

SOONERCARE CHOICE PROGRAM INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

THE PACIFIC HEALTH POLICY GROUP

JUNE 2018 - DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

- PHPG conducted annual evaluations of the SoonerCare Choice covering SFY
 2009 SFY 2014
- ▶ The evaluations examined the program across multiple domains

Evaluation Domain	Example
Access to Care	Emergency department use
Quality of Care	HEDIS complianceAmbulatory care sensitive admitsHospital readmissions
Cost Effectiveness	Medical inflation trend rateAdministrative efficiency
PCMH Providers (by tier)	Primary care activityAmbulatory care sensitive admitsPost-acute follow-up
Health Access Networks (by network and versus non-HAN)	Utilization and PMPM trendsTargeted analyses (ER, HROB)

INTRODUCTION

- PHPG has been retained to update the evaluation to cover SFY 2015 – SFY 2017
- This presentation has initial findings for SFY 2017 (versus SFY 2014)
- PHPG now is working backward to fill-in SFY 2015-16, and to validate any SFY 2014 data that appears to be an outlier (should this occur)
- PHPG also is researching SFY 2017 results to verify alignment with other studies (or determine basis for difference) – applies to ER utilization, HAN costs and overall PMPM trend
- Note: Some trends may be driven in part by the change in member mix from SFY 2014 to SFY 2017 (increase in children relative to adults, particularly TANF adults)

AREAS COVERED TODAY

- PCMH activity by tier (non-HAN providers)
- Health Access Network utilization and costs (by tier and versus non-HAN providers)
- ▶ HEDIS trends (subset of 2014 "priority" measures) time permitting

PATIENT CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES

▶ PCMH evaluation areas:

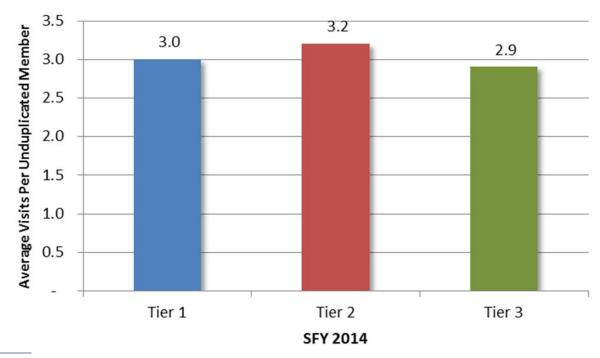
- Visits per member per year
- ▶ ER visits per 1,000 member months
- PCMH post-ER visit follow-up (all members, not solely high utilizers)
- Ambulatory care-sensitive hospitalization rates by diagnosis: asthma, CHF, COPD, pneumonia
- ▶ 30-day hospital readmission rate
- Post-discharge visit rate to the PCMH
- Per member per month claim costs (all services)

PATIENT CENTERED MEDICAL HOMES

- In the SFY 2014 evaluation, Tier 3 medical homes showed superior performance on some key measures for the first time
- ▶ This performance was replicated in SFY 2017, with the results overall showing stability
- A noteworthy favorable trend is an increase in average PCMH visits per member
- A noteworthy unfavorable trend is an increase in ER visits, although this was complemented by an increase in post-ER follow-up by the PCMH (may be partly driven by change in demographic mix)

PCMH Visit Rates (Per Member Per Year)

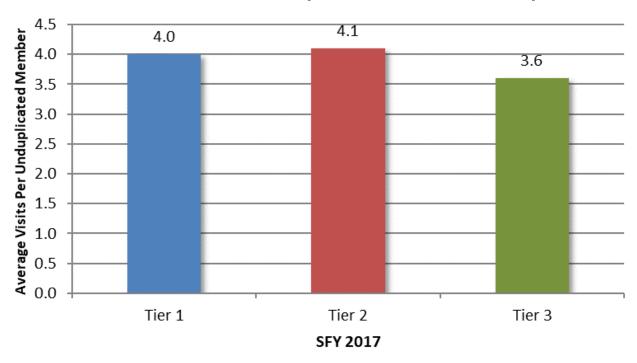
Members aligned with a Tier 2 PCMH saw their provider slightly more often over the course of a year than members aligned with a Tier 1 or Tier 3 PCMH in SFY 2014



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

PCMH Visit Rates (Per Member Per Year)

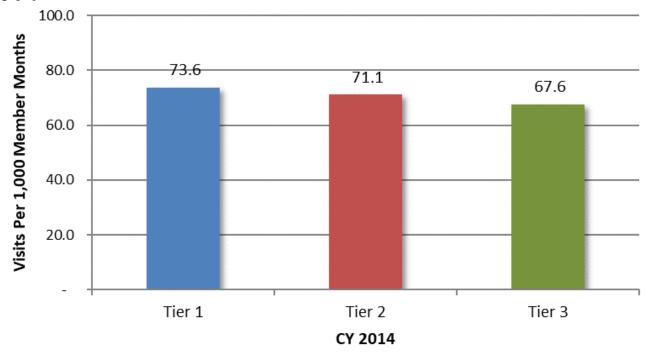
The comparative visit frequency was unchanged across tiers in SFY2017; however, the visit rate per member was up across all tiers



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Emergency Room Utilization (Per 1,000 Member Months)

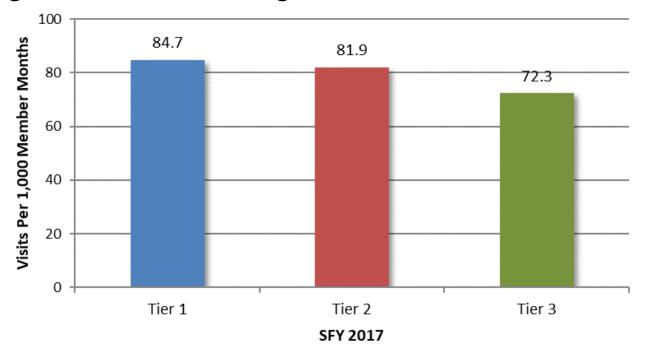
Members aligned with a Tier 3 provider had a moderately lower ER utilization rate than members aligned with Tier 1 and Tier 2 providers in SFY 2014



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Emergency Room Utilization (Per 1,000 Member Months)

