



# From Surviving to Thriving in the QPP World

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# Today's Objectives

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- Brief MACRA Overview
- Where are we going?: Advanced Alternative Payment Models (APMs)
- Where are we now? Merit Incentive-Based Payment System (MIPS)
- MIPS Categorical Scoring Summary
- Circumstantial Action Steps
  - Immediate Questions
  - Short Term Solutions
  - Long Term Strategy
- Real World Experience



# Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015

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- “MACRA” Out; “QPP: Quality Payment Program” In
- Passed 92-8 in Senate, 392-37 in the House
- 2 payment models referred to as the Quality Payment Program
  - Merit Incentive-Based Payment System (MIPS)
  - Advanced Alternative Payment Models (APMs)





# Where are we going? APMs

...and why are we in this handbasket

# 2017 APMs qualified as “Advanced”

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- Medicare Shared Savings Program (MSSP) Tracks 1+, 2 & 3
- Comprehensive Primary Care Plus (CPC+)
- Comprehensive End-stage Renal Disease Care Model
- Oncology Care Model
- Next Generation (NextGen) Model
- Vermont Medicare ACO All-payor model



# Advanced Alternative Payment Models (APMs)

Generic term for physicians receiving “greater than nominal” reimbursements via risk-bearing arrangements

- To Qualify:
- Must use Certified Electronic Health Record Technology (CEHRT)
  - Base payment for services on quality measures comparable to those in MIPS
  - Be listed on 1 of 3 APM ‘Eligible Providers’ publications from CMS during a performance year
  - Meet payment thresholds:

Metric	2019-2020	2021-2022	2022 and Later
% of Patients	25%	50%	75%
% of Payments	25%	50%	75%
Source	From a Medicare eligible APM	From any payer eligible APM, with at least 25% from a Medicare APM	



# What is the benefit of being in an APM?

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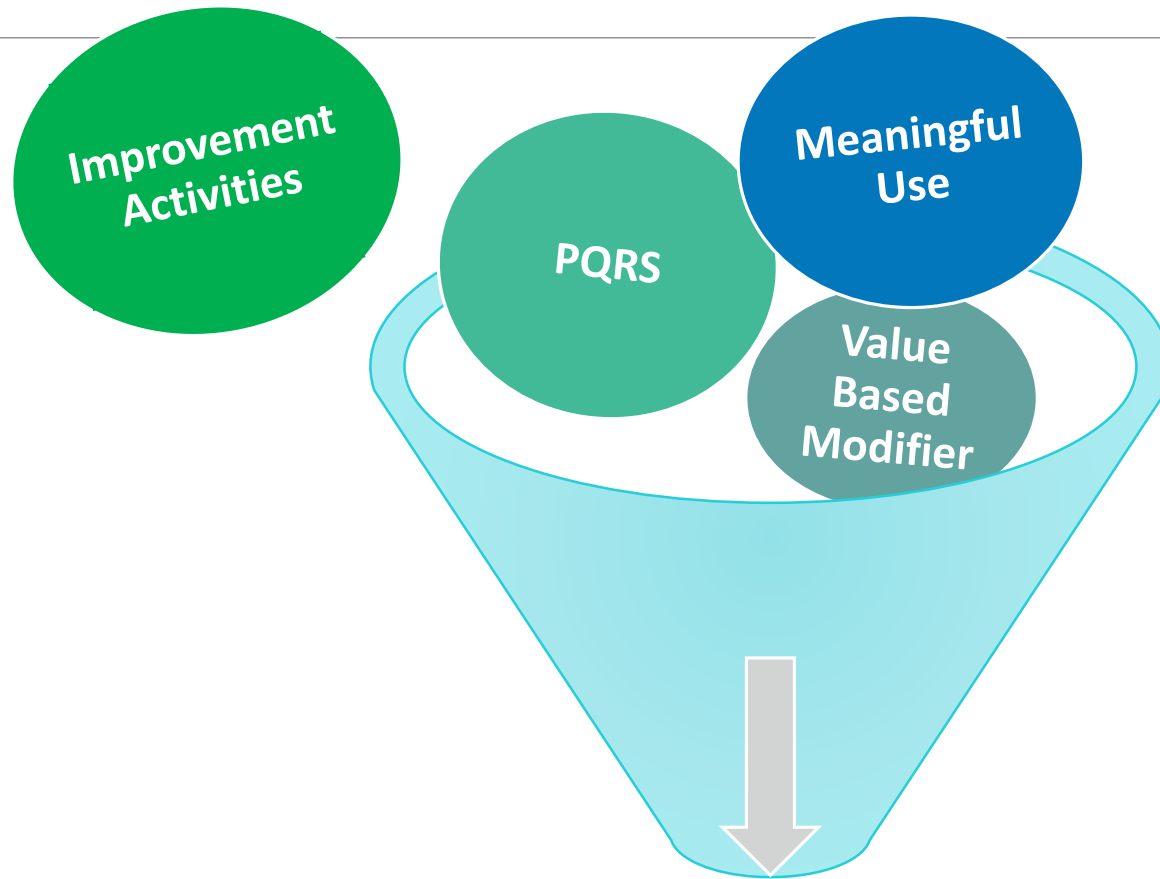
## Where are we now?: MIPS

