



# **Incentives for Quality Improvement: The Alternative Quality Contract (AQC)**

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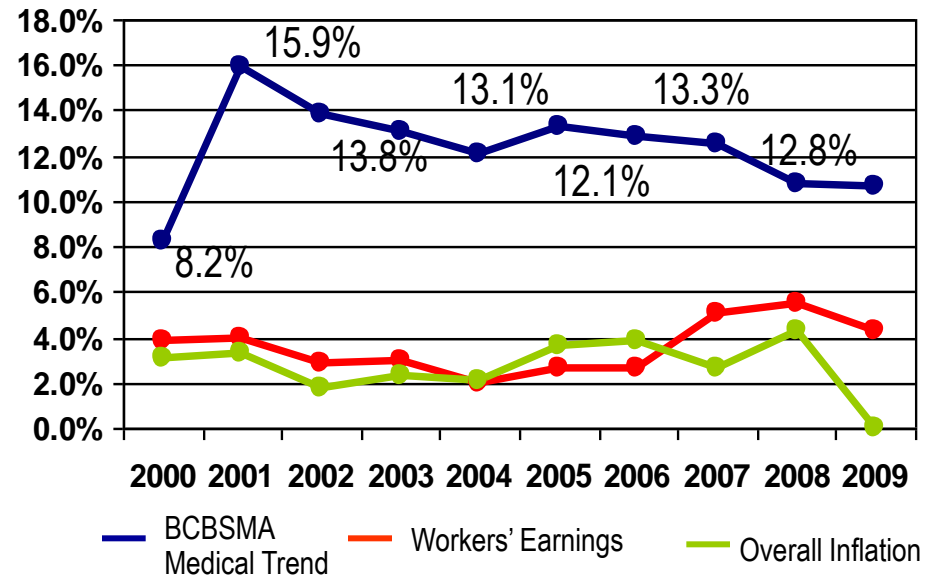
13 June 2011

# Twin Goals of Improving Quality & Outcomes While Significantly Slowing Spending Growth



In 2007, leaders at BCBSMA challenged the company to develop a new contract model that would improve quality and outcomes while significantly slowing the rate of growth in health care spending.

MA individual mandate (2006) caused a bright light to shine on the issue of unrelenting double-digit increases in health care spending growth.



Sources: BCBSMA, Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Key Components of the AQC Model



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## Unique contract model:

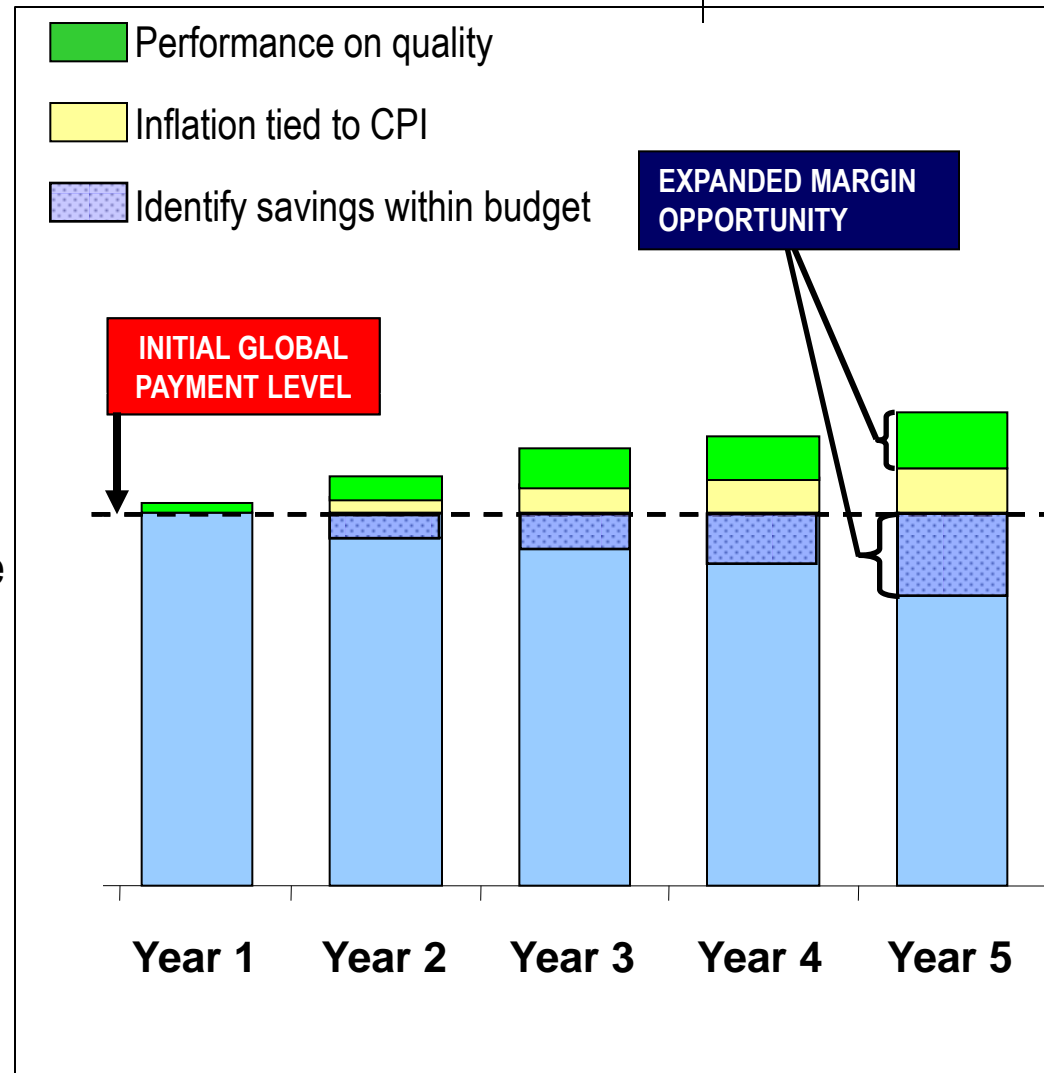
- Accountability for quality and resource use across full care continuum
- Long-term (5-years)

