

# Comprehensive Primary Care initiative

*Innovation Center  
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services*



# Primary Care

- Primary care is critical to achieving the three part aim of promoting health, improving care, and reducing overall system costs
- Current visit-based fee-for-service system may not provide resources for comprehensive primary care
- CMS is exploring new care delivery and payment models

# CMS Initiatives for Primary Care

- Multi-payer Advanced Primary Care Practice Initiative
- FQHC Advanced Primary Care Practice Demonstration
- Medicaid Health Home
- Comprehensive Primary Care Initiative
- Medicare and Medicaid enhanced payments to primary care physicians (Affordable Care Act)

# *Multi-payer Advanced Primary Care Practice Model (MAPCP)*

- Evaluate the effectiveness of doctors and other health professionals receiving an enhanced payment from Medicare, Medicaid, and private health plans.
- Medicare will participate in existing State multi-payer health reform initiatives that currently include participation from both Medicaid and private health plans.
- The demonstration program will pay a monthly care management fee for beneficiaries receiving primary care from APC practices
- Eight states selected to participate: Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Michigan and Minnesota
- By end of year 3, up to 1200 practices caring for ~900,000 beneficiaries

# *Federally Qualified Health Center Advanced Primary Care Demonstration*

- Partnership with HRSA
- Evaluate the impact of the advanced primary care practice model on the accessibility, quality, and cost of care provided to Medicare beneficiaries served by Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- FQHCs receive support for becoming recognized PCMH
- FQHC receives \$6 PBPM care management fee for each Medicare beneficiary enrolled at the FQHC
- Up to 500 FQHCs will participate, caring for an estimated 195,000 beneficiaries

# *Medicaid Health Home State Plan Option*

- Option open to all states
- Allows Medicaid beneficiary with at least two chronic conditions to designate a single provider as their “health home”
- Participating states will receive enhanced financial resources (a 90-10 match) from the federal government to support “health homes services”
- The Innovation Center will be assisting with learning, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

# *Comprehensive Primary Care initiative*

# Evidence Supporting Comprehensive Primary Care

- **Community Care of North Carolina**
  - Decreased preventable hospitalizations for asthma by 40 %
  - Lowered visits to the Emergency Room by 16%
- **Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound**
  - Reduced emergent and urgent care visits by 29%
  - Lowered hospital admissions by 6%
- **Geisinger Health Plan**
  - Reduced admission rates by 18%
  - Lowered hospital readmissions by 36% per year

# Evidence Supporting Comprehensive Primary Care: Employers

- Comprehensive Health Services
  - Business is providing workforce health care
  - Found increasing the use of primary care resulted in 17% reduction in costs for established patients in one year
- Wisconsin-based QuadMed
  - Operates five employee clinics on-site or nearby
  - The company's health costs/employee are approximately one quarter the cost of the rest of community
    - Increased quality indicators, including patient satisfaction
    - Lower rates of emergency department visits and hospital admissions

# Practice and Payment Redesign through the CPC initiative

Supportive Multipayer Environment

Enhanced, accountable payment

Continuous improvement driven by data

Optimal use of health IT

Comprehensive primary care functions:

- Risk-stratified care management
- Access and continuity
- Planned care for chronic conditions and preventive care
- Patient and caregiver engagement
- Coordination of care across the medical neighborhood

Comprehensive primary care

Aim:  
*Better health,  
Better care,  
Lower cost*

# Practice and Payment Redesign through the CPC initiative

- A major barrier to transformation in *practice* is transformation in *payment*
- Will test two models simultaneously:

## Practice Redesign

- Provision of core primary care functions
- Better use of data

## Payment Redesign

- PBPM care management fee
- Shared Savings opportunity

# Comprehensive Primary Care Functions: What is CMS trying to support?

1. Risk-stratified care management
2. Access and continuity
3. Planned care for chronic conditions and preventive care
4. Patient and caregiver engagement
5. Coordination of care across the medical neighborhood

# 1. Risk-stratified care management

- Participating practices will deliver intensive care management for the sickest patients with highest needs
- By engaging patients, providers can create a plan of care that uniquely fits each patient's individual circumstances and values
- Markers of Success:
  - Policies and procedures that describe routine risk assessment
  - Presence of appropriate care plans informed by the risk assessment

## 2. Access and continuity

- Patient care team must be accessible to patients 24/7
- Use patient data tools to provide real-time, personal health care information
- Provide care from the same provider or health team to build trusted relationships
- Markers of Success:
  - Continuity of visits with same provider
  - Availability of EHR when office is closed

# 3. Planned care for chronic conditions & preventive care

- Primary care practices will proactively assess patients to determine need
- Provide appropriate and timely preventive care
- Use disease registries to track and appropriately treat chronically ill patients
- Markers of Success:
  - Provision of Medicare's Annual Wellness Visit
  - Documentation of medication reconciliation