“If confusion is the first step to knowledge, I must be a genius.”  
~ Larry Leissner



# Merit Incentive-Based Payment System

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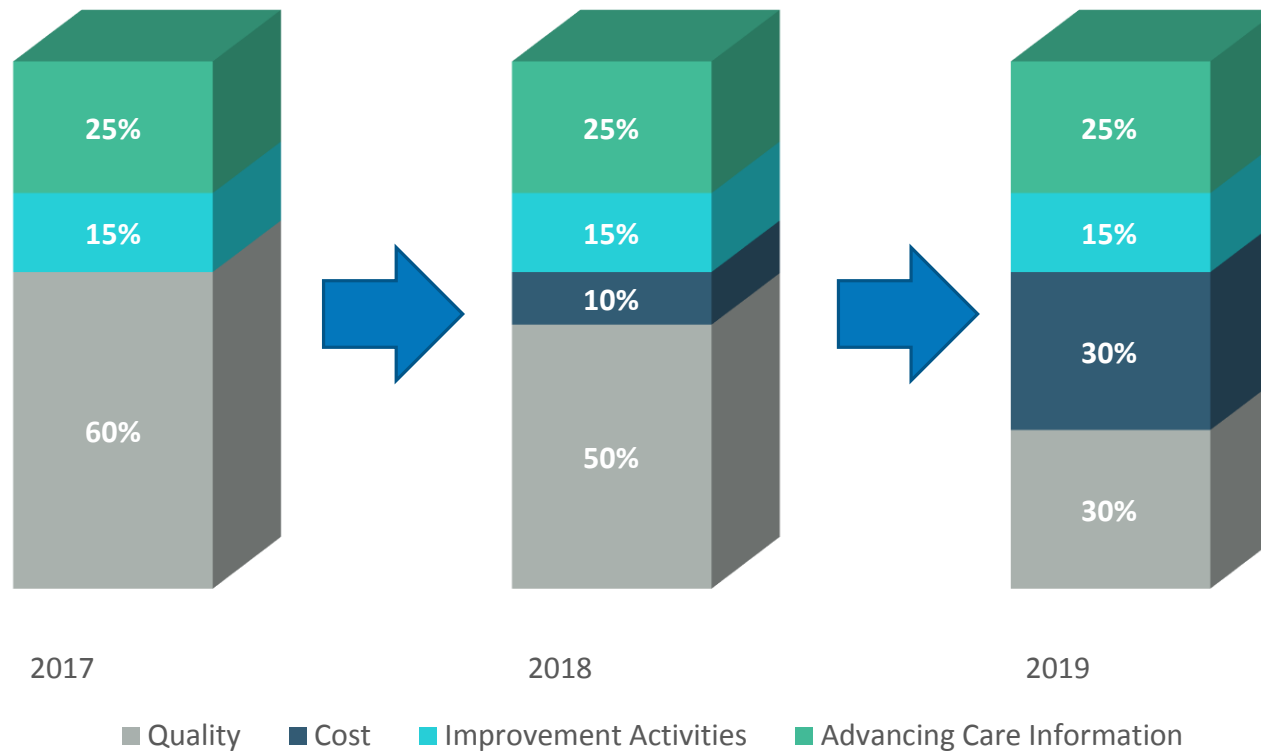