## Controls cost growth:

- Global payment
- Annual inflation tied to CPI
- Incentive to eliminate clinically wasteful care (“overuse”)

## Improved quality, safety & outcomes:

- Robust performance measure set creates accountability for quality, safety & outcomes across continuum
- Substantial financial incentives for high performance



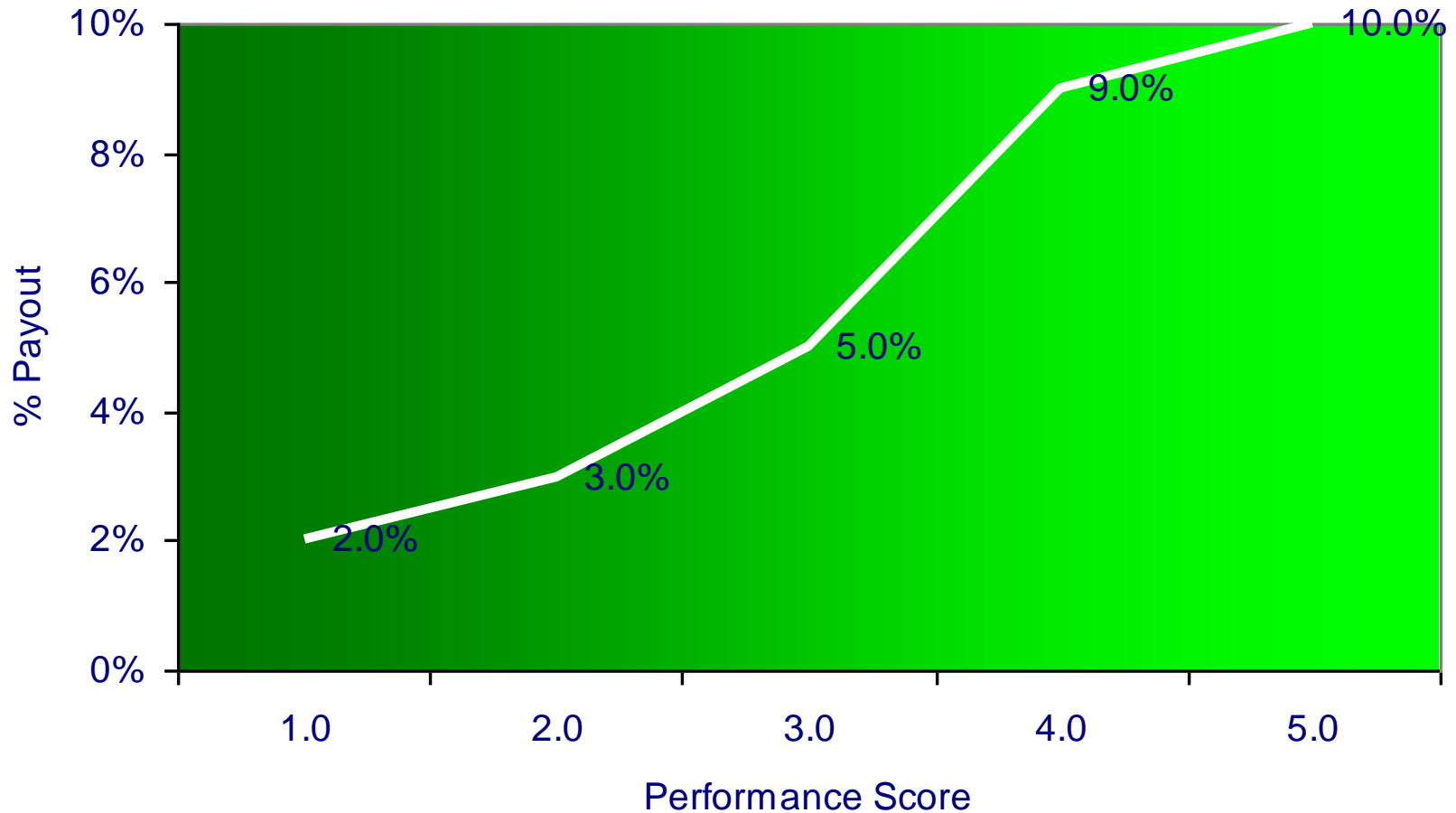
# AQC Measure Set for Performance Incentives



