

REVENUE CYCLE OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE: A FOUNDATION FOR VALUE-BASED PAYMENTS

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AGENDA

1. Provide an overview of ways to optimize revenue cycle management (RCM) within healthcare organizations transitioning to value-based payment (VBP) models.
2. Explore key financial performance indicators and best practices and how they are linked with value-based care principles.

Learning Objectives

1. Discuss the impact of Operational Excellence in Revenue Cycle Management and Technology Infrastructure
2. Demonstrate how to align your Payment Model with Quality Metrics



SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE-VALUE BASED CARE

In value-based arrangements, if providers perform well on _____ they get enhanced reimbursement?

- A) Quality
- B) Costs
- C) Patient and Provider Experience
- D) Equity
- E) All of the above

BENEFITS OF VALUE-BASED CARE AND VALUE-BASED PAYMENTS

Value-based care is a delivery model in which providers, including hospitals and providers, are paid based on health outcomes.*

Value-based payments are intended to support the delivery of evidence-based, person-centered, efficient care that contributes to improved quality and positive health outcomes at an appropriate cost.**

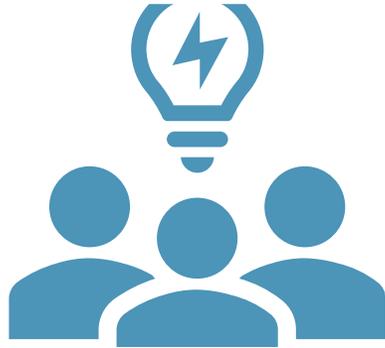


The future of health care will be determined by payers and patients looking for the best value and rewarding providers who can deliver better outcomes.

*NEJM Catalyst-Innovations in Health Care Delivery Jan 2017 “What is Value-Based Healthcare?” available at <https://catalyst.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/CAT.17.0558>

**OHA-CCO VBP Roadmap September 2019 available at: <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/dsi-tc/Documents/OHA-CCO-VBP-Roadmap.pdf>

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS FOR VBP & REVENUE CYCLE MANAGEMENT



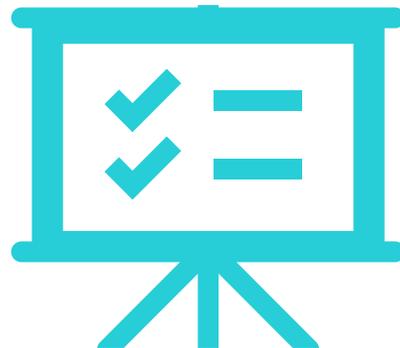
Investments,
infrastructure, &
governance models



Long-term planning



Clinical
transformation



Clear and consistent
standards and benchmarks



Capacity to utilize/analyze
data in real time

OPTIMIZING REVENUE CYCLE IN A VALUE BASED MODEL



Contracting & Collaboration: understand the arrangements and revenue and others will be based upon built-in benchmarks that must be met before payment is made. Understanding the differences to predict and manage revenue.



Staffing Optimization: Optimize RCM, system and staffing workflows. Educate providers, clinical and non-clinical support teams on the impact on VBC reimbursement.



Data & Quality: RCM Transformation and success under VBC models/contracts prioritizes quality outcomes over quantity, paid based on the health outcomes of their patient panels and the quality of services rendered.

CONTRACTING & COLLABORATION

What payment model is **not** an example of value-based care?

1. Cost based reimbursement
2. Risk-based payment
3. Fee for service payment
4. Capitation

Could be more than one [What listed is NOT an example of VBC=Fee For Service Payment]

Know the rules (know your contracts)

- **Who** is a covered member (or beneficiary)
- **What** healthcare delivery actions and outcomes are valued
- **How** the healthcare delivery actions and outcomes are valued
- **When** the healthcare delivery actions and outcomes are valued

REVENUE CYCLE VALUE BASED CARE – HOW YOU GET REIMBURSED

$$\text{VALUE} = \frac{\text{QUALITY}}{\text{COST}} = \frac{\text{OUTCOMES PATIENT + EXPERIENCE}}{\text{DIRECT COSTS + INDIRECT COSTS}}$$