**0-100 Composite MIPS Score**



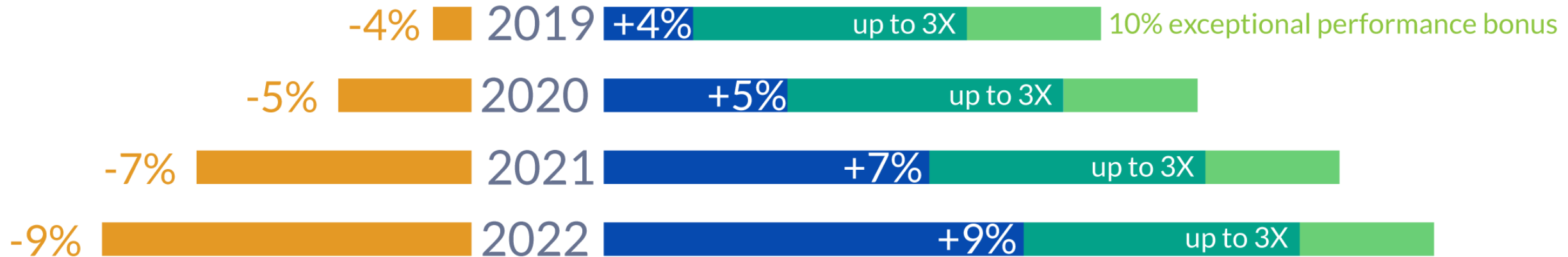
# MIPS Composite Scoring

Composite Scores



# Financial Impact Over Time

Minimum and Maximum Adjustment  
for full MIPS participation



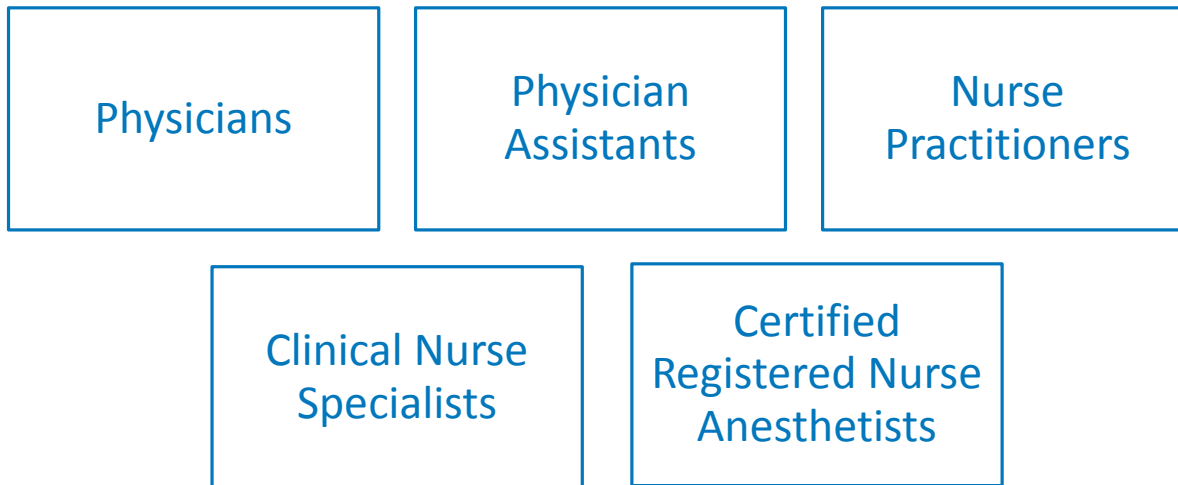
\*Potentially up to 3 times these rates plus up to a 10% exceptional performance bonus



