

Determining Primary Care Spend in Vermont

Act 17 of 2019

February 27, 2020

Overview of Charge

- Identify categories of health care providers and services
- Categories of non-claims payments that are considered primary care
- Total non-claims payments considered health care spending
- Ways in which identified provider types and codes are the same as, or differ from, existing definitions

Process

Existing Documentation Reviewed

- SIM Working Group
- Universal Primary Care Report
- Medicaid Definition
- GMCB's Total Cost of Care Definition
- Rhode Island Definition and Spend
- Milbank Memorial Fund Report

Stakeholders

- GMCB
- DVHA
- BCBSVT, MVP, Cigna
- VMS
- Vermont Care Partners
- VAHHS
- OneCare
- Bi-State
- Health Care Advocate

4 Meetings

- August 15, 2019
- August 29, 2019
- September 12, 2019
- September 26, 2019

What's In?

Provider Types (Taxonomies)

- Family practice
- Internal medicine
- Internal medicine (geriatrics)
- Pediatrics
- General practice
- Nurse Practitioner
- Physician Assistant
- Naturopath
- OB/Gyn

Procedure Codes (CPT)

- Office visits
- Encounter payments
- Preventive visits
- Vaccine administration
- Care management
- Chronic care management
- OB/Gyn care
- Nursing facility
- Domiciliary/rest home/custodial care
- Prolonged services
- Mental Health & Substance Use Disorder

What's Different in this Definition* ...

For by and large, the definition is the same but with a few notable differences to inform future definition development including:

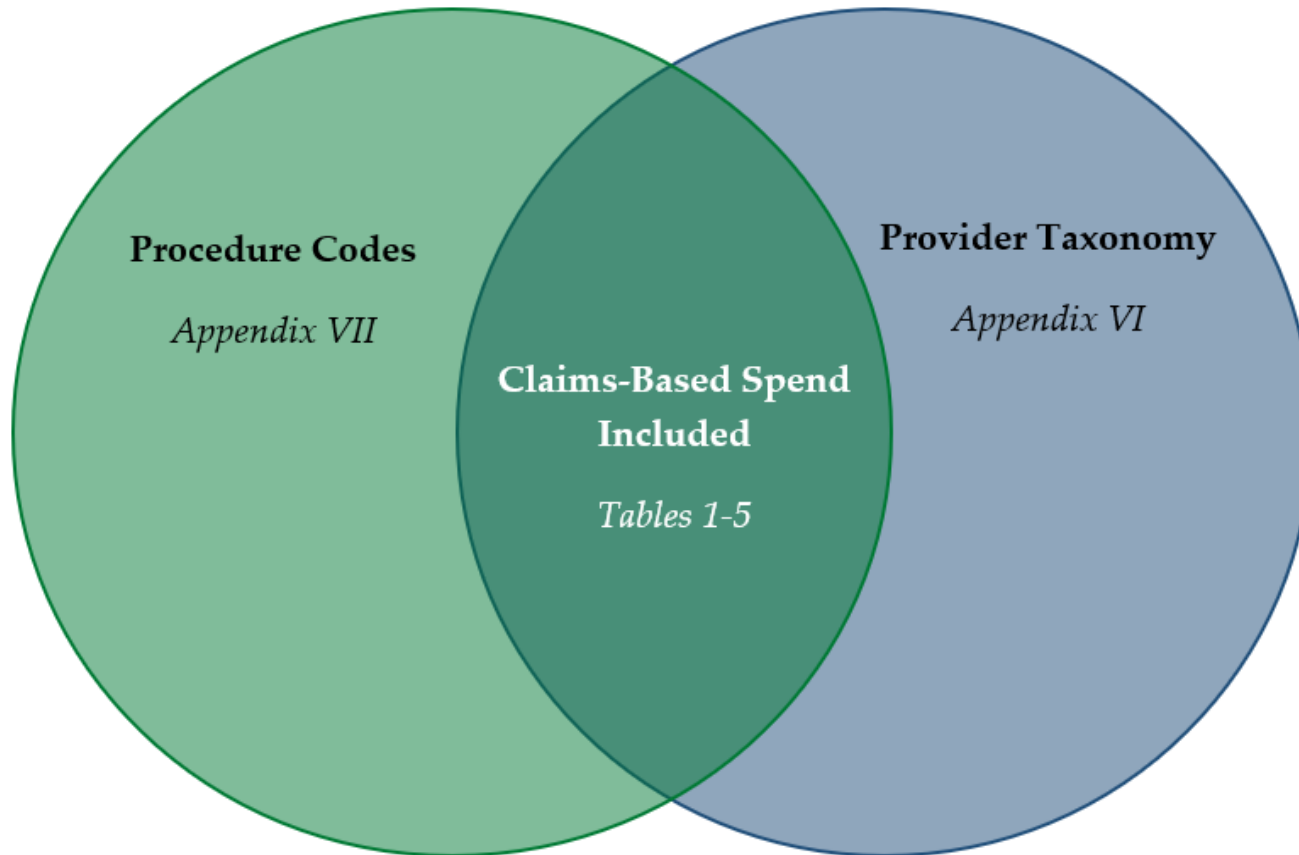
- Determining the spend associated with the OB-Gyn (provider type and procedure code);
- Determining the spend associated primary care mental health and substance use disorder spend based on procedure codes for existing provider types.