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	AMBULATORY	HOSPITAL
PROCESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventive screenings</li> <li>• Acute care management</li> <li>• Chronic care management                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depression</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Cardiovascular disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence-based care elements for:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heart attack (AMI)</li> <li>• Heart failure (CHF)</li> <li>• Pneumonia</li> <li>• Surgical infection prevention</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of chronic conditions                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Cardiovascular disease</li> <li>• Hypertension</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>***Triple weighted***</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-operative complications</li> <li>• Hospital-acquired infections</li> <li>• Obstetrical injury</li> <li>• Mortality (condition –specific)</li> </ul>
PATIENT EXPERIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access, Integration</li> <li>• Communication, Whole-person care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discharge quality, Staff responsiveness</li> <li>• Communication (MDs, RNs)</li> </ul>
DEVELOPMENTAL	Up to 3 measures on priority topics for which measures lacking	

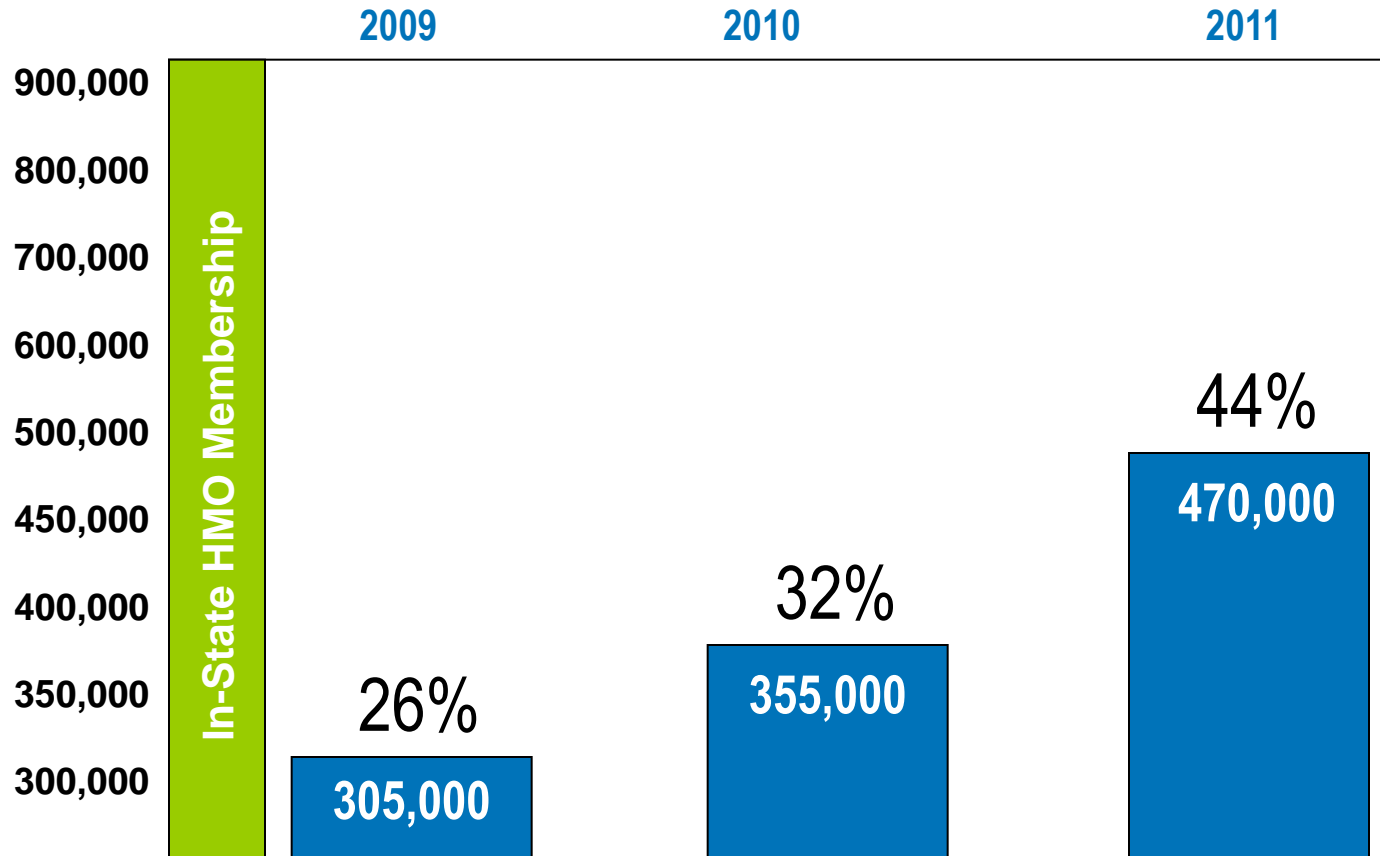
## Performance Payment Model



# Significant Growth, 2009-2011



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# First Year Results show the AQC is Improving Quality