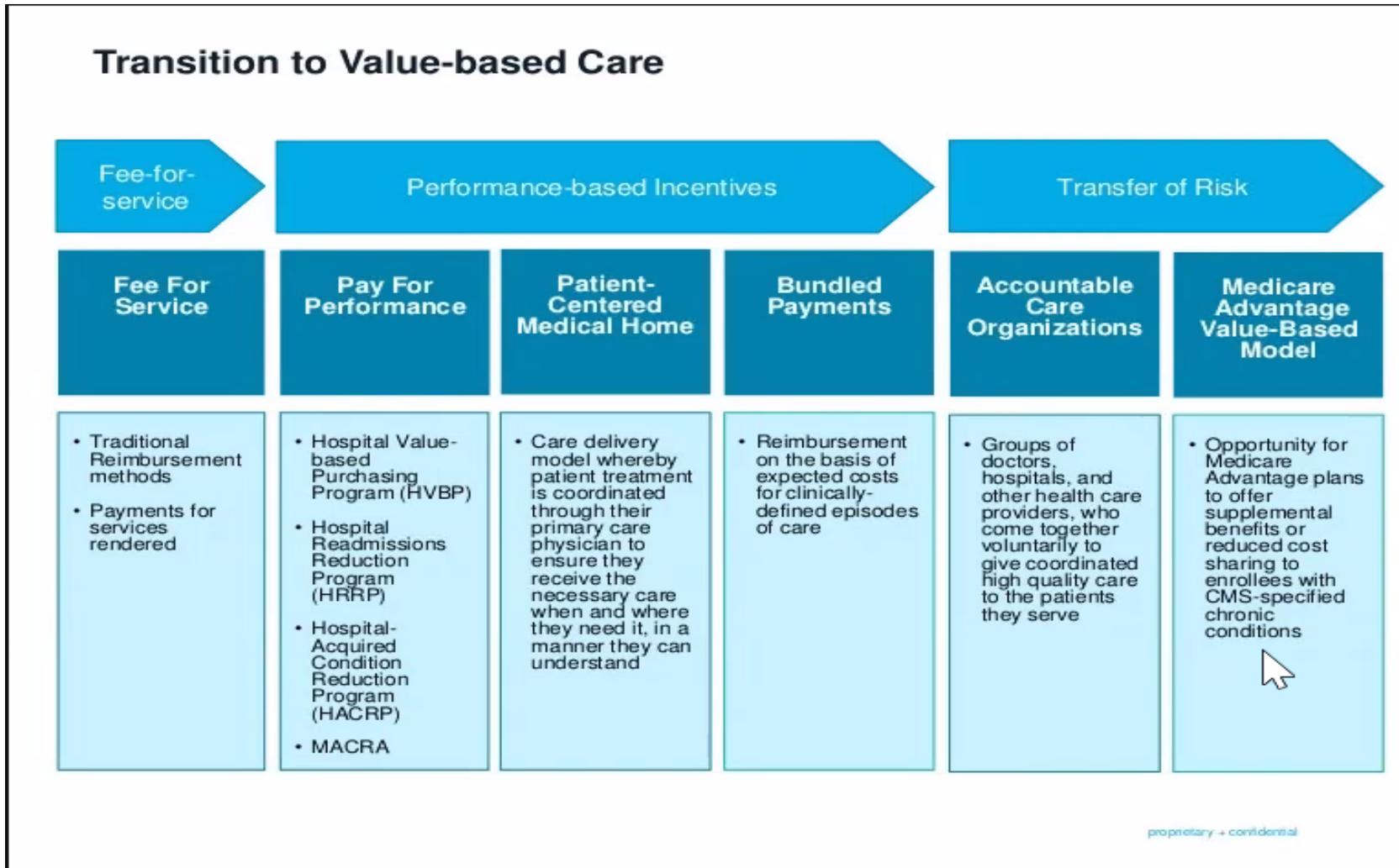
The New World

	Volume-Based	Value-Based
Payment	Fee-for-Service	Outcome Based
Incentives	Pass-A-Tube-Get-A-Payment	Keep-Em-Healthy-And-Make-A-Living
Focus	Episodes	Populations
Role of the Providers	Interaction on Individual Interactions	Team-Based Case Continuum
Information	Retrospective	Predictive

Value-Based Care

Source: AAPC Knowledge Center 2023 [Prepare for Value-Based Payment - AAPC Knowledge Center](#)

