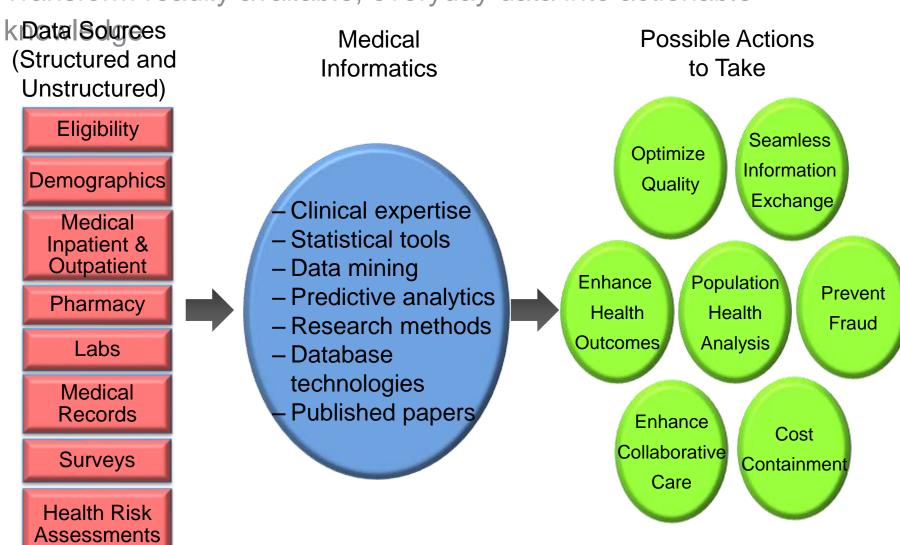


Compliance Streamlining



Healthcare Payer Medical Informatics

Transform readily available, everyday data into actionable



Turning Data into Knowledge – Example

Predictive Modeling

Primary Data

-counts

-sums

We have 35,000 individuals in our population with diabetes.

2

Secondary Data

–averages–rates

The patients cost us \$7,000 this year, a 15% increase over last year.

3

Information

benchmarkstrends

The national prevalence rate for diabetes is 8.3%; ours is 12%.

Hypertension is a major comorbidity for diabetes.

4

Knowledge

goalstargets

Assign patientlevel risk scores using a statistical model to predict which diabetics will be hospitalized next year. 5

Wisdom

–actionable info

Efficiently allocate care management resources to help reduce avoidable hospitalizations for at-risk patients.

Turning Data into Knowledge – Examples

| | 1 Primary Data (counts, sums) | 2 Jecondary Data (averages, rates) | 3 Information (benchmarks, trends) | 4 Knowledge (goals, targets) | 5 Wisdom (actionable info) |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Integral | A total of 10,000 Medicaid enrollees received mental health services in SFY 2010. | Mental health services expenditures averaged \$400 pmpm in 2009. | Payments for mental health services to provider X have risen 20% YOY whereas the Statewide average is 5%. | Applying data mining to large data sets, we can automatically detect more fraudulent providers and increase our ROI. | We will proactively ward off complex sets of fraudulent claims using predictive analytics. |
| M policino on the policino on | We have 35,000 individuals in our population with diabetes. | The patients cost us \$7,000 this year, a 15% increase over last year. | The national prevalence rate for diabetes is 8.3%; ours is 12%. Hypertension is a major co-morbidity for diabetes. | Assign patient-level risk scores using a statistical model to predict which diabetics will be hospitalized next year. | Efficiently allocate care management resources to help reduce avoidable hospitalizations for atrisk patients. |
| 40 40 AO | Medicare patients cared for by our physicians have an average cost of \$8800 per year. | The No. 1 DRG for our hospitalized Medicare patients is chronic heart failure. This amount has | The number of heart failure patients compared to benchmark data is high. | Medicare patients with Class 4 heart failure without a cardiac specialist cost over \$50,000. | Early referral to a "Heart Failure Specialty Clinic" may lower the Medicare cost profile. |
| Co Corinina 25 | The procedure for internal fetal monitoring was billed multiple times for the same pregnancy. | increased by 2% in each of the past three years. | This is not medically justified as the procedure is only performed during active labor to monitor fetal heart rate and uterine activity. | This procedure was controlled solely by diagnosis, which did not prevent misuse and coding errors. | Update medical policy to reimburse fetal internal monitoring in an inpatient setting and establish limits for reimbursement consistency. |