# Wait, who is “We”?

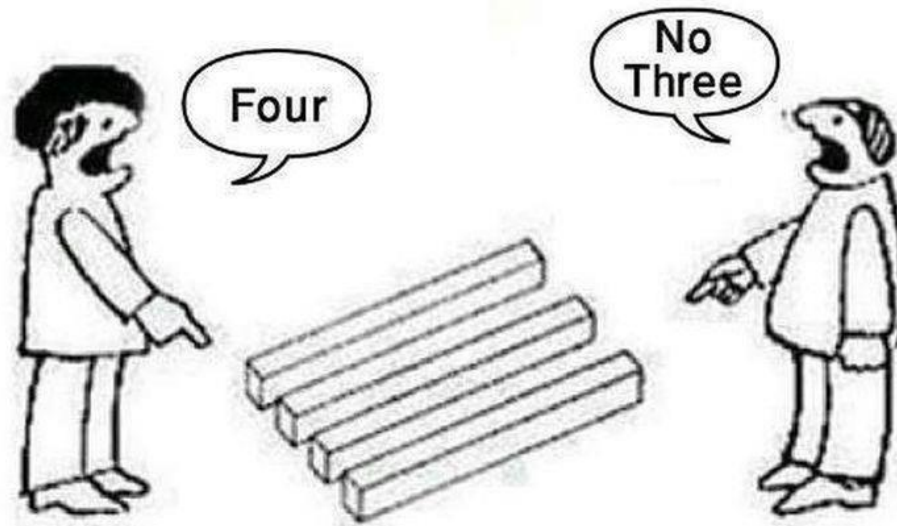
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- Medicare Part B clinicians **billing** more than \$30,000 a year **OR**
- Caring for more than 100 Medicare patients a year



## MIPS: Categorical Scoring

**It is really confusing!!!**



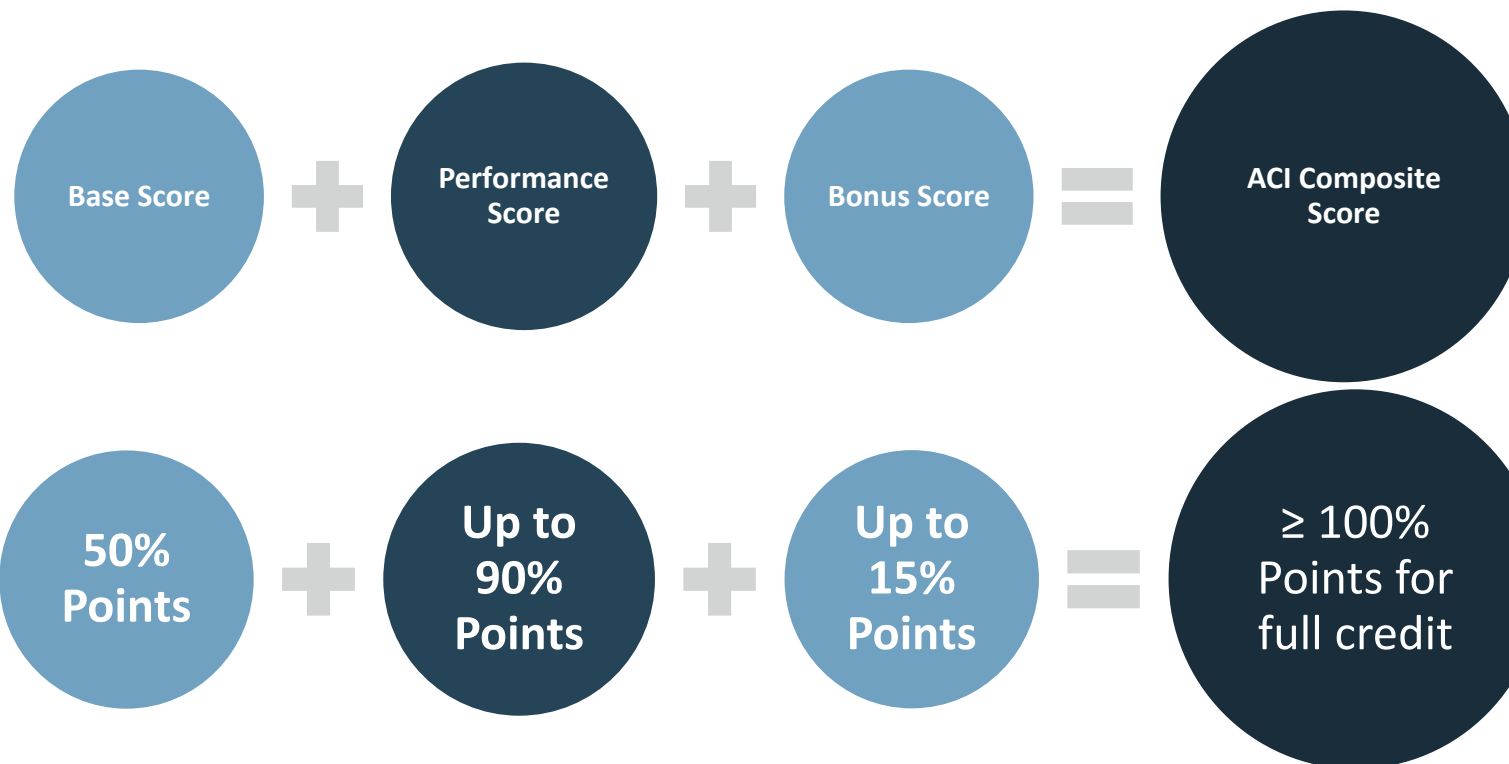
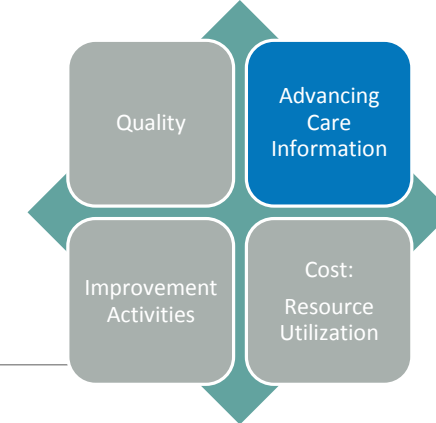
# Quality (60%)