OPTIMIZING REVENUE HCC EXAMPLE



Source: Medical Group Management Association. <https://www.mgma.com/>

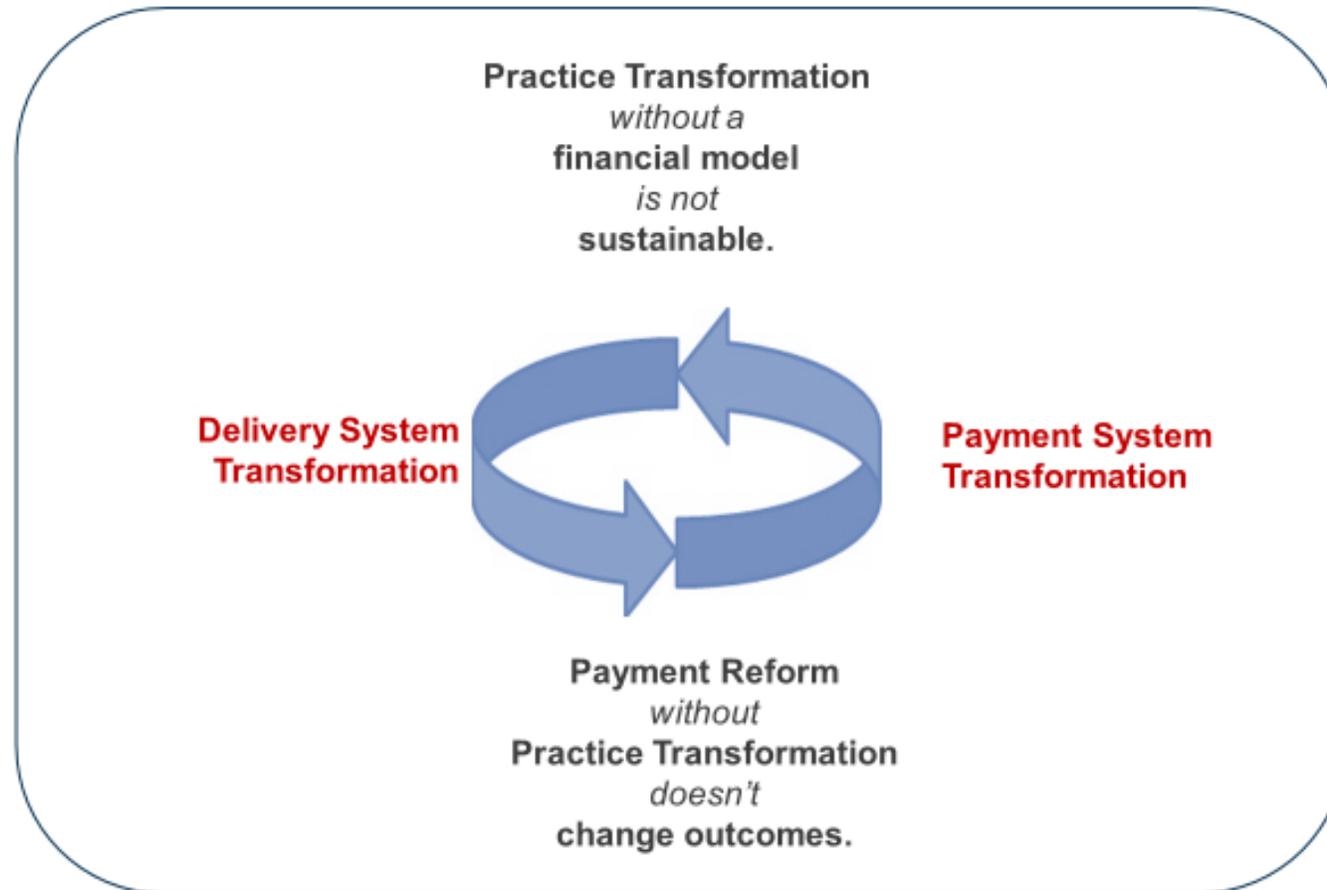
CONTRACTING & COLLABORATION

- Collaborate with payers and other entities to build value **centered** on accurate and specific coding
- Align goals, expectations and incentives with payers/ partners
- Establish clear and mutually beneficial contracts, expectations, and metrics with outsourcing and partnering entities
- Monitor and manage performance and quality
- Daily, weekly, monthly