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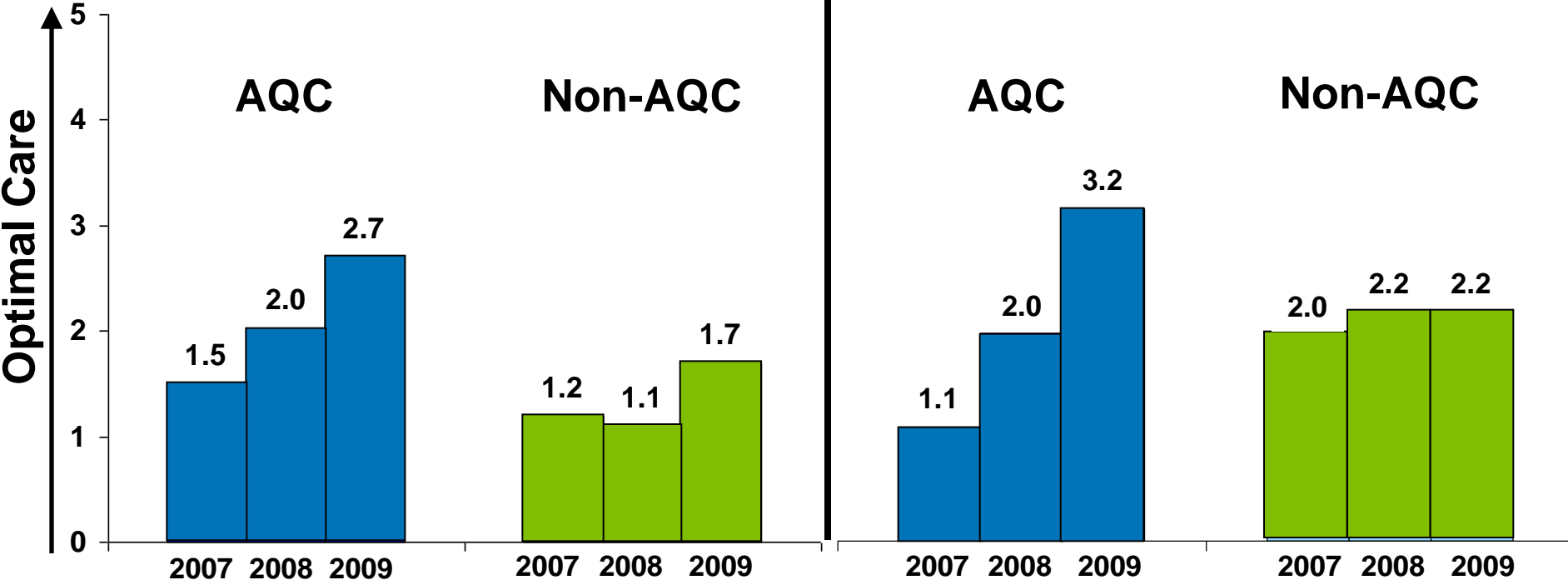
- Year-1 improvements in the quality were greater than any one-year change seen previously in our provider network
- Every AQC organization showed significant improvement on the clinical quality measures, including several dozen clinical process and outcomes measures
- For important preventative care measures, like cancer screenings and well-child visits, as well as for important measures of chronic disease care, *AQC groups' performance was three times that of non-AQC groups and more than double the AQC groups' own improvement rates before joining the AQC.*
- AQC groups exhibited exceptionally high performance for all clinical outcome measures with *more than half approaching or meeting the maximum performance target* on measures of diabetes and cardiovascular care
- There were no significant changes in AQC groups' performance on patient care experience measures overall.