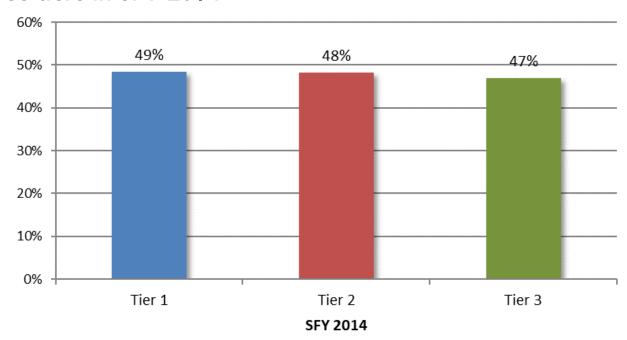
The gap widened between Tier 3 and other providers in SFY 2017, although the visit rate was higher across all tiers



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Follow-up visit with PCMH within 30 days of ER encounter

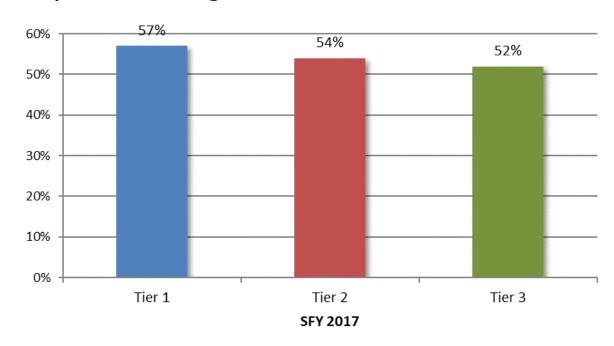
The follow-up rate within 30 days of an ER visit was nearly identical across the three tiers in SFY 2014



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Follow-up visit with PCMH within 30 days of ER encounter

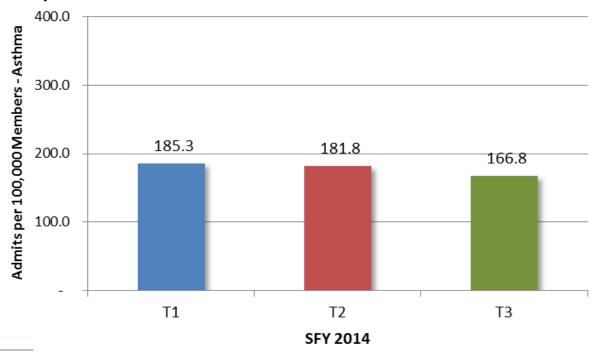
▶ The follow-up rate was higher across all tiers in SFY 2017



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - Asthma

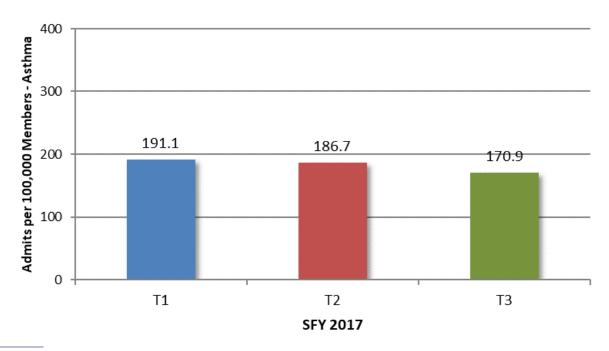
Tier I PCMH providers had the highest admit rate for asthma in SFY 2014, while Tier 3 providers had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - Asthma

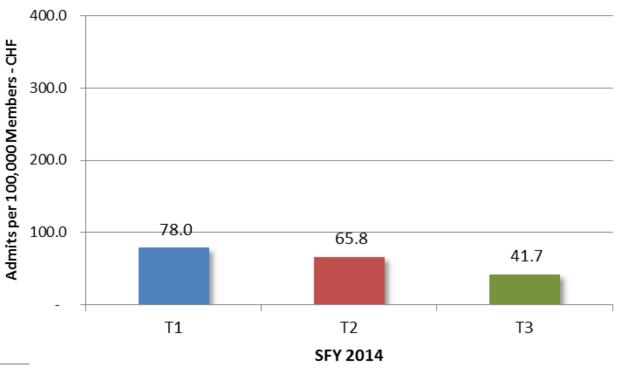
Tier I PCMH providers again had the highest admit rate for asthma in SFY 2017, while Tier 3 providers again had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - CHF

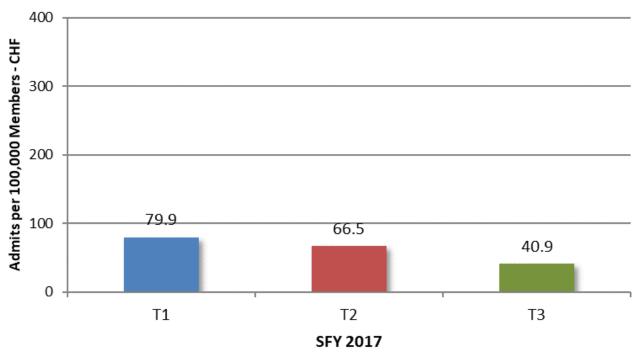
▶ Tier I PCMH providers had the highest admit rate for CHF in SFY 2014, while Tier 3 providers had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - CHF

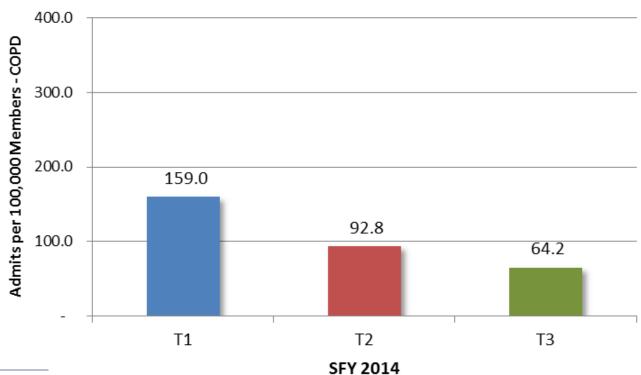
Tier I PCMH providers again had the highest admit rate for CHF in SFY 2017, while Tier 3 providers again had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - COPD

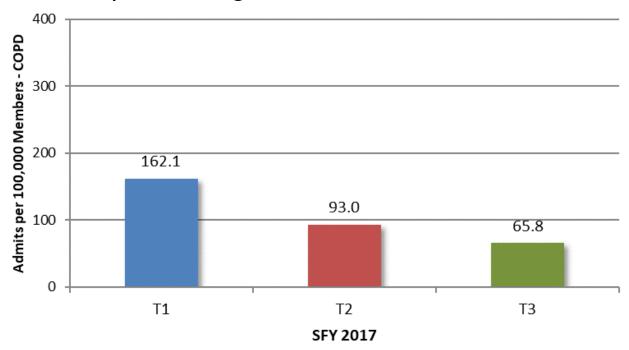
▶ Tier I PCMH providers had the highest admit rate for COPD in SFY 2014 while Tier 3 providers had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - COPD