Source: AAPC Knowledge Center 2023

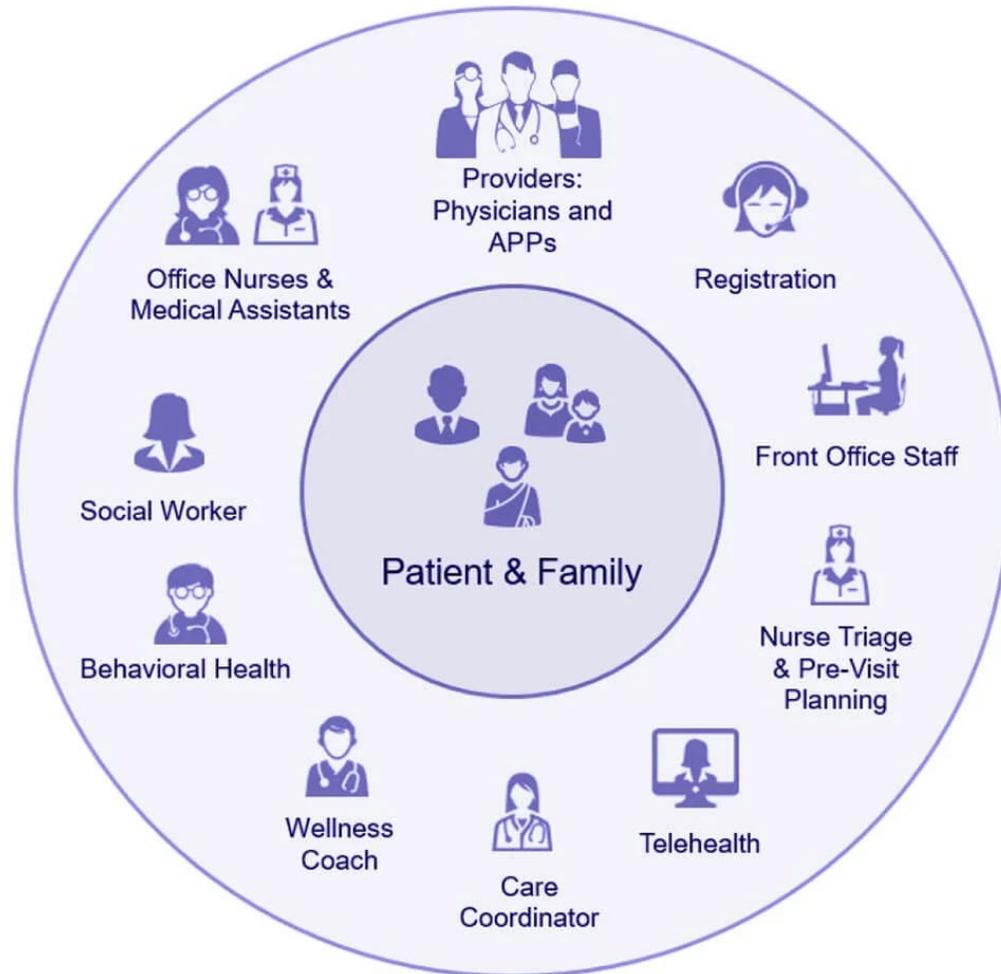
STAFFING OPTIMIZATION

VBP REQUIRES INTERDEPENDENCE OF PAYMENT REFORM AND PRACTICE REDESIGN



STAFFING: KEY ROLES AND THEIR IMPACT ON VBP

FIGURE 1. TEAM-BASED CARE ROLES



Identifying critical roles in the organization and the impact on VBP

Understanding the intersection between roles

Using staff to top of scope

TEAM MODEL DAILY HUDDLE CHECKLIST

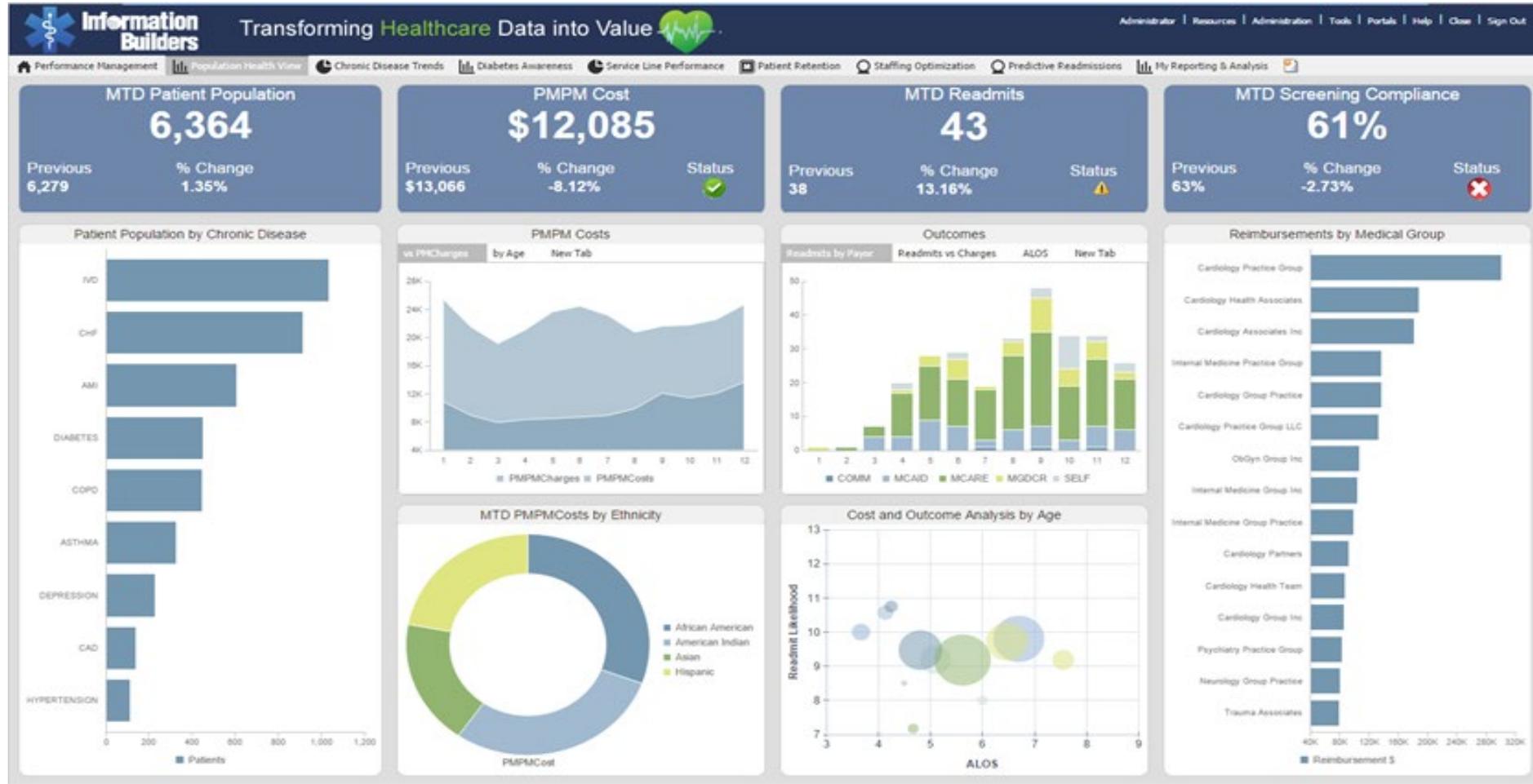
- Provider and Care Teams
 - Am and Pm Huddles
- Discuss High Risk Patients of the Day
- Hospital, emergency department, and nursing follow up visits
- Results or referrals needed for the Day
- Patient specific issues
- Scheduling: Clinician and staff
- Scheduling: Patients (back-to-back lengthy visits, openings, etc.)
- Potential bottlenecks (work slowdowns)
- Safety issues (sound-alike names, equipment issues, transportation needs, pharmacy alerts)
- Patient risk levels