# AQC Groups Surpass Network on Key Preventive and Chronic Care Measures



## Preventive Screenings

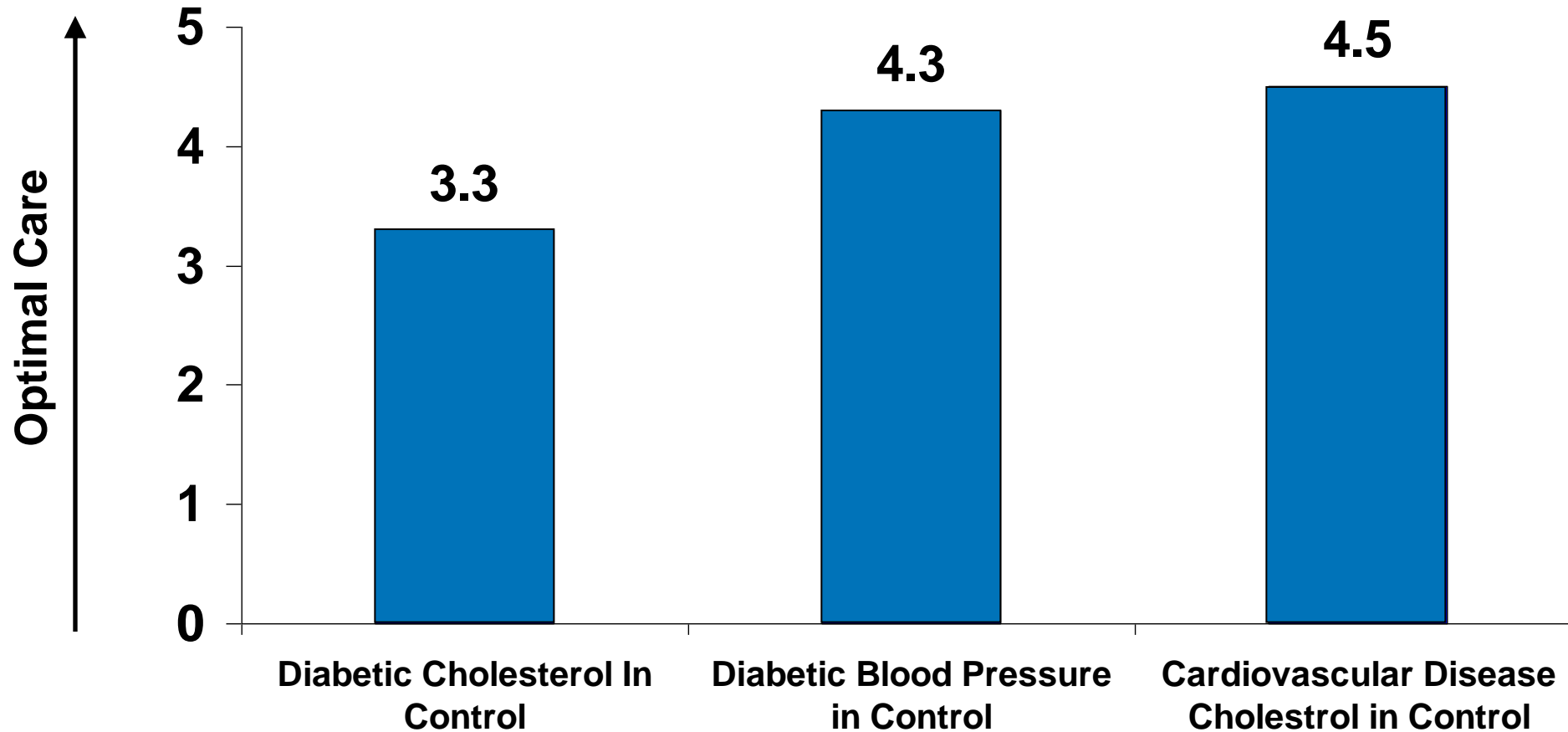
## Chronic Care Management



# AQC Groups Achieving Excellent Outcomes for Patients with Chronic Disease



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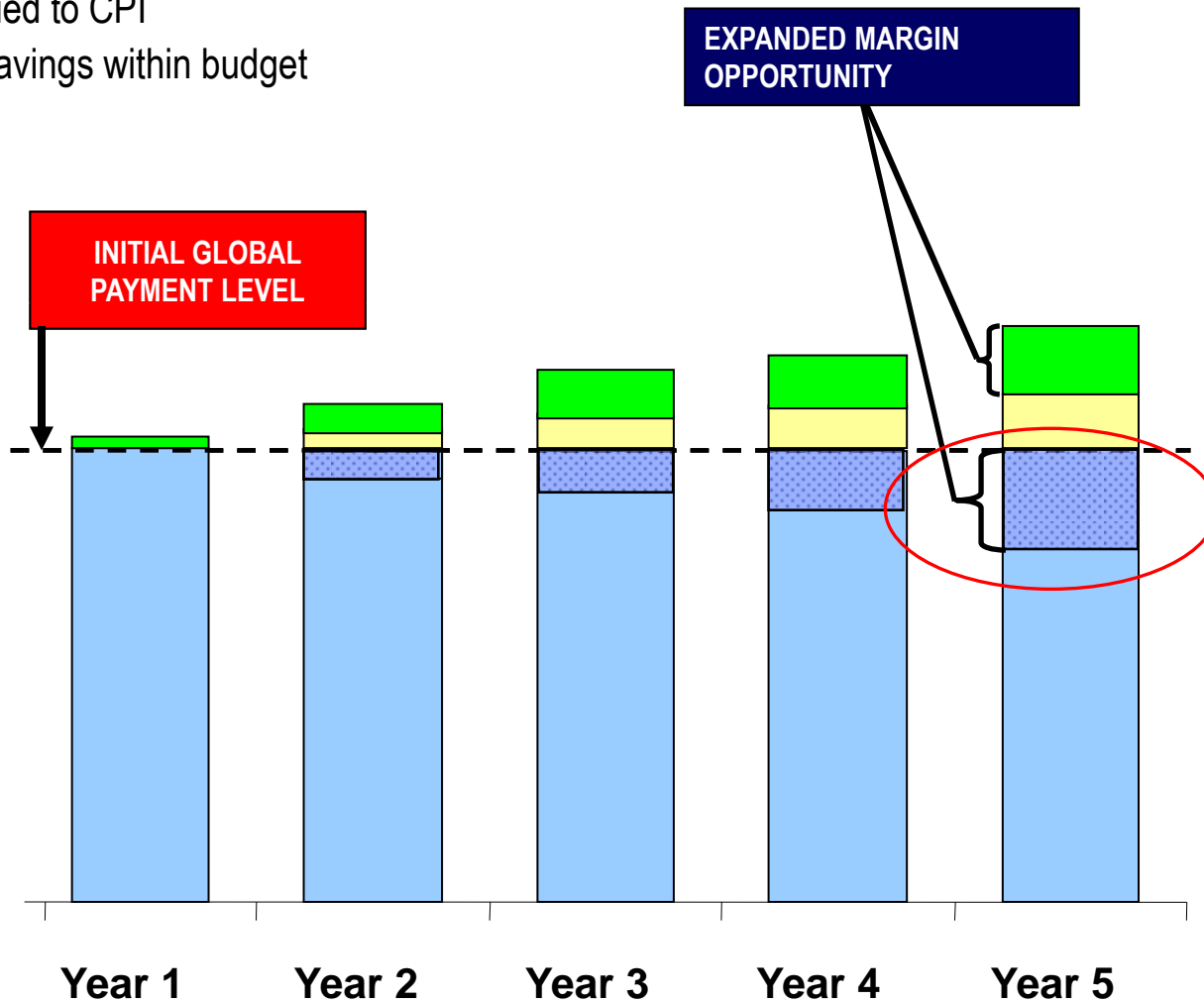
Results limited to AQC groups that received financial incentives for these measures in 2009.