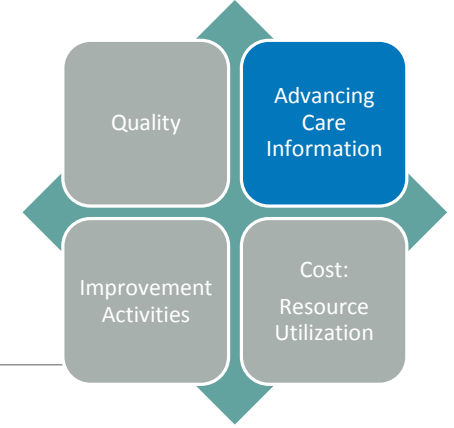
- 6 measures must be reported or a specialty measure set
  - 1 must be an outcome measure
  - At least 20 patients per measure
  - 90 day reporting window
  - 272 measures available
- Report on 50% of eligible patients in 2017, regardless of payer
- Bonus points available for:
  - Reporting via QCDR, EHR, or web-interface
  - Additional high priority or outcomes measure



# Advancing Care Information 25%



# ACI: Base Score

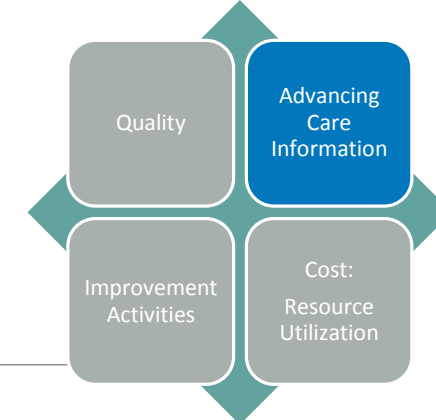


Objective	Measure
Protect Patient Health Information	Security Risk Analysis
Electronic Prescribing	E-Prescribing
Patient Electronic Access	Provide Patient Access
Health Information Exchange*	Send a Summary of Care*
Health Information Exchange*	Request/Accept Summary of Care*





# ACI: Performance Score

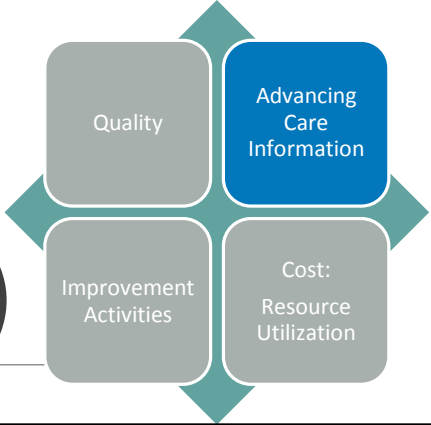


## ACI Performance Measures (2014 CEHRT)

Measure	Performance Score
Provide Patient Access	Up to 20%
Health Information Exchange	Up to 20%
View, Download, and Transmit	Up to 10%
Secure Messaging	Up to 10%
Medication Reconciliation	Up to 10%
Immunization Registry Reporting	0 or 10%