OPERATIONAL DASHBOARD



Source: Medical Group Management Association. <https://www.mgma.com/>

OPERATIONAL DASHBOARD



Source: Medical Group Management Association. <https://www.mgma.com/>

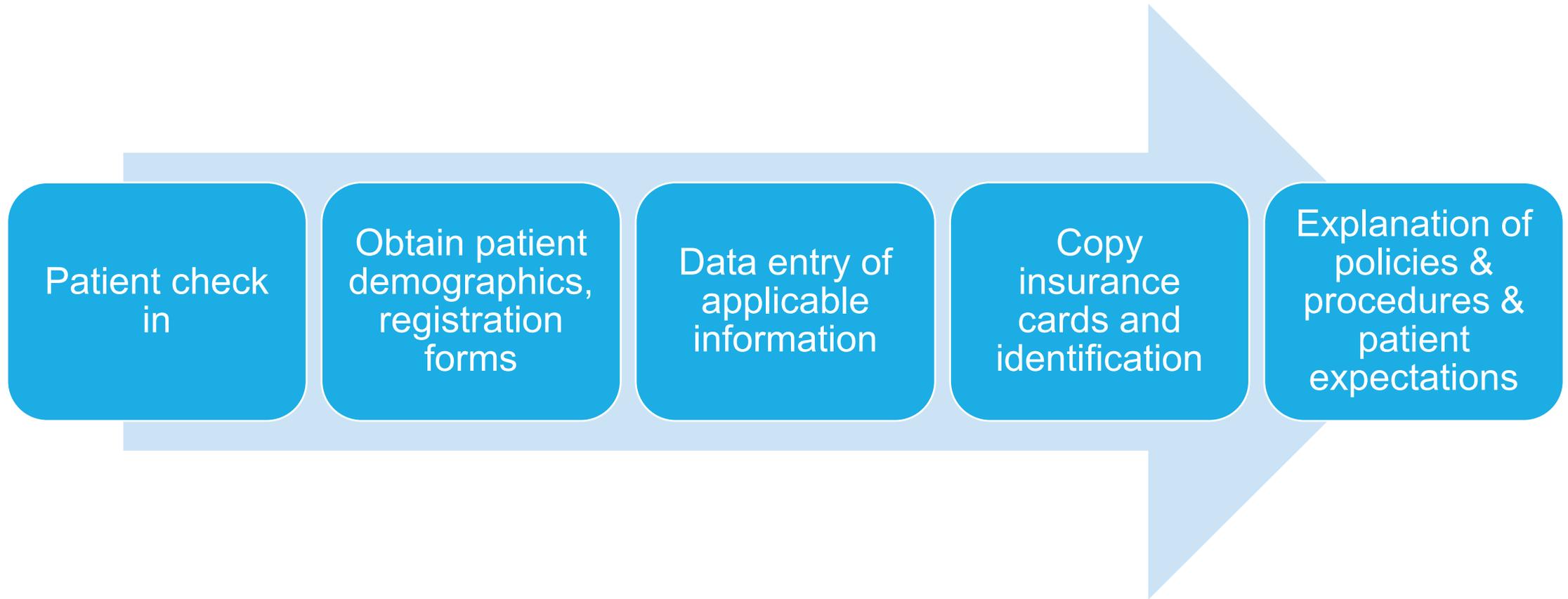
PATIENT ACCESS

Address
incoming
referrals

Schedule
appointment

Obtain & verify
information

PATIENT REGISTRATION



ROLE OF FRONT DOOR

The “Front Door” to the organization and the first step in the revenue cycle process for the majority of patients.

- Important functions and information gathered in during scheduling include:
- Centralized versus decentralized scheduling
- Wellness or sick visits, therapy services are typically managed in the department
- Identify the referring provider
- Obtain prior authorizations/certifications, physician orders and other required documents from the referring provider’s office
- Pre-registration when possible/gather patient demographics and insurance information



Photo Source: Unsplash

PATIENT REGISTRATION KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Daily Total Visit versus Expect Visit

Total Monthly Visit Utilization

Chart Check in advance of next appointment – 100%

Call answer rate: answer calls within 3 rings or 30 seconds
– 90%

Comprehensive member assessment plans (CMAP) - 90%

PATIENT ACCESS CONSIDERATIONS

2021 PATIENT PORTAL UTILIZATION	
Logged into patient portal	78%
Schedule appointments through patient portal	10%
Pay bills through patient portal	44%
Access test results through patient portal	57%
Communicate with providers and medical staff through patient portal	54%
Download or transmit medical records through patient portal	33%
Refill a prescription through patient portal	13%
Fill a new prescription through patient portal	62%

Source: 2022 MGMA DataDive Practice Operations

PERCENT OF APPOINTMENTS RESCHEDULED WITHIN 30 DAYS			
	2019	2020	2021
Primary care specialties	49.0%	76.0%	16.5%
Nonsurgical specialties	52.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Surgical specialties	50.0%	79.5%	81.0%

Sources: 2022, 2021 and 2020 MGMA DataDive Practice Operations

APPOINTMENT CANCELLATION RATE			
	2019	2020	2021
Primary care specialties	26.0%	8.3%	8.0%
Nonsurgical specialties	26.0%	8.3%	17.7%
Surgical specialties	26.0%	7.0%	8.4%