# Key Components of the AQC Model



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- Performance on quality
- Inflation tied to CPI
- Identify savings within budget

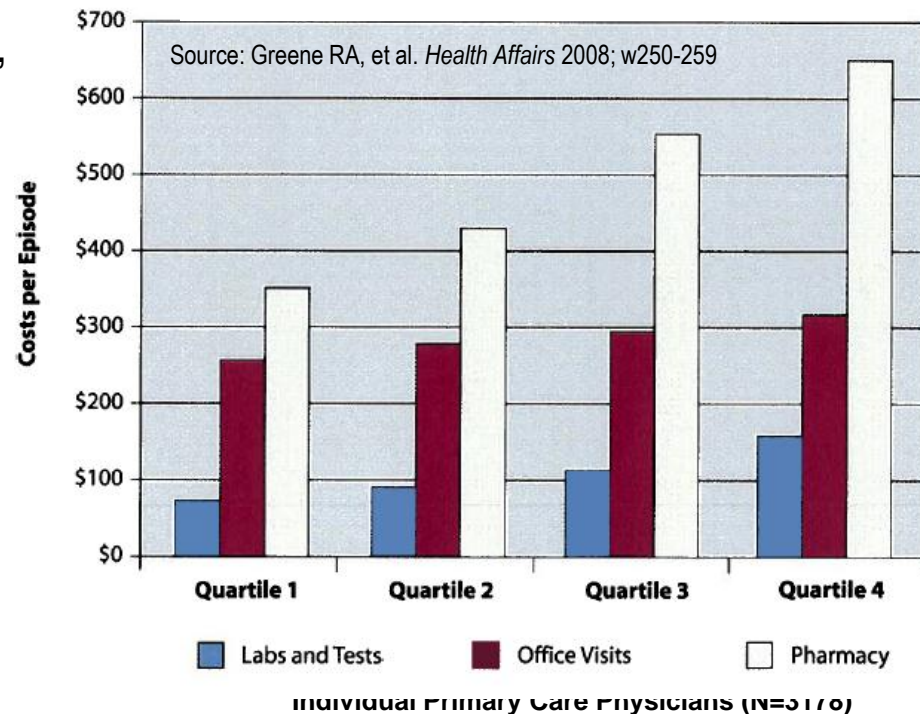


# Identifying & Addressing Clinically Wasteful Care



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- Since 1970s, Wennberg et al. have called attention to unexplained practice pattern variations using maps
- Dr. Howard Beckman developed an analytic approach that makes the information clinically meaningful and actionable
- Clinically-specific, specialty-specific approach to displaying practice pattern variations – engages physician leaders and front line in physicians in addressing clinical waste
  - Referral tendencies, use of procedures, use of diagnostics, use of therapeutics
- This is a slow but critical process
- Payment models that create accountability for resource use (e.g., global budget) gives clinicians, groups and hospitals a strong incentive to act on these data



