

Risk Calculations in Monthly Claims Analysis and Comparison

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Session Outline



- What is risk stratification and why is it important?
- What is HCC?
- What are the drawbacks of HCC?
- How can other risk scores help bridge this gap?
- Capturing the complexity of your patient panel
- Point-of-Care workflows
- Wrap Up and Questions



What Are Risk Scores?





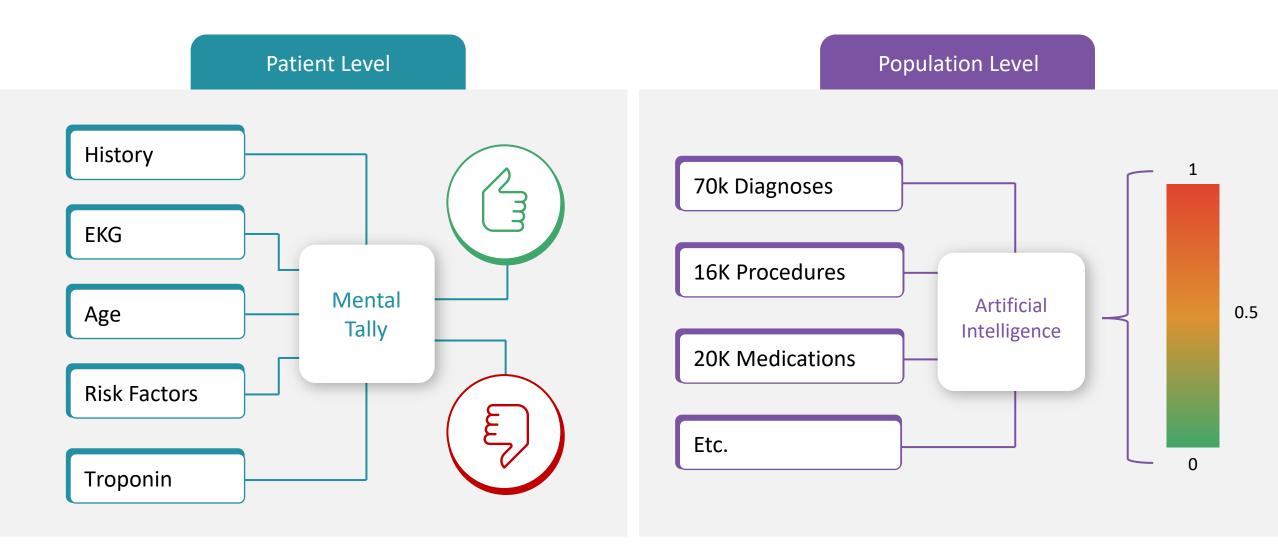
Why Do You Need Risk Stratification?

QUALITY CARE





Calculating Risk



Examples Of Risk Scores





HCC Basics



Risk score used by CMS to predict future costs for a patient



Diagnoses from year 1 used to calculate HCC score for year 2



Conditions need to be recoded annually



ACO benchmarks adjusted based on change in HCC score from benchmark year to performance year



Normalized so the national average for each enrollment type is 1.0



ACOs and Risk Adjustment



Shared Savings Program ACOs are groups of doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers who join together to provide high-quality care to Medicare beneficiaries to ensure patients receive the right care at the right time.



When an ACO succeeds both in delivering high-quality care and spending health care dollars more wisely, the ACO may be eligible to share in the savings it achieves for the Medicare program.



At the end of the performance year, an ACO's benchmark is adjusted based on the change in risk score from the final benchmark year to the current performance year.



Calculating HCC



Condition	RAF
Congestive Heart Failure	0.331
Chronic Kidney Disease (Stage 3)	0.069
Congestive Heart Failure + Renal Interaction	0.156
Major Depressive Disorder	0.309
72-Year-Old Male	0.395
Total	1.26

HCC Downsides



Annual recording makes it difficult to know a patient's risk at the moment

A patient's initial diagnosis will not count towards their risk score until the following year