Sources: 2022, 2021 and 2020 MGMA DataDive Practice Operations

REVENUE CYCLE MANAGEMENT: STAFF TRAINING

Enhance staff training on the skills and knowledge required for VBC

Foster a culture of learning, collaboration, and innovation among staff, and provide them with feedback, recognition, and incentives

Potential Training Opportunities

Financial consequences of registration errors

Ways to discuss reimbursement matters with patients

Importance of disseminating policy, protocol, and contract changes timely

Denial prevention and management techniques

Basics of Revenue Cycle Management

Documentation impacts on reimbursement

IMPORTANCE OF DATA, REPORTING, OPERATIONAL COSTS

The data necessary for revenue cycle management & value-based models comes from a variety of sources:

Demographic
data

Population
health data

Diagnosis
and service
codes

Claims Data

Quality
Metrics

Additional operational data that could also be necessary under VBP:

Cost and
revenue
data

Operational
Metrics

Enhanced
Demographic
data

METRICS & OUTCOMES

IMPORTANCE OF DATA, REPORTING, OPERATIONAL COSTS

Collaborate with IT Technology to develop data review and reporting.
Prepare every day and prior days for each patient visit

Table 2. Examples of data “cubes” for standardization and visualization

Appointments	Workflow	Finances/ Revenue Cycle	People	Volume/ Production	Clinical/Quality
Day of week	Timestamps • Check-in/ rooming • Chart completion • Task completion	Charges	Hired/Profiled FTE	wRVUs	CPT [®] codes
Times		Payments	Worked FTE	tRVUs	Diagnoses
Blocks/ Appointment type	Statuses • Timestamps for each status	Adjustment/Denials	Clinical FTE	Encounters	Chronic diseases
Slots vs. Appts.		Payers	Comp data	Tasks	Annual screening
Provider/ Resource	Users/customers • Employees • Providers • Patients	Providers/ Resources	Type of comp (salary, benefits)	Appointments	Wellness measures
Department		Expenses by class	Worker types (W2, contracted, owner)	CPT [®] codes	Quality measures
		Time/Date stamps (DOS/posting date)			
		Payment statuses			

Source: Medical Group Management Association. <https://www.mgma.com/>

REVENUE CYCLE MANAGEMENT VBC KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Patient Access

- Schedule Utilization
- Average Patient wait times
- Obtaining Authorizations
- No-shows, Appointment Cancellations & Reschedules

Patient Registration

- Copay collection
- Registering 2.5-3 patients/hour
- Average Patient Call Time
- Demographic data: disability status, gender, age, & other factors

Revenue Cycle Management

- Clinical Data
- Claims Data
- CDPS RX
- Risk Adjustment Factor Scores
- Payments are provided by a complex formula/algorithm that is applied to Medicare RAF terms based on location

REVENUE CYCLE FFS BENCHMARKS



Days in Accounts Receivable - **35 Days**



Collection Rate - **95%**



Clean Claim Rate - **98%**



Denial Rate - **< 5% of Gross Charges**



Charge Lag - **2 Days**

TABLE 1. HEALTHCARE DELIVERY VALUE CATEGORIES AND ASSOCIATED ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Value categories	Associated actions and outcomes
Healthcare delivery quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preventive and wellness care ▪ Vaccinations and screenings ▪ Chronic care monitoring, tests and treatments ▪ Medication adherence
Healthcare delivery effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-office visit preparations ▪ Annual wellness visits ▪ Managing transitions of care ▪ Care management for chronic and complex conditions ▪ Comprehensive and accurate HCC^A coding ▪ Assessing and addressing SDoH^B ▪ PCMH infrastructure ▪ Positive patient experience
Healthcare delivery efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total cost of care less than projections ▪ Validating suspect conditions ▪ Appropriate use of E.D., inpatient and ASC^C locations ▪ Limited unexpected inpatient readmissions ▪ Limited use of high-cost specialty services ▪ Prescription of generic and preferred drugs

(A) Hierarchical condition coding, (B) Social determinants of health,
 (C) Ambulatory surgery center