## ACI Performance Measures (2015 CEHRT)

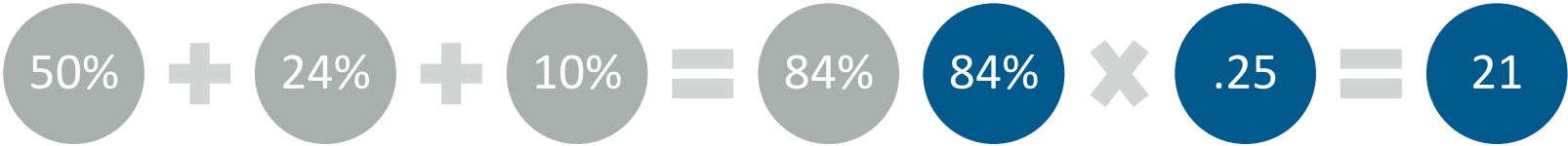
Measure	Performance Score
Provide Patient Access	Up to 10%
Patient-Specific Education	Up to 10%
View, Download, and Transmit	Up to 10%
Secure Messaging	Up to 10%
Patient-Generated Health Data	Up to 10%
Send a Summary of Care	Up to 10%
Request/Accept a Summary of Care	Up to 10%
Clinical Information Reconciliation	Up to 10%
Immunization Registry Reporting	0 or 10%



# ACI: Composite Score (2017 Transition Year)

Base Score		
Metric	Measure	Measure
Security Risk Analysis	Yes	Yes
E-Prescribing	30/250	30/250
Provide Patient Access	65/250	65/250
Health Information Exchange	0/250	1/250
<b>Base Score</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>50%</b>

Performance Score			
Metric	Measure	Performance Rate	Percentage Score
Medication Reconciliation	125/250	50%	5%
Secure Messaging	250/250	100%	10%
View, Download, Transmit	53/250	21%	3%
Patient Access	23/250	9%	2% (worth 20%)
Health Information Exchange	48/250	19%	4% (worth 20%)
<b>Total Performance</b>			<b>24%</b>
*Immunization Registry Reporting*			*10%*

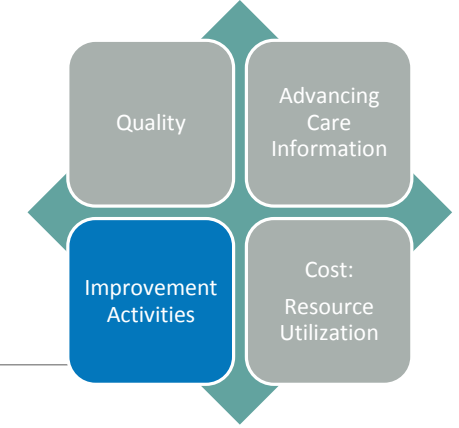


# Improvement Activities 15%



- Attestation for 90 days
- 40 Points = full credit
  - “Medium weight” activities = 10 points
  - “High weight” activities = 20 points
- Special scoring for:
  - Groups with <15 Eligible Clinicians
  - Non-patient facing clinicians
  - Rural or Healthcare Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)
- Full Credit for:
  - Patient-Centered Medical Home or comparable specialty practice
  - Advanced Payment Model
  - MSSP Track 1 ACO