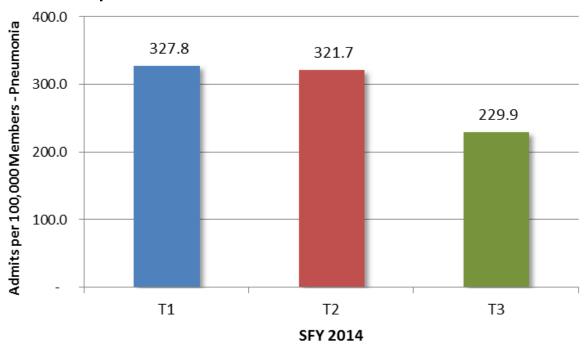
Tier I PCMH providers also had the highest admit rate for COPD in SFY 2017, while Tier 3 providers again had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - Pneumonia

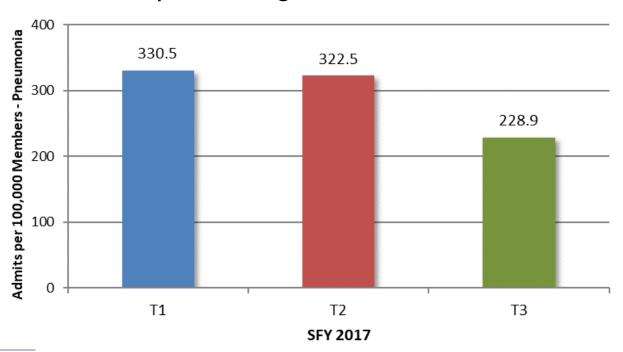
Tier I PCMH providers had the highest admit rate for pneumonia in SFY 2014, while Tier 3 providers had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalization Rate - Pneumonia

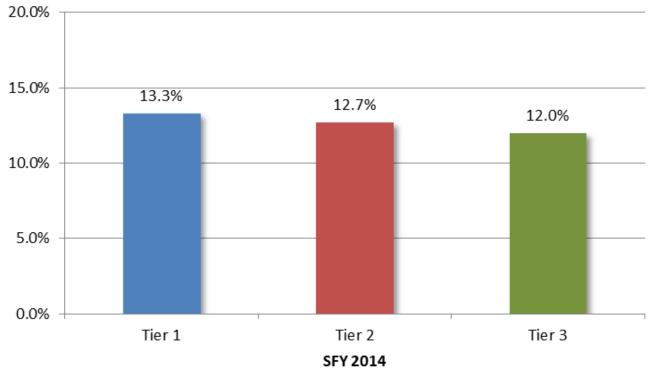
Tier I PCMH providers also had the highest admit rate for pneumonia in SFY 2014, while Tier 3 providers again had the lowest rate



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Hospital Readmission Rate within 30 Days of Discharge

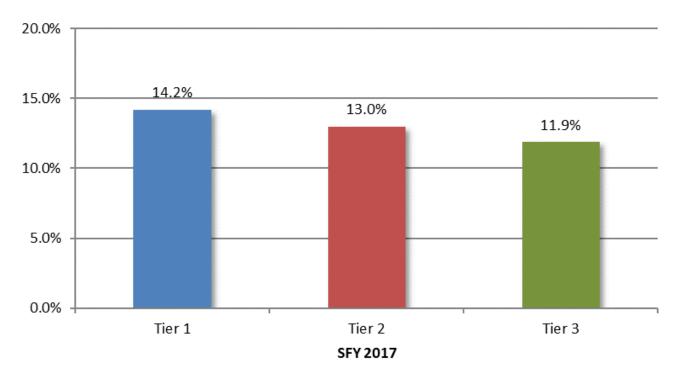
Readmission rates were lowest among members aligned with Tier 3 providers in SFY 2014



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Hospital Readmission Rate within 30 Days of Discharge

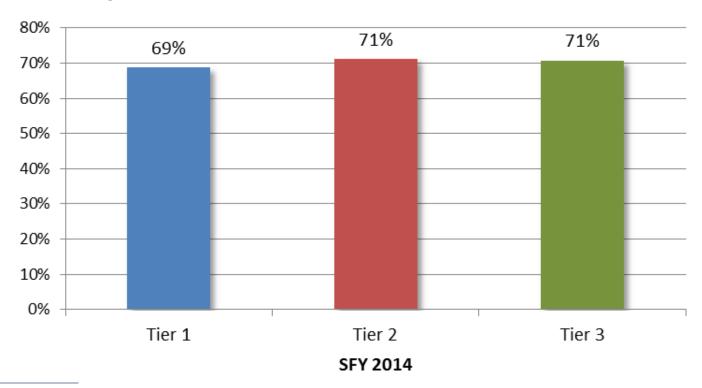
Readmission rates again were lowest among members aligned with Tier 3 providers in SFY 2017



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Visit to PCMH Post Discharge (30 Days)

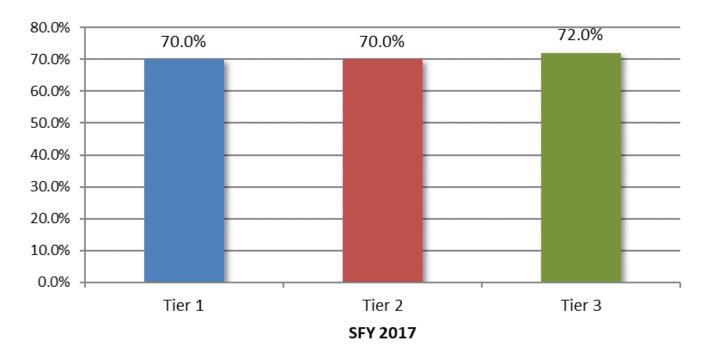
Post Discharge PCMH visit rates were almost identical in SFY 2014



Notes: Discharges for ambulatory care sensitive conditions. PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Visit to PCMH Post Discharge (30 Days)

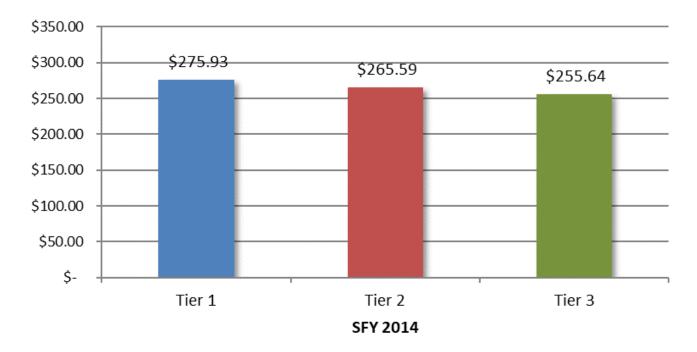
 Post Discharge PCMH visit rates were nearly unchanged in SFY 2017 (and relatively high across tiers)