HP Confidential

Use Cases

Client A

- Client concern
 - Children receiving dangerous and costly anti-psychotic drugs with no evidence of approved diagnosis
- Our study reveals
 - Similar disturbing patterns
- We recommends
 - · Physician education,
 - · Care management for patients
 - Consideration for a prior authorization program

Client B

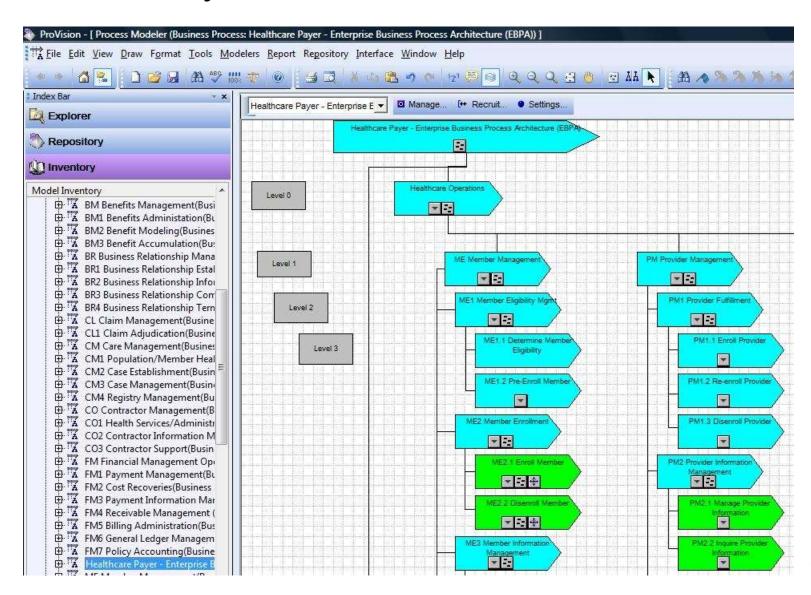
- Client concern
 - Is mental health utilization below norms?
 - · If so, what financial penalty risk
- We examines
 - · HEDIS methods
 - Reviews medical literature for benchmarks
- We executes study
 - · co-morbidities
 - · utilization trends
 - · confidence intervals
- Our study reveals
 - · Client in full compliance
 - · At national norms
 - No penalties incurred

Client C

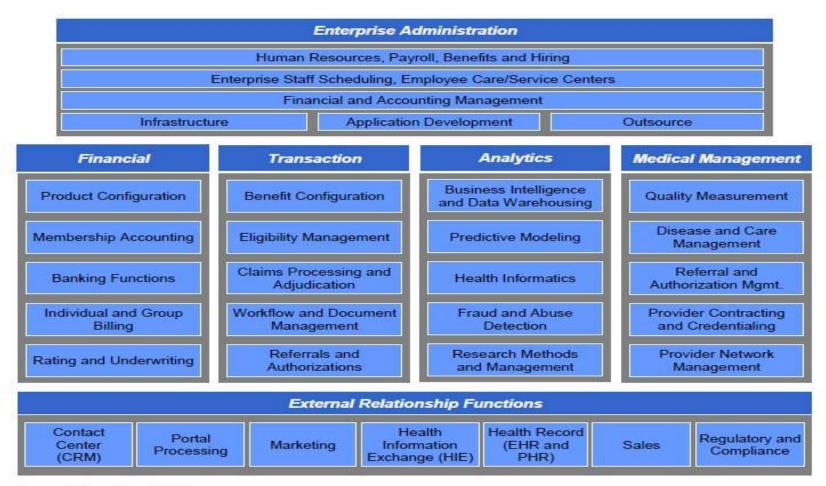
- Client concern
 - Vendor proposes device for chronic wound care claiming substantial cost effectiveness
 - Need to due diligence
- We researches
 - Device
 - Medical literature for wound care
 - Develops assessment study
- Our study reveals
 - potential for significant savings based on prevalence of wounds
- We recommends
 - · Pilot of new treatment



