

Trends in Managed Care Contracting

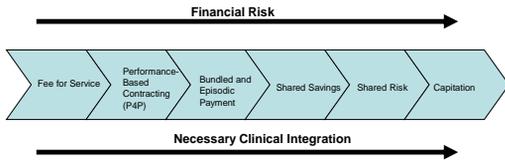
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The Network Value Principle Why enter into contracts?

- Trade discounts for volume to build preferred partners – ‘steerage’
- Networks became broad so carrots turned into sticks
- Fee-for-service payment creates adverse incentives, unit pricing is opaque and total cost of care measurement is elusive



The Move Away from Fee for Service The Journey to Risk



Everybody wants more and better data.

- Data sharing between payers and providers creates a more complete picture
 - Risk profile of patients
 - Outstanding gaps in care
 - Social determinants of health
- Collaboration creates better outcomes
- Opportunity to reduce administrative burdens

Unit cost increases will moderate.

- Utilization is important but does not account for the majority of inflation
- Cost shifting onto a smaller base cannot be sustained
- Trend increasingly must be earned
- Unit cost increases are baked into total cost of care calculations

Site of service will matter as much as the rate.

- Payers are pushing for lower cost settings
 - Imaging
 - Outpatient Surgery
 - Infusion
- Controlled movement now or lost opportunity later
- Some health care services might not be worth keeping in-house



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The move to transparency is waning.

- Fatigue among consumers trying to get actionable data
- Provider systems discourage fragmented care
- Out of pocket maximums still incent you to care until you don't anymore
- Health care events are unforeseen and for most people, non-repeating



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Contracted pricing regarding network composition will keep everyone honest.

- Narrow networks trade discounts for steerage
 - ACOs are the new HMOs
 - Benefits define steerage
- Tiered networks steer to (or away from) providers due to higher price or lower quality
- Administrative burden reduction has economic value



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Long term deals will be harder to get.

- Arguments over trend are ongoing
- The future is uncertain
- Upside risk and downside risk are not even close to the same thing
- Do not take responsibility for things you cannot control

Projecting reimbursement will become even more challenging.

- Total cost of care value contracts will continue to grow
• Reconciliations over multiple years may become the norm
• Everybody follows CMS and the federal government is hard to follow
• Large systems will look for reimbursement diversity

Horizontal lines for notes

The Imperative is to Lower Costs

- End of life care is a large cost driver and Medicare and Medicaid shortfalls promote cost shifting
• Unit costs must keep track with general inflation
• Providers must do less with less
• Healthcare needs a strong dose of market reality
- The strong players must be allowed to win
- Only competition lowers costs
- Inefficiencies need to be driven out
- Consumers should get a better product

Horizontal lines for notes

Managed Care Must Play A Strong Role

- Liaison between the Patient, Payer and the Provider - and between Finance and Clinical Operations
• Should be an advocate for the consumer
• Forward-looking to see where the market is going



Horizontal lines for notes