# Benign Hypertension, With and Without Comorbidity

## Individual Primary Care Physicians

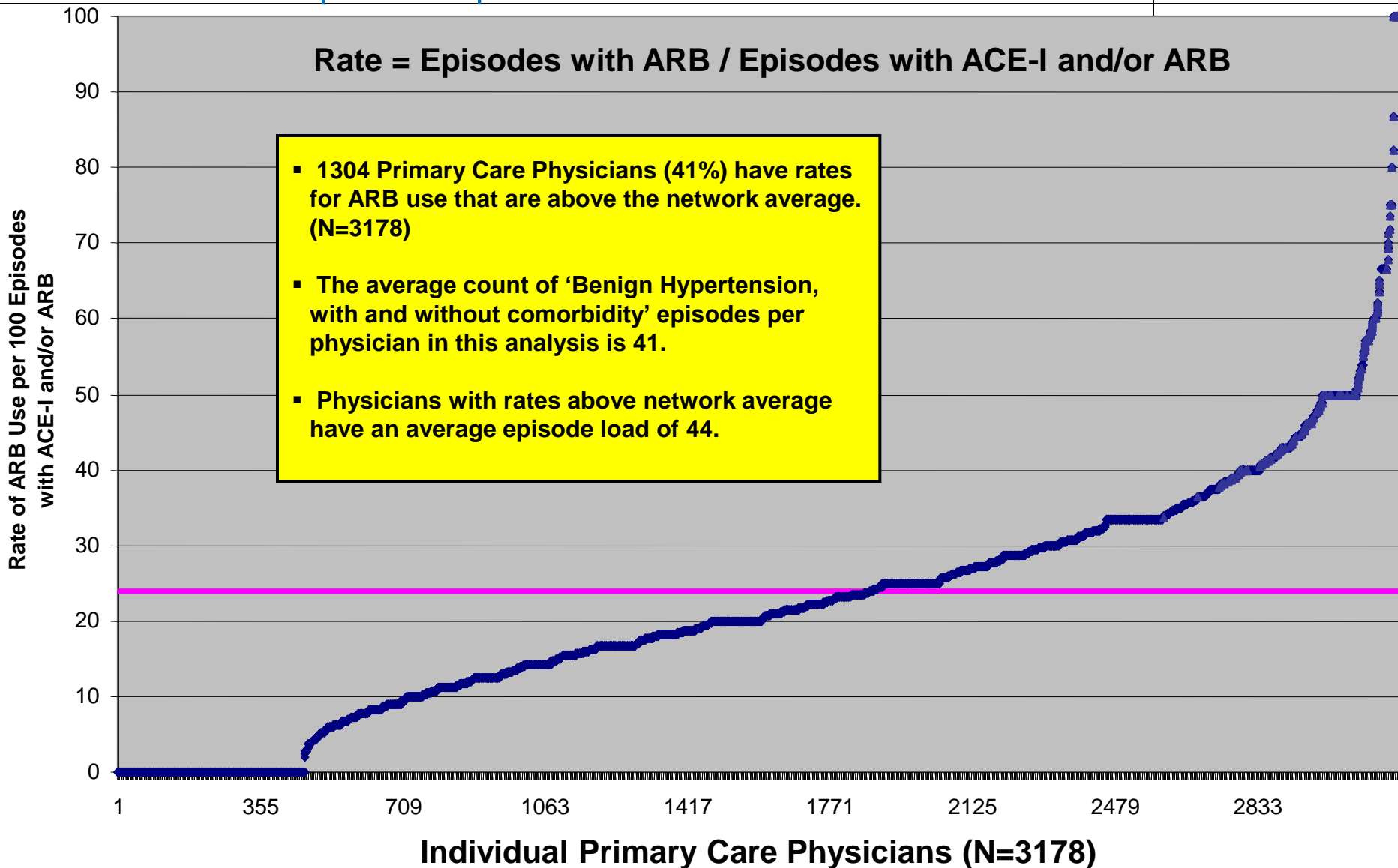
### Rate of ARB Use per 100 Episodes with ACE-I and/or ARB - 2007