*From the Green Mountain Care Board existing total cost of care (TCOC) definition

Limitations

- Nature of data available in VHCURES;
- Interpretation of claims-based and non-claims-based data;
- Difficulty in separating primary care vs. other spending in non-claims-based expenditures;
- Impact of health care reform – prospective payments & the impact on claims analysis;
- Working definition – expect revisions to the definition as this Report is reviewed.

Claims-Based Build Up



Results – Claims-based Build up



Table 1: Primary Care Claims-Based Spending by Payer

PRIMARY CARE				
ALL VHCURES – CLAIMS-BASED ONLY	COMMERCIAL	MEDICAID	MEDICARE ¹⁵	TOTAL
2018				
PRIMARY CARE COSTS	\$59,030,340.85	\$45,310,641.10	\$52,500,234.99	\$156,841,216.94
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PMPY	\$291.59	\$337.32	\$430.08	\$341.82
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PERCENT OF TOTAL	5.4%	12.3%	4.4%	5.9%

Table 2: OB/GYN Claims-Based Spending by Payer

OB/GYN				
ALL VHCURES – CLAIMS-BASED ONLY	COMMERCIAL	MEDICAID	MEDICARE	TOTAL
2018				
PRIMARY CARE COSTS ¹⁶	\$2,722,484.38	\$445,597.38	\$573,443.13	\$3,741,524.89
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PMPY	\$13.45	\$3.32	\$4.70	\$8.15
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PERCENT OF TOTAL	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Table 3: Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Claims-Based Spending by Payer

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER				
ALL VHCURES – CLAIMS-BASED ONLY	COMMERCIAL	MEDICAID	MEDICARE	TOTAL
2018				
PRIMARY CARE COSTS	\$26,885,552.86	\$36,070,371.47	\$13,368,196.57	\$76,324,120.90
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PMPY	\$132.80	\$268.53	\$109.51	\$166.34
PRIMARY CARE COSTS PERCENT OF TOTAL	2.5%	9.8%	1.1%	2.9%

Reported Spending Results – Claims-Based Only



PRIMARY CARE, OB/GYN, MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TOTAL				
All VHCURES – CLAIMS-BASED ONLY	Commercial	Medicaid	Medicare	Total
2018				
Primary Care Costs	\$88,638,378.09	\$81,826,609.95	\$66,441,874.69	\$236,906,862.73
Primary Care Costs PMPY	\$437.84	\$609.17	\$544.30	\$516.32
Primary Care Costs Percent of Total	8.1%	22.3%	5.5%	8.9%

Non-Claims Build Up

What's In?

- Commercial: CHT and PCMH Payments
- Medicaid: CHT, PCMH, WHI & 80% of Spoke Payments
- Medicare: CHT, PCMH and SASH

What's Out?

- Capacity payments to Designated Agencies (\$16,183,090)
- Medicaid Prospective Payments (\$69,941,022)

Reported Spending Results



PRIMARY CARE, OB/GYN, MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TOTAL

All VHCURES - CLAIMS-BASED ONLY

2018

	Commercial	Medicaid	Medicare	Total
Primary Care Costs	\$88,638,378.09	\$81,826,609.95	\$66,441,874.69	\$236,906,862.73
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Primary Care Costs Percent of Total	8.1%	22.3%	5.5%	8.9%

COMBINED SPEND

CLAIMS & NON-CLAIMS

2018

	Commercial	Medicaid	Medicare	Total
Primary Care Claims Costs (A) – from table 4	\$88,638,378.09	\$81,826,609.95	\$66,441,874.69	\$236,906,862.73
Primary Care Non-Claims Costs (B)	\$15,696,378.00 ¹⁵	\$12,170,605.09 ¹⁶	\$7,776,760.00 ¹⁷	\$34,734,647.09
Statewide Claims-Based TCOC (C)	\$1,124,513,841.06	\$374,502,572.49	\$1,129,993,016.00	\$2,629,009,429.55
Statewide Non-Claims-Based Costs (D)	\$14,787,281.00 ¹⁸	\$13,111,840.13	\$13,345,337.00	\$42,153,555.13
Primary Care Costs Percent of TCOC (A+B/C+D)	9.2%	24.3%	6.5%	10.2%

Board's Relevant Regulatory Responsibilities



- ACO Regulation & Rule 5.000
 - Payer contract review
 - Population health program review
 - Pilot program review (i.e. CPR pilot for independent primary care practices)
- QHP Rates
 - Minimal impact (~70,000 lives)
- Rate Setting Authority
 - Existing; has not been exercised – not funded or staffed

Key Takeaways

- The stakeholder working group **achieved consensus for a definition of primary care** that met participant’s expectations and conveyed broad understanding, and was in alignment with the Milbank Memorial Fund report;
- Use of that definition resulted in a calculation of Total Primary Care Spend (Claims-based and Non-Claims-based) of **10.2% for primary care in 2018** but percentages both differed by payer and were calculated with data limitations necessary for consideration prior to any conclusions being developed;
- Claims-based primary care spend was **8.9% in 2018** but percentages both differed by payer and were calculated with data limitations necessary for consideration prior to any conclusions being developed;
- **Approximately \$86 million in prospective capitated payments for primary care and acute services are not included** due to data limitations that do not allow the authors to quantify the proportion of primary care spending with sufficient accuracy at this time but form a key component for future analysis;
- A **consistent methodology for reporting and analyzing “would have paid” or “shadow” claims across providers and payers is needed** to more precisely determine the proportion of health care spending allocated to primary care; and
- Increasing primary care spending could be accomplished through **modifications to a fee-for-service system, through payment reform,** or a combination of the two