Lag in CMS reporting

Most recent CMS rosters contain risk scores calculated using 2019 claims



Claims and demographics based only



Other Examples of Risk Scores







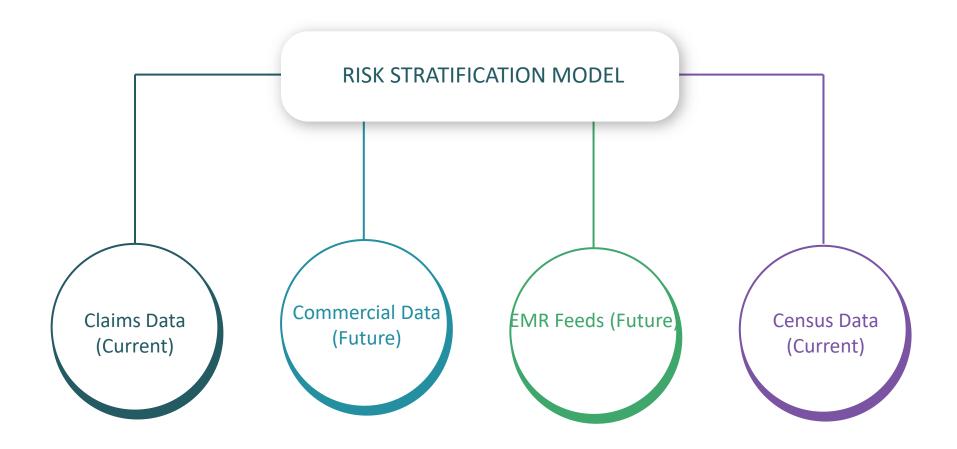






Caravan Risk Level

Data Sources



Importance of Different Risk Scores

CMS-HCC	Proprietary Risk Models
Used in end of year reconciliation	Can be built to serve your organization's needs
How CMS views your patient's disease burden	Can pull in any data source you choose
Optimize internal workflows and patient outreach	Can be leveraged to target patient outreach and programs
Optimize your organization's coding	Can accurately measure a patient's current disease burden