Notes: Discharges for ambulatory care sensitive conditions. PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Average Per Member Per Month Cost (All Services)

 Consistent with their favorable utilization results, members aligned with Tier 3 PCMH providers had the lowest average monthly claim costs in SFY 2014 (does not include PCMH fees)

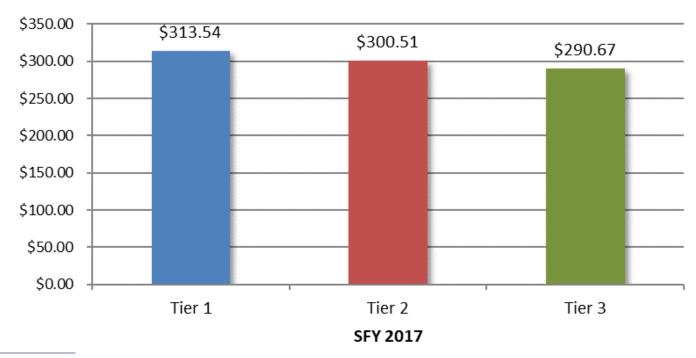


Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

Average Per Member Per Month Cost (All Services)

Tier 3 members again had the lowest PMPM claim costs in SFY

Note: trend rate from 2014 is higher than budget neutrality trend - researching



Note: PCMH Tier data is for providers not affiliated with a HAN; results for HAN providers are presented in the next section

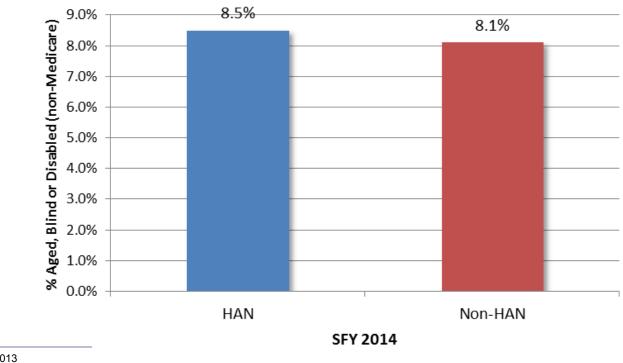
▶ HAN evaluation areas:

- Member mix
- ▶ PCMH visit rate per member per year
- ▶ ER visit rate per 1,000 member months
- PCMH post-ER visit follow-up (all members, not high utilizer subset)
- PCMH post-discharge follow-up
- PMPM expenditures by aid category (ABD and TANF)

- SFY 2017 results are consistent with SFY 2014 findings
- In SFY 2014, the strongest evidence of the impact of HANs was found through evaluation of targeted initiatives (ER high utilizer intervention; HROB care management)
- A similar approach for SFY 2017 may yield more definitive results

HAN and non-HAN Member Mix

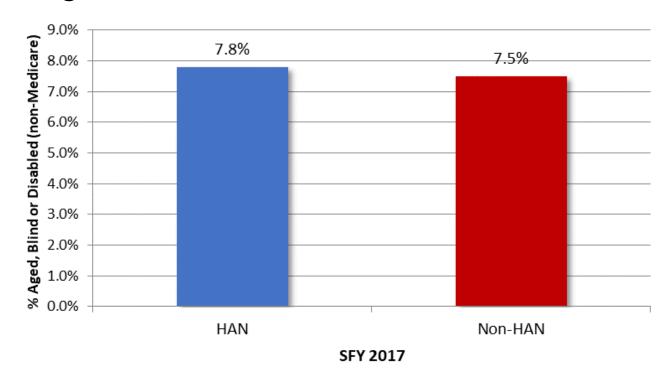
The HAN network included a slightly higher percentage of costly Aged, Blind and Disabled (ABD) members than the non-HAN PCMH community, although the gap had decreased over time*



*SFY 2013

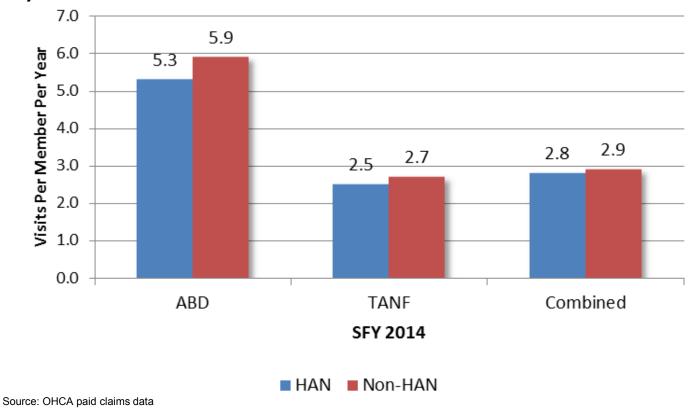
HAN and non-HAN Member Mix

The HAN networks continue to have a slightly higher percentage of ABD members



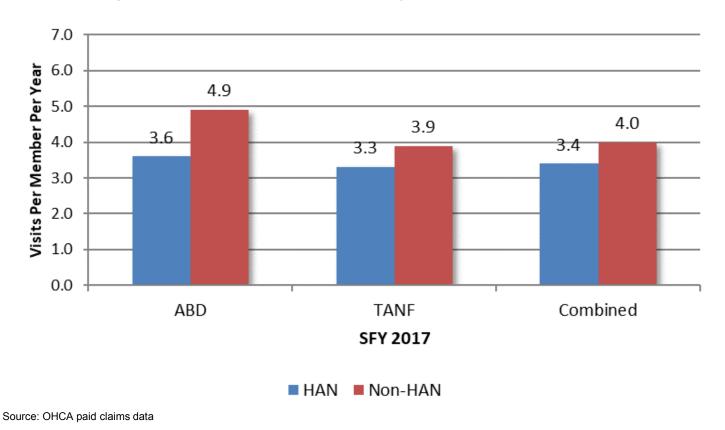
HAN and non-HAN PCMH Visits

Members affiliated with a HAN PCMH saw their provider at a slightly lower rate than other members in SFY 2014