**TABLE 2. THE 3Rs OF THD INITIATIVES
(INCLUDING APM, VBC AND OTHER REFORM INITIATIVES)**

Foundational constructs	Elements and components
Rules	<p><u>Who is covered</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attributed members (or beneficiaries) <p><u>What is valued</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Healthcare delivery quality ▪ Healthcare delivery effectiveness ▪ Healthcare delivery efficiency <p><u>How is it valued</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discrete payments ▪ Payments per attributed member ▪ Payments via multivariate formulas with weights and thresholds <p><u>When is it valued</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calendar plan year ▪ Fiscal plan year ▪ Annually, quarterly or monthly
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health information portals ▪ Analytics on healthcare delivery quality, effectiveness and efficiency
Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rules translators ▪ Resource educators ▪ Transformation coaches

Source: MGMA | Insight Article | Essentials for transformative healthcare delivery success 9/2021

WRAP-UP/NEXT STEPS

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Team centered approach
- Knowing your contracts
- Developing relationships with payers
- IT infrastructure is critical
- Staffing
- Everything and everyone matters!

BRIEF EVALUATION

>> Please Complete the Online Evaluation:

https://healthmanagement.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9zEbuA1AyGmE6IC



AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Session	Legal Track	Session	Financial Track
9 – 11 A.M. ET	Forming Community Partnerships to Participate in VBP Arrangements - Part 1	9 – 10:30 A.M. ET	Revenue Cycle Operational Excellence: A Foundation for Value-Based Payments
		9 – 10:30 A.M. ET	Evaluating Payment Models and Financial Modeling
1 – 3 P.M. ET	Forming Community Partnerships to Participate in VBP Arrangements - Part 2	1 – 3 P.M. ET	Clinical Documentation and CDPS+Rx Coding Guidelines for Value-Based Payment Optimization

Join us again from 1-3 pm ET!

<https://www.integratedcaredc.com/event/value-based-payment-virtual-learning-collaborative/>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Visit the **Medicaid Business Transformation DC web page** for more information and upcoming events:

www.integratedcaredc.com/medicaid-business-transformation-dc/

Don't miss this chance to elevate your practice and make a lasting difference in the lives of your patients. **Subscribe to our newsletter today** and embark on a journey towards delivering exceptional care through Integrated Care DC.

<https://www.integratedcaredc.com/newsletter/>

ADDITIONAL TOOLS & RESOURCES

- » AAFP. (2022, August 10). *AAFP Guiding Principles for Value-Based Payment*. American Academy of Family Physicians. <https://www.aafp.org/about/policies/all/value-basedpayment.html>
- » *Certificate of Need*. DC Health. (n.d.). <https://dchealth.dc.gov/service/certificate-need>
- » CMS. (2023, September 6). *CMS' Value-Based Programs*. U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality-initiatives-patient-assessment-instruments/value-based-programs/value-based-programs>
- » *HFMA Homepage*. (2023). Healthcare Financial Management Association. <https://www.hfma.org/>
- » Humana. (n.d.). <https://www.humana.com/provider/news/value-based-care/value-based-care-report/outcomes-utilization/outcomes-utilization-behavioral-health>
- » *MGMA homepage*. (n.d.). Medical Group Management Association. <https://www.mgma.com/>
- » *Value based care*. (2022, February 28). National Council for Mental Wellbeing. <https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/program/value-based-care/>

APPENDIX

KEY TERMS

- **Hierarchical condition categories (HCC):** Groupings of clinically similar diagnoses in each risk-adjustment model. Conditions are categorized by hierarchy and the highest severity takes precedence over other conditions in a hierarchy. Each HCC is assigned a relative factor that is used to produce risk scores for Medicare beneficiaries, based on the data submitted in the data collection period
- **Medicare Advantage (MA) plan:** Sometimes called “Part C” or “MA plans,” offered by private companies approved by Medicare. If a Medicare Advantage plan is selected by the enrollee, the plan will provide all of Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance) coverage. Medicare Advantage plans may offer extra coverage, such as vision, hearing, dental, and/or health and wellness programs. Most include Medicare prescription drug coverage (Part D)
- **Risk-adjustment factor (RAF):** Risk score assigned to each beneficiary based on his or her disease burden, as well as demographic factors
- **Sweeps:** Submission deadline for risk adjustment data that occurs three times annually: January, March, and September. Generally, claims continue to be accepted for two weeks after the deadline
- **Net Promotor Score (NPS):** A metric that measures customer satisfaction and loyalty. How likely they are to recommend. NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of detractor score (0-6) from the percentage of promoters score (9-10). Contract models will vary

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