# 4. Patient & caregiver engagement

- Primary care practices will engage patients and their families in active participation in goal setting and decision making.
- Patients will be full partners in truly patient-centered care
- Markers of Success:
  - Policies and procedures designed to ensure that patient preferences are sought and incorporated into treatment decisions

# 5. Coordination of care across the medical neighborhood

- Primary care as first point of contact will take the lead in coordinating care
- Primary care team will work together with broader health team and the patient to make decisions
- Access to and meaningful use of electronic health records will be used to support these efforts
- Markers of Success:
  - Use of processes and documents for communicating key information during care transitions or upon referral to other providers

# Three Components of Medicare Payment in the CPC initiative

- Medicare fee-for-service remains in place
- Average \$20 PBPM fee (risk-adjusted) to support increased infrastructure to provide CPC for first 2 years
  - *Reduced to an average of \$15 PBPM in years 3 and 4*
- Opportunity for Shared Savings in years 2, 3, and 4
  - *Calculated at the market level*
  - *Practice share determined by size, acuity and quality metrics*

# Additional Support for Primary Care Practices

- Commitment to share data with practices on utilization and the cost of care for aligned beneficiaries
- Shared learning to help practices effectively share their experiences, track their progress and rapidly adopt new ways of achieving improvements in quality, efficiency and population health

# Collaboration with Payers and Purchasers

- Individual health plans, covering only their members, cannot provide enough resources to transform primary care delivery
  - *Requires investment across multiple payers*
- CMS is inviting public and private insurers to collaborate in purchasing high value primary care in communities they serve
  - *Will select 5-7 markets where majority of payers commit to investing in comprehensive primary care; ~75 practices per market*

# Participating Payers and Purchasers

- Commercial Insurers
- Medicare Advantage plans
- States
- Medicaid Managed Care plans
- State/federal high risk pools
- Self-insured businesses
- Administrators of self-insured group (TPA/ASO)

# CMS invites Payers and Purchasers to align support strategies in a community

- Interested payers may describe in the application how they would propose to align with CMS:
  - What they are already doing to support CPC functions through enhanced, non-visit based support
  - What they would be prepared to do to support CPC functions
  - Describe the geographic area in which they would be prepared to test this model with CMS
- Payers may propose comprehensive primary support in one or more markets, through one or more lines of business

# What is a “market”?

- Interested payers will describe the contiguous geographic area in which they would be prepared to test this model with CMS
- Use a combination of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and/or zip codes as descriptors
  - May span multiple MSAs and/or counties
- The final definition of a market will be based on the overlapping, contiguous geographic services areas of participating payers and will remain within one state

# States as Applicants

- May apply on behalf of state employees program or encourage Medicaid managed care plans to apply
- May apply and propose support from the Innovation Center for Medicaid fee-for-service beneficiaries utilizing or assigned to participating practices
  - Funding available for enhancements to primary care, such as newly initiated or enhanced PCCM services
  - States would need to 1) share data on cost and utilization; 2) collaborate with CMS in conversations with their states' Medicaid managed care organizations to encourage them to consider applying to participate in this initiative; and 3) commit to working with CMS in its evaluation of the initiative

# Evaluating Payer Applications

- Innovation Center will assess alignment of payer proposals:
  - Method of enhanced, non-visit-based support for comprehensive primary care functions
  - Opportunity for practices to qualify for shared savings
  - Attribution methodology for how a payer's members will be identified as being served by a participating practice
  - Sharing data on cost and utilization with participating practices
  - Willingness to align quality, practice improvement and patient experience measures

# Market Selection

- Market selection is combination of:
  - Scoring of individual payer proposals against eligibility criteria
  - Collective “market impact” of proposals
- Markets will be chosen based on where a preponderance of health care payers:
  - Apply, meet criteria, are selected, and agree to participate
- Goal is to have diverse geographic representation

# Market Discussions

- Once markets are selected, CMS will invite all willing and eligible payer applicants to participate in market-level discussions involving payers, providers, consumers to agree on:
  - A common approach to data sharing
  - Implementation milestones
  - Alignment on quality measures
- No discussion of payment or pricing.

# Result of Market Discussions

- Each payer will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CMS:
  - The content of the MOU will be the same for all payers in a market
  - Through the MOU, payers will commit to the common approach to data sharing, implementation milestones and quality metrics
  - The MOU will reference the payer's proposal to CMS of their support for comprehensive primary care

# Practice Selection

- Occurs after the 5-7 markets are selected
- The goal is to enroll ~75 practices per market
- We expect to attract high-performing practices
- CMS and participating payers will enroll primary care practices who agree to provide comprehensive primary care
- CMS will sign an agreement with practices
- Payers will sign separate agreements with practices

# Resources

All application materials and more information can be found on the website, <http://innovations.cms.gov/>

Letters of Intent are due November 15, 2011

Applications are due on January 17, 2012

# Questions?

For further questions, please email  
[CPCi@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:CPCi@cms.hhs.gov)