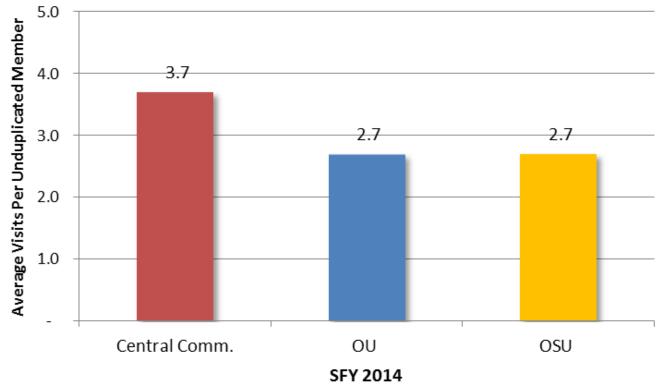
HAN and non-HAN PCMH Visits

The results were similar in SFY 2017, although ABD visits per member decreased and TANF visits per member increased among both HAN and non-HAN members



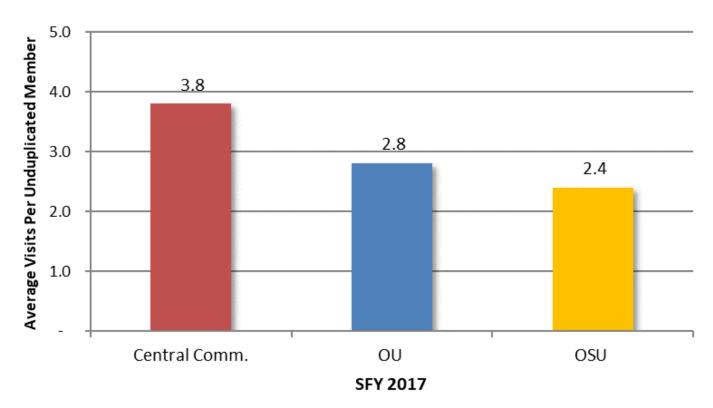
PCMH Visits by Organization

 Central Communities HAN recorded a significantly higher PCMH visit rate than the other two HANs in SFY 2014



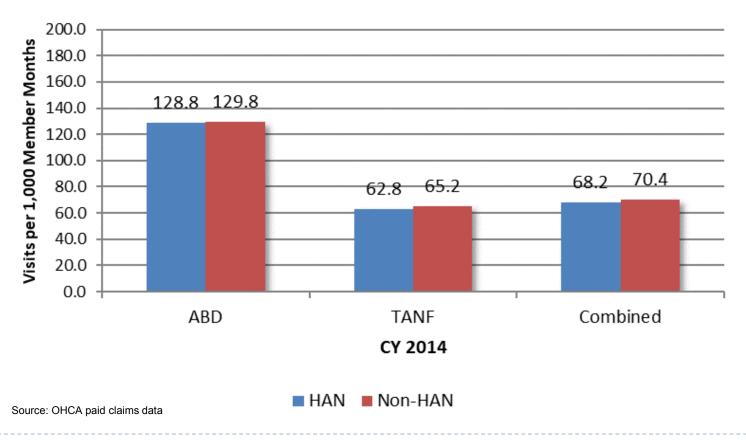
PCMH Visits by Organization

Central Communities HAN continued to show a higher PCMH visit rate than the other two HANs in SFY 2017



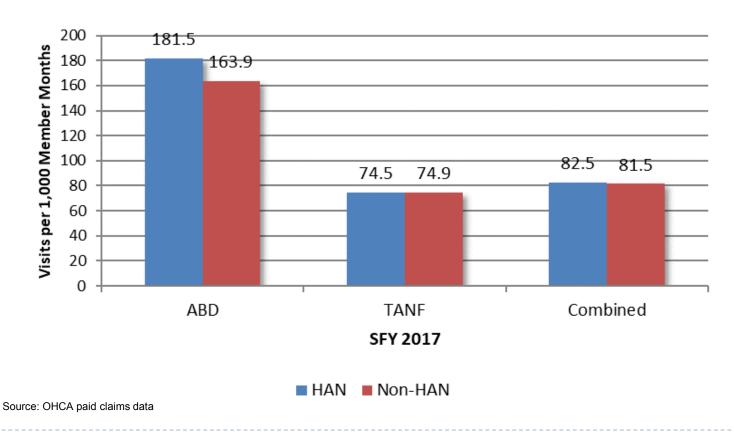
HAN and non-HAN ER Visits

 HAN members – both ABD and TANF – used the emergency room at a slightly lower rate than other members in 2014



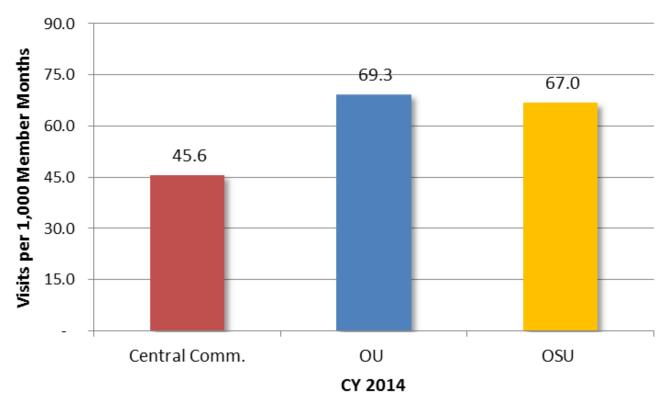
HAN and non-HAN ER Visits

Both HAN and non-HAN members registered higher utilization in SFY 2017



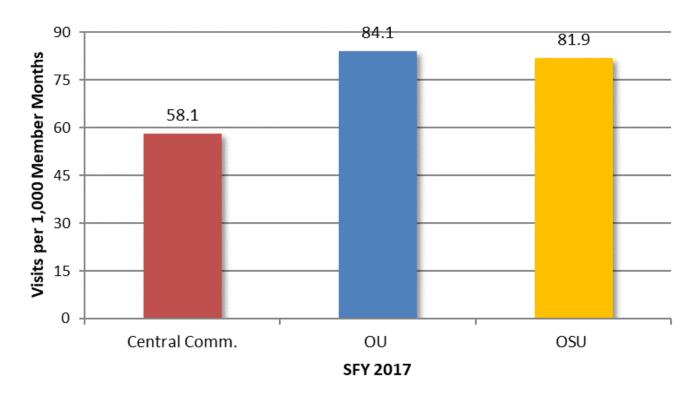
HAN ER Visits by Organization

 Central Communities HAN recorded a significantly lower ER use rate than the other HANs in 2014