Caravan Health Provider Tools



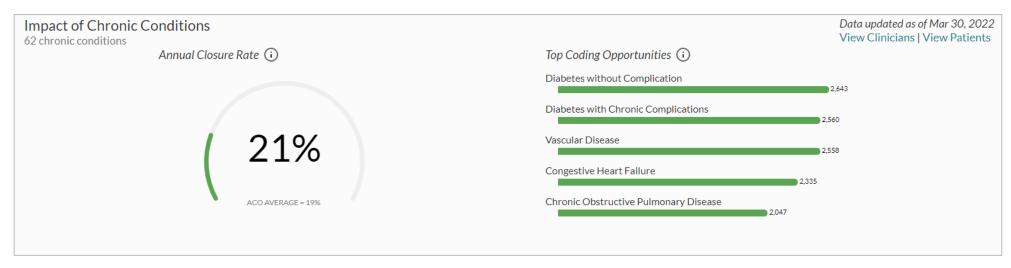


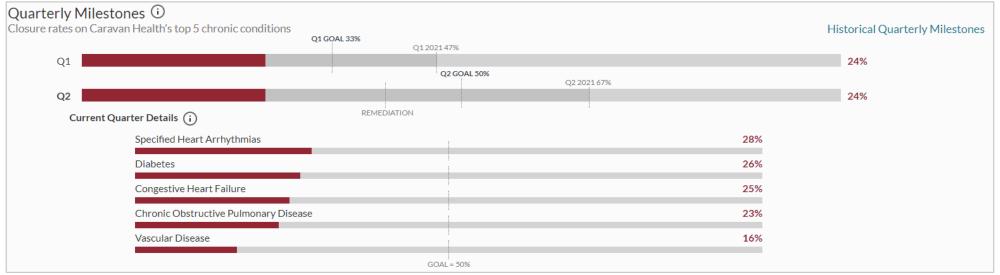
HCC Patient Facesheet

Lavalais,	Nela	Provider (Attributed) Agim Hupfer	
74y, Female Born: 2/13/1948 MBI: XXXXXX7829		Projected Risk: Mediu r	
CHRONIC COD	ING OPPORTUNITIES		
Open Gaps	Last year 1.821		
1.218	This year 0.363	1.581	
0.331	Congestive Heart Failure		
	I42.8 - Other cardiomyopathies	Paxton, Elena, 12/22/21	
	150.23 - Acute on chronic systolic (congestive) heart failure	Paxton, Elena, 12/22/21	
0.309	Major Depressive, Bipolar, and Paranoid Disorders		
	F33.0 - Major depressive disorder, recurrent, mild	Brosz, Marcelline, 01/31/21	
0.268	Specified Heart Arrhythmias		
	149.5 - Sick sinus syndrome	Molden, Suzanna, 08/29/20	
0.069	Chronic Kidney Disease, Moderate (Stage 3)		
	N18.32 - Chronic kidney disease, stage 3b	Sybilla, Lelia, 08/23/21	
DISEASE INTE	RACTIONS		
+0.156	Congestive Heart Failure + Renal Group		
+0.085	Congestive Heart Failure + Specified Heart Arrhythmias		
ACUTE CODIN	G OPPORTUNITIES		
0.435	Acute Renal Failure		
	N17.9 - Acute kidney failure, unspecified	Saller, Larry, 09/26/20	
0.282	Cardio-Respiratory Failure and Shock		
	R57.0 - Cardiogenic shock	Saller, Larry, 09/26/20	



HCC Dashboard





HCC Dashboard contd.

PRACTICE NAME	CLINICIAN	NPI	SPECIALTY	PATIENT COUNT	HCC CLOSURE GAPS ↓	OVERALL HCC CLOSURE RATE
TANO COUNTY HOSPITAL				2427	4449	22%
BUCCO REGIONAL HOSPIT.				1567	3241	19%
Brick Life Hospital				546	1016	23%
BAZO Internists				400	870	22%
WIERTZEMA Partners				433	763	20%

МВІ	NAME 1 ↑	DATE OF BIRTH 2 ↑	CLINICIAN	CLINICIAN NPI	CLINICIAN SPECIALTY	RAF SCORE (YTD)	TOTAL GAP WEIGHT	HCC CLOSURE GAPS	OVERALL HCC CLOSU
XXXXXX5356	AALDERS, Azariya	11/15/1969	DELORA LANGLIN	XXXXXX364	Family practice	0.293	0.607	3	0%
XXXXXX3347	AANERUD, STERN	10/20/1951	NANI BOTTARI	XXXXXX292	Internal medicine	0.37	2.395	6	0%
XXXXXX7426	AANERUD, Satine	01/19/1939	CHRYSA DILLS	XXXXXX754	Internal medicine	0.496	0.225	1	75%

Proprietary Risk Score Programs

Care Management

Higher risk patients would be contacted first with more frequent outreach attempts.

Disease Management Programs

Higher risk patients will more frequently assessed for and qualify for programs.

AWV/Annual Patient Visits

Higher risk patients will be prioritized for appointments.

Same Day/Post-Discharge Visits

Higher risk patients would be triaged first for same day and post-discharge appointments.

Quality Outreach

Higher risk patients will receive more frequent contacts and contacts through more outreach mediums (portal, phone, email, etc.).





Capturing the Complexity of Your Patient Panel





Documentation Guidelines



Paint a clear picture of the patient's condition.



Avoid "history of" which implies condition is no longer being treated.



Medicare's guidelines state, "Code all documented conditions which coexist at the time of the visit that require or affect patient care or treatment."



The treatment plan should link conditions to medications.



"Upcoding" is fraud: DO NOT code conditions that were previously treated, but no longer exist.



If Conditions Are Stable, Make it Clear

Instead of Documenting	Document this and use codes for these dx:
History of COPD	COPD controlled with Advair, no exacerbations in xx timeframe.
History of HTN	HTN well controlled on current regimen. Labs ordered due to diuretic use.
History of DM	DM with neuropathy controlled, continue current regimen, educated on proper foot care.
History of CHF	CHF well compensated on current regimen.

HCC Score Calculation

Poor Specificity and Coding	RAF	Better Specificity / Coding	RAF	Coder Query Workflow Completed	RAF
72-Year-old Male	0.395	72-Year-old Male	0.395	72-Year-old Male	0.395
Paroxysmal AFIB (I48.0)	0.286	Paroxysmal AFIB (I48.0)	0.286	Paroxysmal AFIB (I48.0)	0.286
Depression (F32.A)	No HCC	Major Depressive Disorder (F32.9)	No HCC	Major Depressive Disorder, recurrent (F33.9)	0.309
Neuropathy (G62.9)	No HCC	Neuropathy (G62.9)	No HCC	Type 2 DM w/ diabetic neuropathy (E11.40)	0.302
Diabetes (E11.9)	0.105	Diabetes (E11.9)	0.105		
Amputation L. 5 th toe (not coded)	0	Amputation L. 5 th toe (Z89.422)	0.519	Amputation L. 5 th toe (Z89.422)	0.519
Sleep Apnea (not coded) 0		Sleep Apnea (G47.30)	No HCC	Morbid obesity with alveolar hypoventilation (E66.2)	0.250
COPD (not coded)	0	COPD (J44.9)	0.335	COPD (J44.9)	0.335
Total RAF	0.786	Total RAF	1.640	Total RAF	2.396
Expected Total Cost of Care	\$10,825	Expected Total Cost of Care	\$27,874	Expected Total Cost of Care	\$40,810

