

Slide 1

**Pathway to the Future:  
Locally Based  
Integrated Health Care**

Presented to the Annual Nebraska Rural Health Conference  
September 21, 2017  
Kearney, Nebraska

  Keith Mueller, PhD  
Interim Dean, University of Iowa College of Public Health  
Director, RUORI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 2

**Say What?**

- Locally-based: care starts and continues in locality of choice
- Locally-based: essential, time-sensitive services as a necessary but not sufficient core
- Integrated care: primary care paramount as the foundation
- Integrated care: across the continuum

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

Slide 3

**The Local Focus: Primary Care**

- First contact
- Continuous
- Comprehensive
- Coordinated
- Undifferentiated by population or disease/organ system

Barbara Starfield (1996) 'Is primary care essential?' The Lancet 344: 1137-1139, 21 October.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 4

**Context of Population Health**

- Realize better health outcomes
- Extend to patient panels for population health
- Extend to all residents in the community for better health objectives

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

Slide 5

**Elements of Primary Health: Care**

Moving beyond clinical to include:

- Education
- Water and sanitation
- Nutrition
- Maternal and child health

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

Slide 6

**Elements of Primary Health Care**

- Immunization
- Prevention of endemic disease
- Treatment
- Drug availability

Maria Mena (2010) Key Elements of Primary Health Care (PHC) Working Exercise. June 11. [www.routledge.com/primary-health-care/elements-of-phc/cv1000016](http://www.routledge.com/primary-health-care/elements-of-phc/cv1000016) (accessed 5 June, 2012).

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 7

**Integrated Care**

- The essence of comprehensive and continuous care
- As much being delivered locally as feasible (quality and cost considerations)
- Connected to **available** services elsewhere



7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 8

**Intersection of Local Development with Policy Trajectories (general outline)**

- Reminders of trajectories
- Threats and opportunities
- Navigating a path to best meet local needs



8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 9

**Policy Trajectories**

- Medicare payment goals
- Medicare payment reduction and Medicare Advantage
- Pushing Medicaid to the states



9

---

---

---

---

---

---

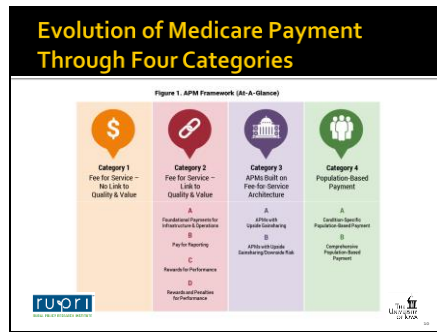
---

---

---

---

Slide 10




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 11

### Building blocks to achieve healthy populations

- Patient-centered medical homes; person-centered health homes: per member per month payments
- Chronic care management: new payment codes such as 99490 in Medicare
- Comprehensive primary care initiative

RUORI

The University of North Carolina

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 12

### Accountable Care Organizations Have Come to Rural America

- Data extracted from Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services public information for years 2012 – 2015, plus “first look” at 2016
- Non-metropolitan presence (defined as participating provider) in each cycle
- Non-metropolitan presence in three models: Pioneer demonstration, Advanced Payment demonstration/Medicare Shared Savings Program, ACO Investment Model, Next Generation demonstration
- Increased rural presence across time

RUORI

The University of North Carolina

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---



Slide 16

**Innovations in ACOs**

- > Care management to meet the quality of care targets and achieve savings
- > Signing multiple ACO contracts (Medicare, Medicaid, commercial, with large employers)
- > Accepting financial risk: Tracks 2 and 3; Next Generation
- > Addressing social determinants of health
- > Qualifying as advanced alternative payment models


---



---



---



---



---



---



---





---

Slide 17

**Additional Medicare Payment Considerations**

- > Sequestration continues
- > Budget pressures on total payment – from general fund needs and trust fund scare tactics
- > Medicare Advantage plans and any squeeze on bottom line if changes made in federal payment


---



---



---



---



---



---



---





---

Slide 18

**Changes coming in Medicaid programs**

- > Federal push of fiscal risk to the states
- > Capping federal matches may discourage and/or alter private contracting
- > Which may create opportunities for creativity
- > And there is Nevada ...


---



---



---



---



---



---

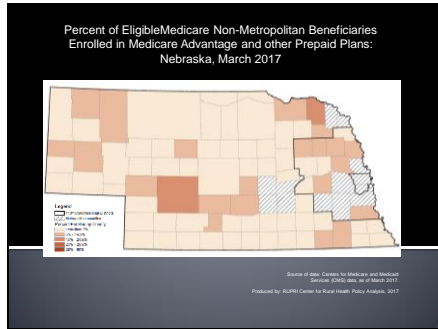


---



---

Slide 19



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 20

### Private Policy Trajectories

- Use of value-based contracting
- ACOs, again
- Push and pull regarding new delivery modalities, including telehealth
- Population health a dominant theme, but starting with high users

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 21

### Pulling Public and Private Trajectories Together

- Doing different with less
- But **doing different** – break molds cast since 1997 and before
- Ideal is all payer system supporting innovation and redesign
- But much more likely – communities and providers have to make it happen

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 22

**Threats**

- Reduced payment without reform
- Contracts based on scale in single locations, or regions
- Systems seeking enrolled lives for centralized services



22

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 23

**Opportunities**

- Case for equity during disruptive change
- Enhanced recognition of rural needs
- Still in an era of demonstrations to change systems (Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation)