Healthcare Payer Business Architecture



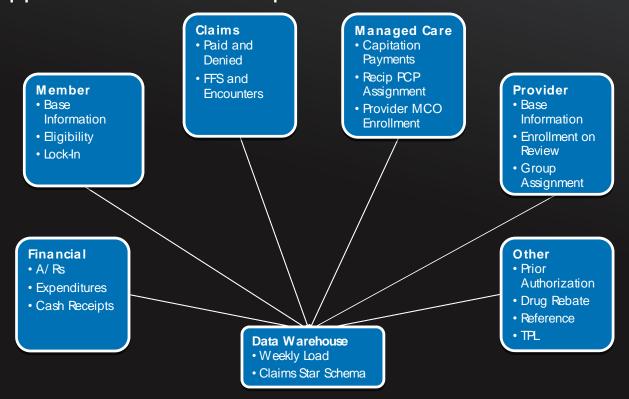
Gartner Healthcare Payer Solution Map

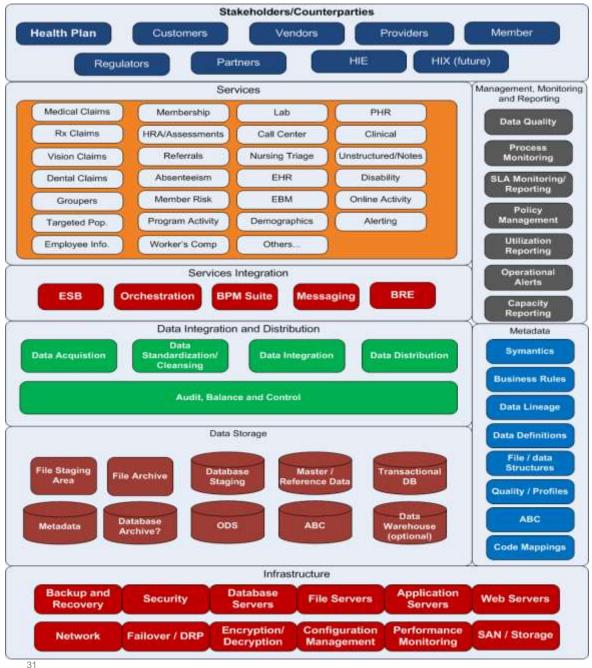


Source: Gartner (March 2008)

ADVANCED ANALYTICS

Decision Support Services Data Inputs





Healthcare Payer Reference Architecture

Reporting Findings

Testing and Analyzing

Collecting and Examining the Evidence (aka the Data)

Preserving Data and Information

Alternative Computing Models – e.g. Cloud



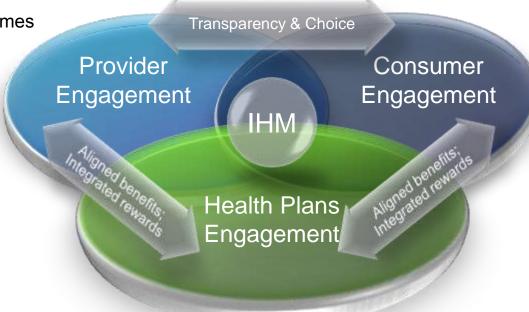
Converging and Transforming...

From Healthcare ("Sickcare") to Integrated Health Management

- Wellness & prevention
- Diagnosis & treatment

Care coordination

Quality and outcomes



- Empowered consumers and expert patients
- Coaching and advocacy
- Integrated budget, benefits and health management
- Aligned incentives/rewards

- Pay 4 Performance
- Bundled Payment
- Analytics for improved decision making
- Accountable Care Organization