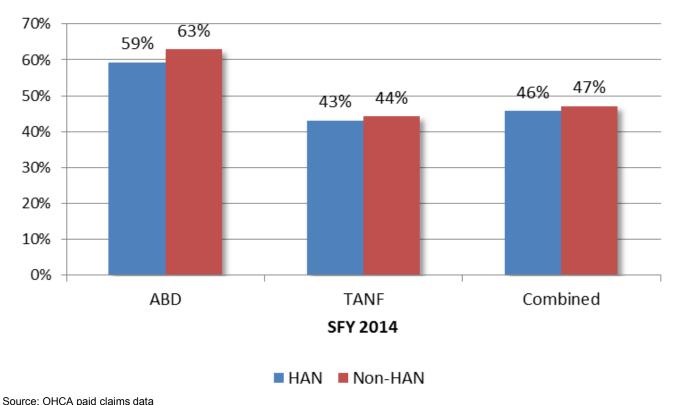
HAN ER Visits by Organization

 Central Communities continued to have the lowest rate in SFY 2017, although utilization was higher across all three HANs



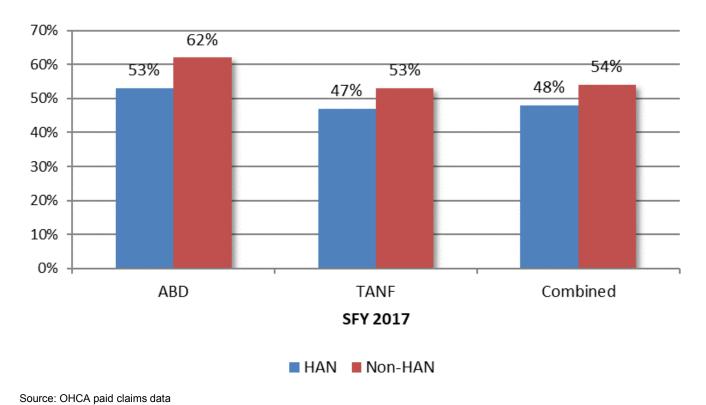
HAN and non-HAN - Post-ER Visit to PCMH

HAN and non-HAN members were nearly equally likely to see their PCMH provider within 30 days of an ER visit in SFY 2014



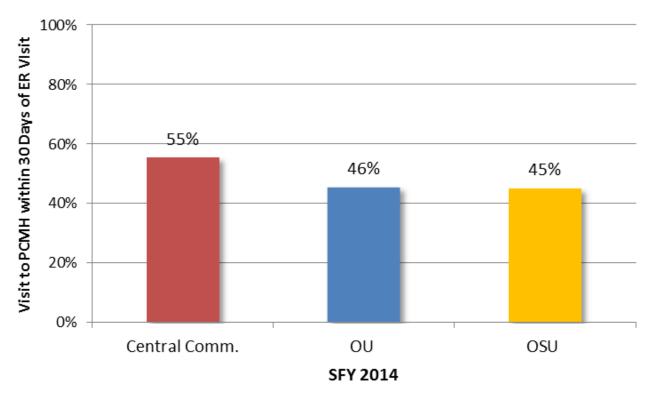
HAN and non-HAN - Post-ER Visit to PCMH

The overall rate increased for both HAN and non-HAN populations, though the increase was greater among non-HAN members



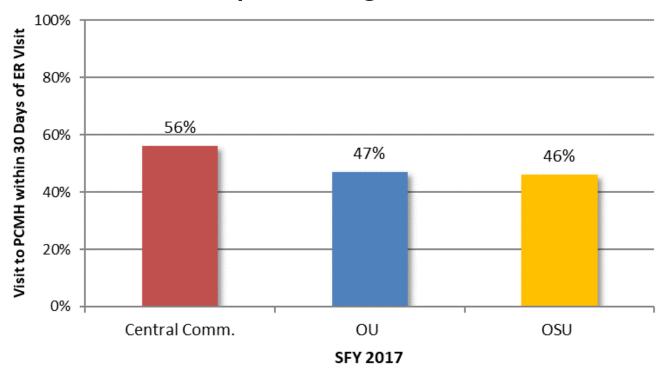
Post ER Visit to PCMH by Organization

Central Communities HAN recorded a significantly higher post-ER PCMH visit rate than the other two HANs in SFY 2014



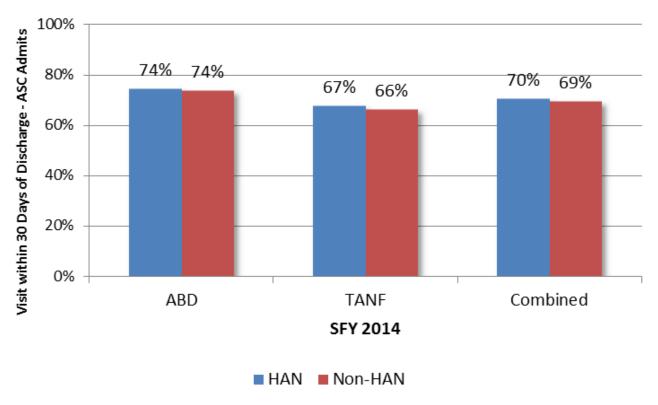
Post ER Visit to PCMH by Organization

▶ The results were nearly unchanged in SFY 2017



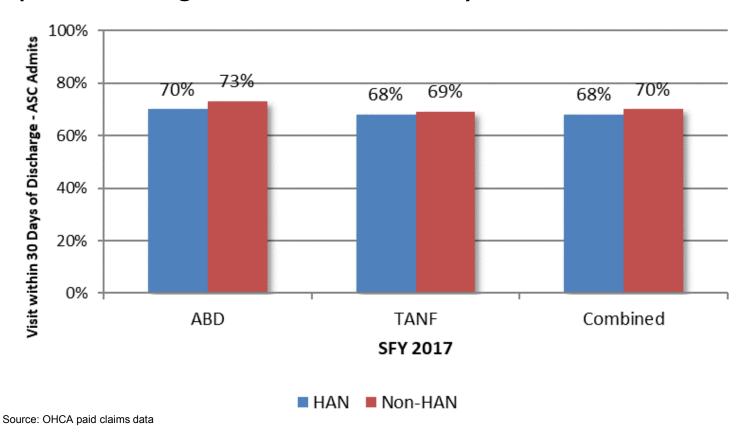
HAN and non-HAN – Post-Discharge Visit to PCMH

► HAN and non-HAN members were equally likely to see their PCMH provider within 30 days of discharge in SFY 2014 (Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions)