Values are illustrative and not intended to match currently published rates





Point-of-Care Workflows





Focus Areas for HCC Workflows



Pre-Visit

Identifying HCCs for recapture

- Identify patients not seen in office (HCC VIP Cohort)
- Utilize Facesheet
- Pre-visit planning
- Clean-up Problem Lists



Point-of-Care

Accurate documentation and coding of all chronic HCCs



- Materials and tools for complete and accurate documentation and code capture
- Utilize Facesheet
- Utilize EMR tools (alerts/flags/short list)





Audits, coding, and queries

- Perform provider queries
- QA or monitoring process
- Audits
- Ongoing education





Top-of-License Team-Based Care

*Medical Professionals include:

Annual Wellness Visits

A medical professional* or a team of such medical professionals working under the *direct* supervision of a physician or non-physician practitioner.

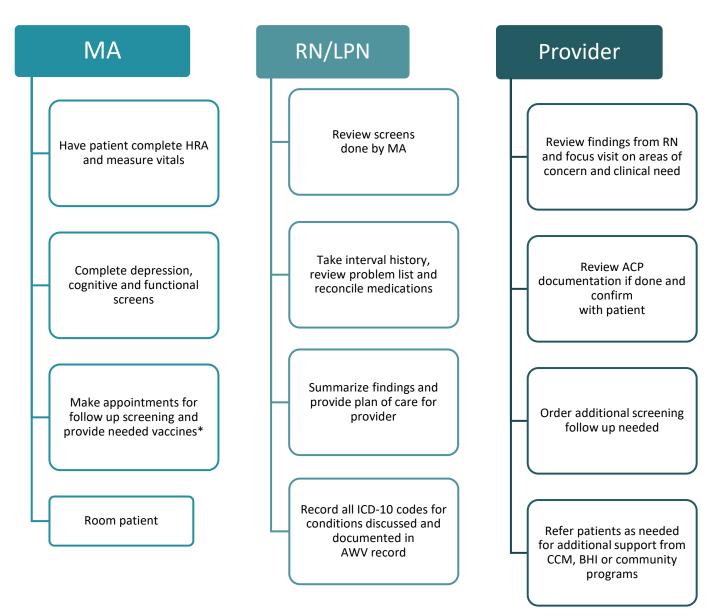


State laws may vary on scope of practice for a given license.



Suggested AWV Workflows

- Customize this workflow to fit with POD staffing
- *If standing orders are in place and scope of practice allows



Sample Team-Based Responsibilities



Front Office

- Print Patient Facesheets
- Obtain records from other providers, inpatient, ED, post-acute and other encounters
- Provide outreach to high-risk cohorts



Population Health Nurse

- · Review every chronic condition with patient
- Complete diagnosis reconciliation and update medical record
- Document stable chronic conditions and select specific ICD-10 codes in visit encounter; utilize "Never Miss Lists"
- Flag unstable chronic, acute, and previously unknown conditions for provider review



Billing Provider

- Review nurse documentation and ICD-10 code selection, verify in encounter note
- Review and document flagged conditions, select specific ICD-10 codes and utilize "Never Miss Lists" to capture complete documentation
- · Sign, date, and time all documentation
- Respond to queries as needed



Coder

- Select primary and secondary ICD-10 codes with greatest specificity
- Use Patient Facesheet / EHR tools to prioritize code selection
- Query providers when documentation is unclear or insufficient for supporting optimal coding
- Perform audits to ensure HCC capture is accurate and complete
- Participate in team meetings, process standardization, clinician education and resources ("Never Miss Lists")

Provider queries as needed



Wrap Up and Questions



Importance of risk scoring



Difference between HCC and other risk scores



Taking the data and operationalizing it

QUESTIONS?





Thank You

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