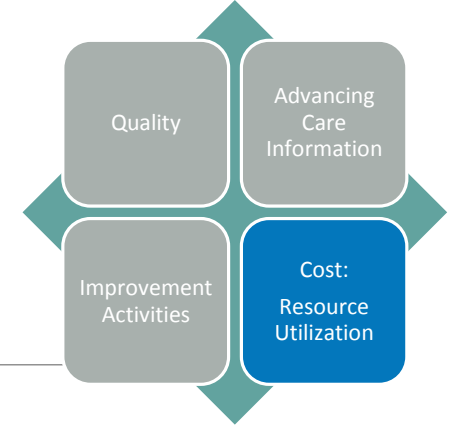




# Improvement Activities 15%

Expanded Practice Access	Population Health Management	Care Coordination
Beneficiary Engagement	Practice Safety and Assessment	Participation in APM
Achieving Health Equity	Integrating Behavioral and Mental Health	Emergency Preparedness and Response





# Cost 0%

- No reporting requirement; Purely scored on claims
- CMS will provide feedback on 2017 performance
  - Quality and Resource Use Report (QRUR)
- Part B only (for now)





# Circumstantial Action Steps

*“It is not the strongest or the most intelligent who will survive, but those who can best manage change.”*

*~ Charles Darwin*

# Submission Methods

	<b>Individual</b> 	<b>Group</b> 
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ QCDR</li> <li>➤ Qualified Registry</li> <li>➤ EHR</li> <li>➤ Claims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ QCDR</li> <li>➤ Qualified Registry</li> <li>➤ EHR</li> <li>➤ CMS Web Interface</li> <li>➤ CAHPS for MIPS Survey</li> </ul>
Advancing Care Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attestation</li> <li>➤ QCDR</li> <li>➤ Qualified Registry</li> <li>➤ EHR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attestation</li> <li>➤ QCDR</li> <li>➤ Qualified Registry</li> <li>➤ EHR CMS Web Interface (&gt;25 Eligible Clinicians only)</li> </ul>
Improvement Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Attestation</li> <li>➤ QCDR</li> <li>➤ Qualified Registry</li> <li>➤ EHR</li> </ul>	



# What can we decide by Friday?

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1. Are we Penalty-Avoiders or Incentive-Seekers?
  - 2017, 2018, and beyond...
2. Who is eligible?
3. How will we submit?
4. What is our EHR/registry capable of? When will our EHR upgrade to 2015 CEHRT?
5. Are we actively tracking and comparing our Quality- & ACI- metrics?
6. Who is responsible for which measures? Workflow?





# Short Term Solutions

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1. Educate your staff...Yes, your entire staff.
2. Crosswalk PQRS and Meaningful Use to MIPS
3. Allocate resources – Build a structure
4. Aim Statement
  - “**WHO** will achieve **WHAT** by **WHEN** by doing **WHAT?**”
5. Resources:
  - MGMA.com – Member Community “MIPS/APMS: Medicare Value-Based Payment Reform”
  - [WWW.QPP.CMS.GOV](http://WWW.QPP.CMS.GOV)
  - Transforming Clinical Practice Initiative
  - Quality Improvement Organizations



# Long Term Strategy

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1. This is not “just another phase”
2. Care coordination, chronic care management, and HIE **is** the future of healthcare
3. Collaborate
  - “Virtual Groups”
  - Partnerships
  - Clinically Integrate
  - Accountable Care Organization



# Remember...

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**SHIP**  
Strategic Healthcare Partners

# Real World Experience

# Common Approaches

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- Taking on MIPS alone
- Joining a group of other independent providers:
  - ✓ Independent Physician Association (IPA)
  - ✓ Clinically Integrated Network (CIN)
  - ✓ Physician Hospital Organization (PHO)
- Joining an ACO



# Case Study A: IPA / CIN

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## Original Goals of the IPA:

- 1) Unified approach with payers
  - 2) Enhanced resources to provide constant education and awareness of today's market news
  - 3) Dissemination of best practices
  - 4) Group purchase discounts
  - 5) Lab / Ancillary related purchases
- FFV Models and MACRA led to the IPA's Evolution....Forming a Clinically Integrated Network (CIN) entity.