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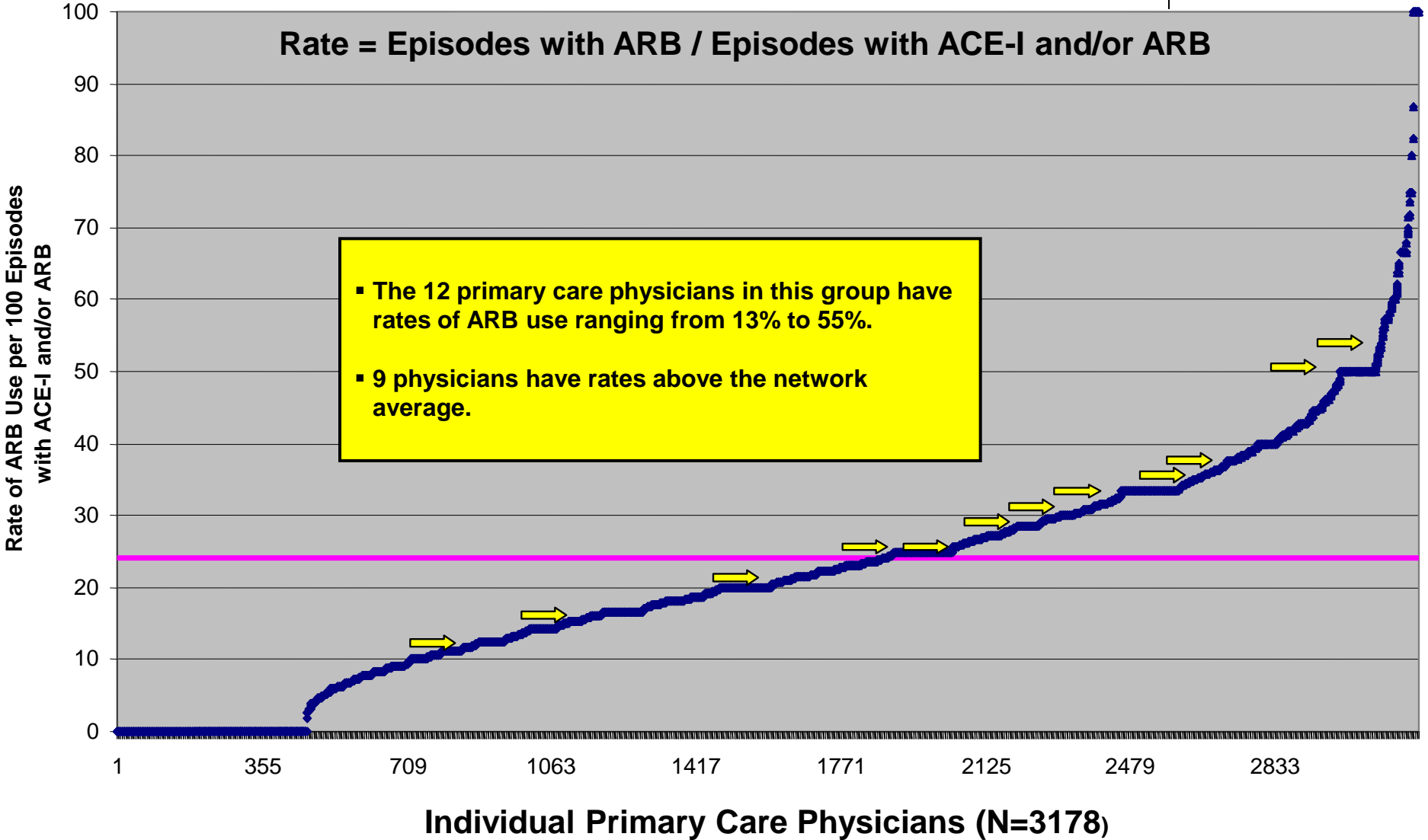
Rate = Episodes with ARB / Episodes with ACE-I and/or ARB

- 1304 Primary Care Physicians (41%) have rates for ARB use that are above the network average. (N=3178)
- The average count of 'Benign Hypertension, with and without comorbidity' episodes per physician in this analysis is 41.
- Physicians with rates above network average have an average episode load of 44.



# Benign Hypertension, With and Without Comorbidity Individual Primary Care Physicians Rate of ARB Use per 100 Episodes with ACE-I and/or ARB - 2007

**Rate = Episodes with ARB / Episodes with ACE-I and/or ARB**



# Select PPVA Topics Provided to AQC Groups



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Condition	Primary Drivers of Variation			
	Rx	Imaging	Specialty Referral	Procedure
Hyperlipidemia	X		X	
Benign Hypertension	X	X	X	
Inflammation of Esophagus			X	X
Joint Degeneration of Knee			X	X
Depression	X			
Migraine	X	X	X	
Inflammation of Skin	X		X	X
CAD, Ischemic Heart Disease (except CHF, w/o AMI)	X	X	X	X
Sinusitis (Acute & Chronic), Allergic Rhinitis	X		X	X
Arthritis	X		X	
Low Back Pain	X	X	X	X

## Avoidable Use of Hospital Resources

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Admissions

Non-Urgent Emergency Department Utilization

30 Day All-cause Readmissions

# First Year Financial Results



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BCBSMA is on track to reach our goal of reducing annual cost growth (trends) by 50% over 5 years

AQC brings stability to medical expense trend because it brings predictability; over 5 years, trend targets move toward CPI

All AQC groups produced budget surpluses that enable them to make infrastructure investments to further improve care

In year-1, AQC groups focused on site-of-service issues as a key driver of cost and opportunity to improve integration of care

Some AQC groups already have reduced avoidable use of hospital care:

- AQC groups reduced hospital readmissions, equal to \$1.8 million in avoided costs, while non-AQC groups experienced an increase in readmission rates.
- One AQC group reduced non-emergency ED visits by 22%, equal to \$300,000 in avoided ED costs.

- A payment model that establishes provider accountability for both medical spending and quality appears to be a powerful vehicle for realizing the goal of a high performance health care system with a sustainable rate of spending growth
- Rapid and substantial performance improvement appears to follow when:
  - Substantial financial incentives for improvement on well validated measures
  - Ongoing and timely data to inform improvement efforts
  - Organizational structure and leadership commitment to the goals
- Clinically-specific, specialty-specific approach to displaying practice pattern variations appears powerful to engaging physicians in addressing clinical waste
- We will continue to develop, expand and refine the AQC model, including
  - Implementation in PPO
  - Align member incentives through product design
- In 2011, we are working with providers who would like to be part of Medicare and/or Medicaid payment reform demonstrations under a similar accountability model

# For More Information



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Doctor and the Doll by Norman Rockwell

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