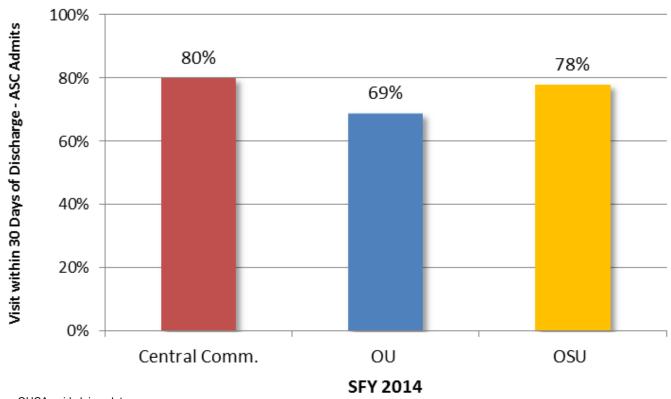
HAN and non-HAN - Post-Discharge Visit to PCMH

▶ The post-discharge visit rates were very similar in SFY 2017



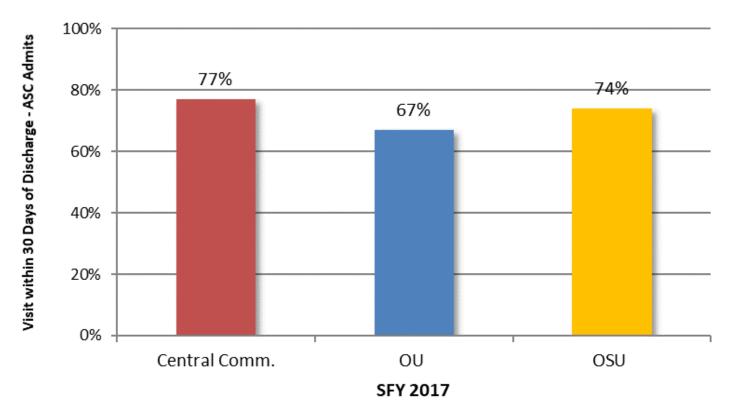
Post Discharge Visit to PCMH by Organization

Central Communities HAN recorded a significantly higher post-discharge
 PCMH visit rate than OU Sooner HAN and a slightly higher rate than OSU



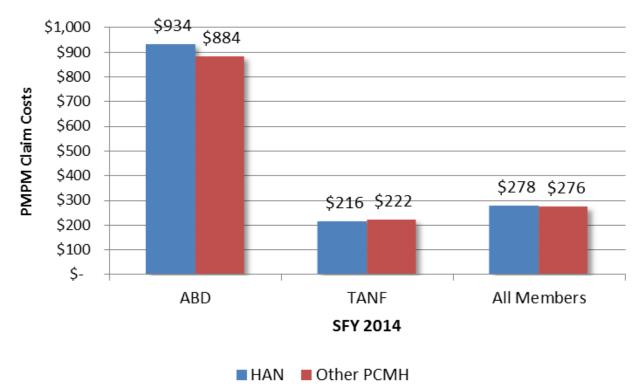
Post Discharge Visit to PCMH by Organization

▶ The comparative rates were nearly identical in SFY 2017



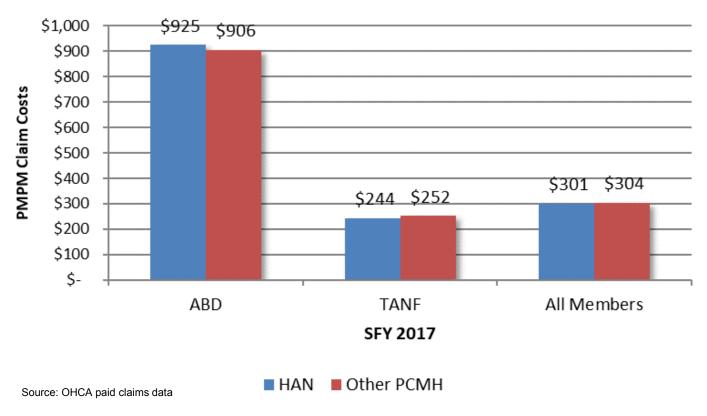
HAN and non-HAN PMPM Claim Costs

 HAN ABD members had moderately higher claim costs than their non-HAN counterparts in SFY 2014; overall PMPM costs (ABD and TANF) were almost identical



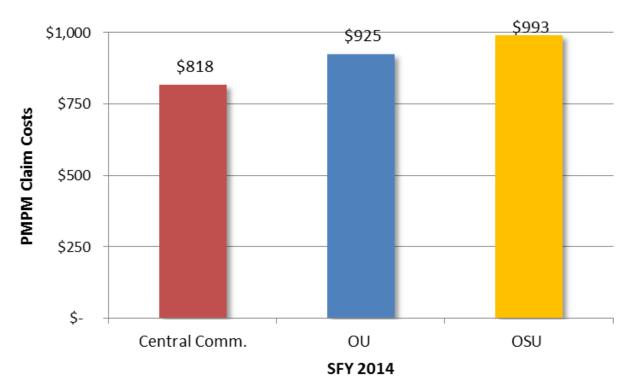
HAN and non-HAN PMPM Claim Costs

Results were very similar for SFY 2017, although overall HAN costs were slightly below non-HAN costs, a reversal from 2014
 Note – gap is smaller than shown in 2016 annual report to CMS - researching



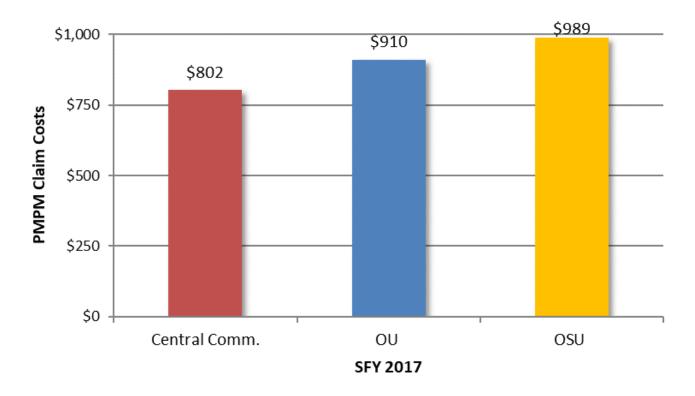
HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization (ABD)

 Central Communities registered significantly lower PMPM claim costs for ABD members than the other two HANs in SFY 2014