23

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 24

**Opportunities**

- New affiliations with investment potential
- Revenue pegged to performance, general population – more flexible
- Meeting community-based mission



24

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---



Slide 25

**Navigating a Path to a Better Future**

- Decisions about appropriate system elements – local, regional, and distant
- Decisions about affiliations
- Attention to population health
- Reach out for help – start with SORHs, include others like AHA, Rural Health Value, Rural Health Resource Center
- Illustration of what is available as resource

25

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 26

**Example: Demonstrating CAH Value**

- Purpose is to demonstrate value to a potential partner (insurer, managed care organization, provider-based health plan, accountable care organization, health care system, network or alliance)
- Know the challenge
- Process to prepare for discussion

26

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 27

**Challenge in Demonstrating Value**

- Matching CAH strengths to potential partner interests and motivations
- Quantitatively demonstrating CAH strengths
- Presenting the CAH value message

27

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 28

**Identify CAH Value Proposition**

- Market: market share dominance in primary service area
- Services: strong primary care practice affiliation (ownership the strongest posture)
- Experience: demonstrated clinical quality, patient safety, and/or patient satisfaction
- Structure/finance: CAH financial strength, including projected operating margins and reserves

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 29

**System design: Whither the Hospital?**

- Start by clearly articulating the service needs of the community
- Then a configuration of services including professional and physical plant
- (Re)purposing community assets

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 30

**Options in absence of inpatient care base**

- Independent Practice Clinic
- Hospital-owned primary care practice
- Provider-based rural health clinic
- Independent rural health clinic

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 31

**Policy Proposals for Inpatient Care Alternatives**

- > 24/7 Emergency Department (Option 1)  
Proposed by MedPAC
- > Clinic and Ambulance (Option 2)  
Proposed by MedPAC
- > Frontier Extended Stay Clinic (FESC)  
Demonstration under CMS Authority

---



---



---



---



---



---



---




---

Slide 32

**Policy Proposals for Inpatient Care Alternatives**

- > Rural Emergency Hospital: Senate bill proposed by Grassley (IA), Klobuchar (MN), and Gardner (CO)
- > 12-Hour Primary Health Center: proposed by the Kansas Hospital Association, Rural Health Visioning Technical Advisory Group
- > 24-Hour Primary Health Center: proposed by the Kansas Hospital Association, Rural Health Visioning Technical Advisory Group

RUORI Health Panel (2012) After Hospital Closure: Pursuing High-Performance Rural Health Systems without Inpatient Care. Policy Paper, June. <https://www.ruralthinking.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/HealthPanel2012-AfterHospitalClosure-PursuingHighPerformanceRuralHealthSystemswithoutInpatientCare-PolicyPaperJune2012.pdf>

---



---



---



---



---



---



---





---

Slide 33

**Beyond the Hospital Walls**

- > The process of needs assessment: use all available data
- > Use available decision guides and tools
- > Addressing social determinants of health illustration

---



---



---



---



---



---



---




---



Slide 37

**Leveraging Policy Shifts**

- ACOs as illustration of using initial investment to leverage change; also as platform
- Shaping payment alternatives: global budgeting in MD, PA
- Cost effective partner to others

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 38

**Next Steps in Health System Reform**

In health insurance markets:

- requirements regarding rating areas
- shifting risk through reinsurance
- outreach to consumers to enroll

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 39

**Next Steps in Health System Reform**

In population health:

- affordability of preventive and early detection services
- availability of health professionals, especially primary care
- integrated services that include social services

In Quality improvement:

- Consider rural-relevant sociodemographic factors in risk adjustment
- Use a core set of measures, along with a menu of optional measures for rural providers
- Develop and/or modify measures to address low case volume explicitly

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---


Slide 40

**Next Steps in Health System Reform**

In Medicaid and Child Health Insurance Program:

- Evaluations of 1115 waivers should include monitoring potentially differential effects on rural populations, providers, and communities
- Use a core set of measures, along with a menu of optional measures for rural providers
- As Medicaid programs contribute to strategies expand treatment options for substance abuse disorders, rural providers must have appropriate incentives and technical support to build accessible and effective prevention, treatment and recovery services

Source: Document under development by the RUPRI Health Panel



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 41

**Leveraging Market Focus**

- > Much more challenging given market-scale association
- > Focus on outcome measures
- > Keep costs as low as possible



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

Slide 42

**Return to Basics**

- > What rural residents need
- > Primary care base
- > Appropriate high quality services off that base



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 43



**For further information**

**The RUPRI Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis**  
<http://cph.uiowa.edu/rupri>

**The RUPRI Health Panel**  
<http://www.rupri.org>

**Rural Telehealth Research Center**  
<http://ruraltelhealth.org/>

**The Rural Health Value Program**  
<http://www.ruralhealthvalue.org>


---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Slide 44

**Keith Mueller, PhD**

University of Iowa College of Public Health  
 145 Riverside Drive, S153A, CPHB  
 Iowa City, IA 52242  
 319-384-1503  
[keith-mueller@uiowa.edu](mailto:keith-mueller@uiowa.edu)




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Slide 45

**Rural Health Research Gateway**

- The Rural Health Research Gateway provides access to all publications and projects from eight different research centers. Visit our website for more information.  
[ruralhealthresearch.org](http://ruralhealthresearch.org)
- Sign up for our email alerts!  
[ruralhealthresearch.org/alerts](http://ruralhealthresearch.org/alerts)



Center for Rural Health  
 University of North Dakota  
 505 N. Columbia Road, Ste 500  
 Grand Forks, ND 58002

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---