# Case Study A: CIN Approach to MIPS

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- CIN created in 2015 to provide necessary infrastructure and legal means to coordinate care among independent physicians.
- Members began questioning how such efforts to support a CIN can also help support MIPS compliance and success.
- CIN performed necessary due diligence for MIPS success factors, gaps in current operations, and how MIPS compliance activities and CIN objectives can support one another.
- Research for grant funding that allowed the CIN to take necessary steps as a group, for education and infrastructure otherwise unaffordable and a strain on resources. Focus areas being population health tool, care coordination, and patient engagement.
- CIN requirements remaining include:
  - ✓ Legal counsel engagement
  - ✓ Clinical workgroups / initiatives
  - ✓ Physician engagement
  - ✓ Accountability mechanism



# Case Study B: PHO to MIPS

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- Rural health system looking to further collaborate with community physicians and other post acute-care entities. Result – PHO formation.
- Entity provided a safeguard and patient outmigration, strengthen position with carriers, and provided physician a larger voice. Furthermore, serves as same structure as CIN's.
- As MIPS came into play, some providers began acting on their own. Confusion, feeling of being overwhelmed, and a sense of lost purpose. Health system provided an anchor for community providers to rally around and tackle MIPS collectively.
- Advantages to the PHO include streamlining care coordination with shared resources, further data integration and analytics, and shared patient engagement resources.



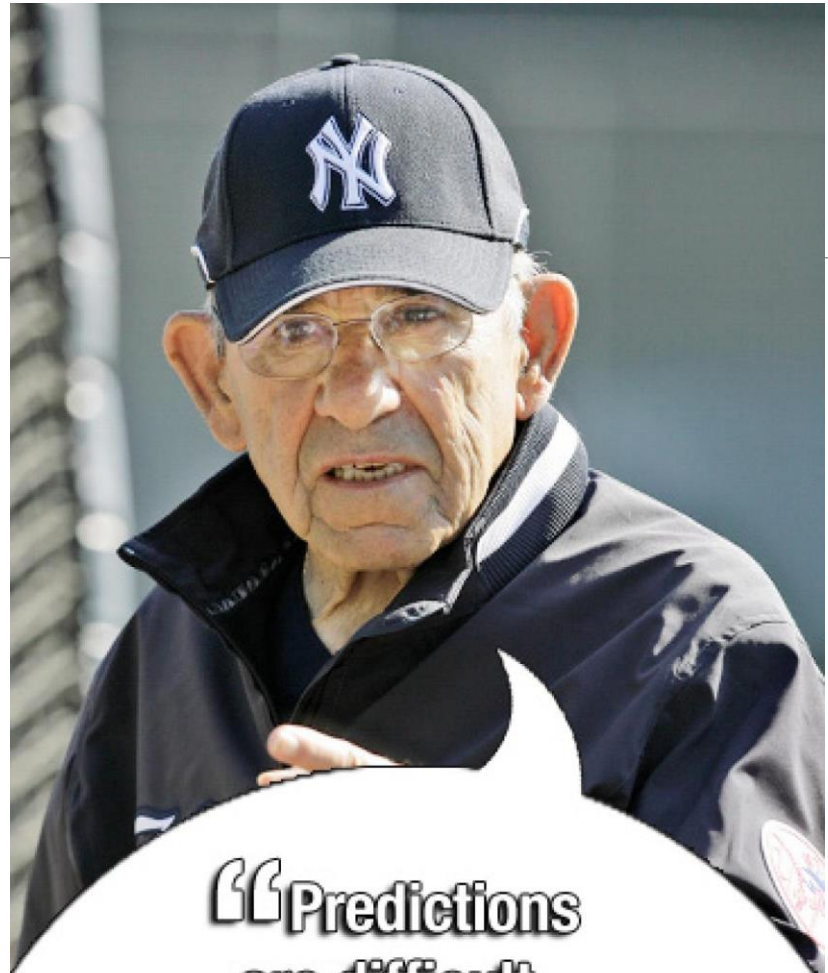


# MIPS: The Cascade Effect

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- Case study commonalities – Community providers collaborating with shared interest. MIPS is the core reason, more coordination and open discussions has been the result.
- Clinically Integrated Networks (CIN) a common theme and structure of such collaboration.
- Key success factors for MIPS and CIN deployment are very similar.
  - ✓ Understanding of reporting capabilities and needs
  - ✓ Physician engagement
  - ✓ Patient engagement
  - ✓ Operational and technology infrastructure
- And many are selecting CIN affiliation for flexibility and to remain genuinely independent.
- Technology and legal fees dominate budgets to deploy new entities.





**“Predictions  
are difficult,  
especially about the future.”**