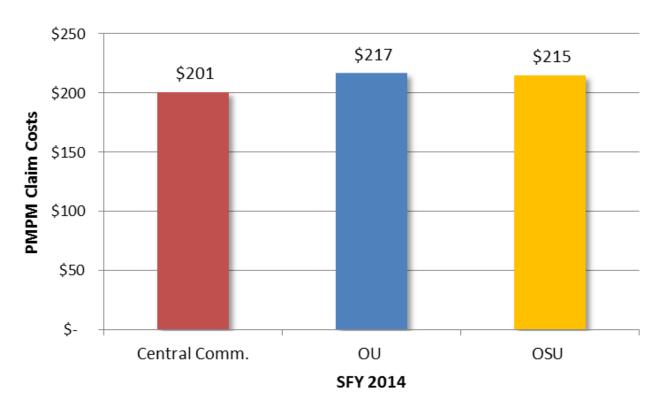
HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization (ABD)

Central Communities continued to have the lowest ABD costs in SFY 2017



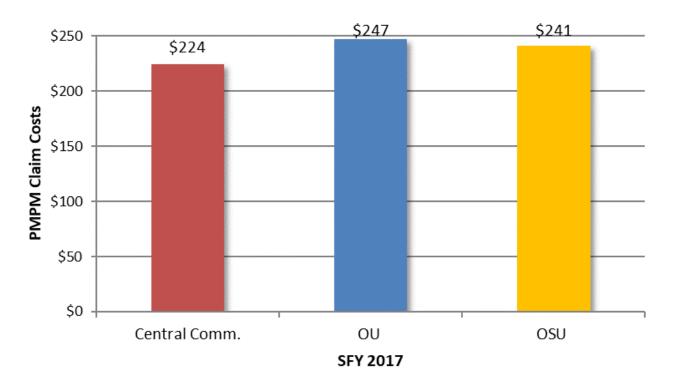
HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization (TANF)

 Central Communities also registered significantly lower PMPM claim costs for TANF members in SFY 2014



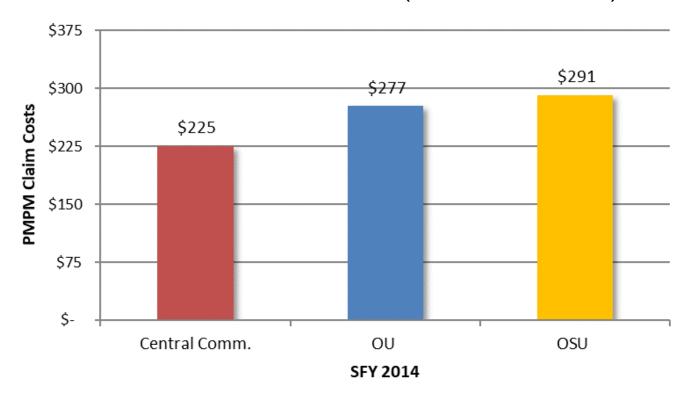
HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization

The gap between Central Communities and other HANs continued in SFY 2017



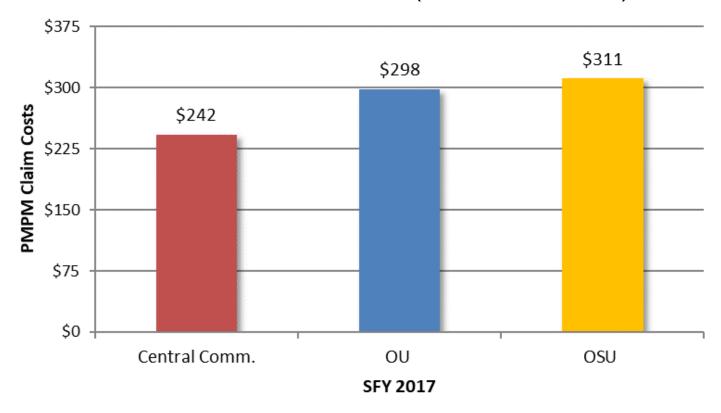
HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization (All)

PMPM claim costs for all members (ABD and TANF)



HAN PMPM Claim Costs by Organization

PMPM claim costs for all members (ABD and TANF)



QUALITY OF CARE - HEDIS

HEDIS Measures (2014 "Priorities")

Children/Adolescents	Adults
Access to PCP – children (by age cohort)	Access to preventive/ambulatory health services
Access to PCP – adolescents	Breast and cervical cancer screening
Lead screening in children	Comprehensive diabetes care (multiple measures)
Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma (children)	Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma (adults)

The great majority of rates have improved since 2014 (11 out of 17), although Oklahoma continues to lag the national benchmark for many measures (sometimes due to use of administrative data)

Prevention Measures

HEDIS Measure	2014	2017	Change 2014 - 2017	National Median Rate	OK versus National
Child access to PCP, 12 -24 months	96.2%	96.1%	↓0.1%	95.2%	+0.9%
Child access to PCP, 25 months - 6 years	89.0%	90.0%	1.0 %	87.7%	+2.3%
Child access to PCP, 7 - 11 years	90.9%	92.0%	1.2%	90.9%	+1.1%
Adolescent access to PCP, 12 - 19 years	92.7%	92.8%	↑0.1%	89.6%	+3.2%
Lead screening in children	47.6%	56.3%	↑8.7%	67.6%	-10.3%

Prevention Measures

HEDIS Measure	2014	2017	Change 2014 - 2017	National Median Rate	OK versus National
Adult access to preventive/ ambulatory services, 20 – 44 years	81.9%	80.8%	↓1.1%	77.3%	+3.5%
Adult access to preventive/ ambulatory services, 45 – 64 years	87.7%	90.4%	↑2.7 %	85.5%	+4.9%
Breast cancer screening rate	36.5%	39.5%	↑3.0%	50.0%	-11.5%
Cervical cancer screening rate	47.5%	42.3%	↓5.2%	48.2%	-5.9%

Diabetes Measures

HEDIS Measure	2014	2017	Change 2014 - 2017
Hemoglobin AIC testing	71.9%	72.8%	↑0.9 %
Eye exam (retinal)	26.3%	28.0%	↑1.7 %
LDL-C screening	63.4%	64.6%	↑1.2%
Medical attention for nephropathy	53.4%	53.1%	↓0.3%

National Median Rate	OK versus National
83.9%	-11.1%
54.9%	-26.9%
89.9%	-36.8%

Asthma Measures

HEDIS Measure	2016	2017	Change 2014 - 2017	National Median Rate	OK versus National
Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma, ages 5-11	90.3%	90.1%	↓0.2 %	90.6%	-0.5%
Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma, ages 12 - 18	82.3%	81.9%	↓0.4 %	86.4%	-4.5%
Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma, ages 19 - 50	61.9%	61.9%	0.0%	74.1%	-12.2%
Appropriate medications for treatment of asthma, ages 51-64	61.8%	62.0%	↑0.2%	71.0%	-9.0%