

Getting Administrative Buy-In Using Data

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August 12, 2020

Goals of session

- How to collect and interpret data on
 - your adult SCD patients' health services utilization.
 - the impact of your patients' utilization patterns upon institutional finances.
- Strategies to engage your institution in supporting your program.

YNHH's Story



- Yale University School of Medicine
- 1,541-bed Academic Medical Center in urban New Haven, CT
- Flagship for 5-hospital health system.

2010: Clinical Point of View

Chaos on the Floors

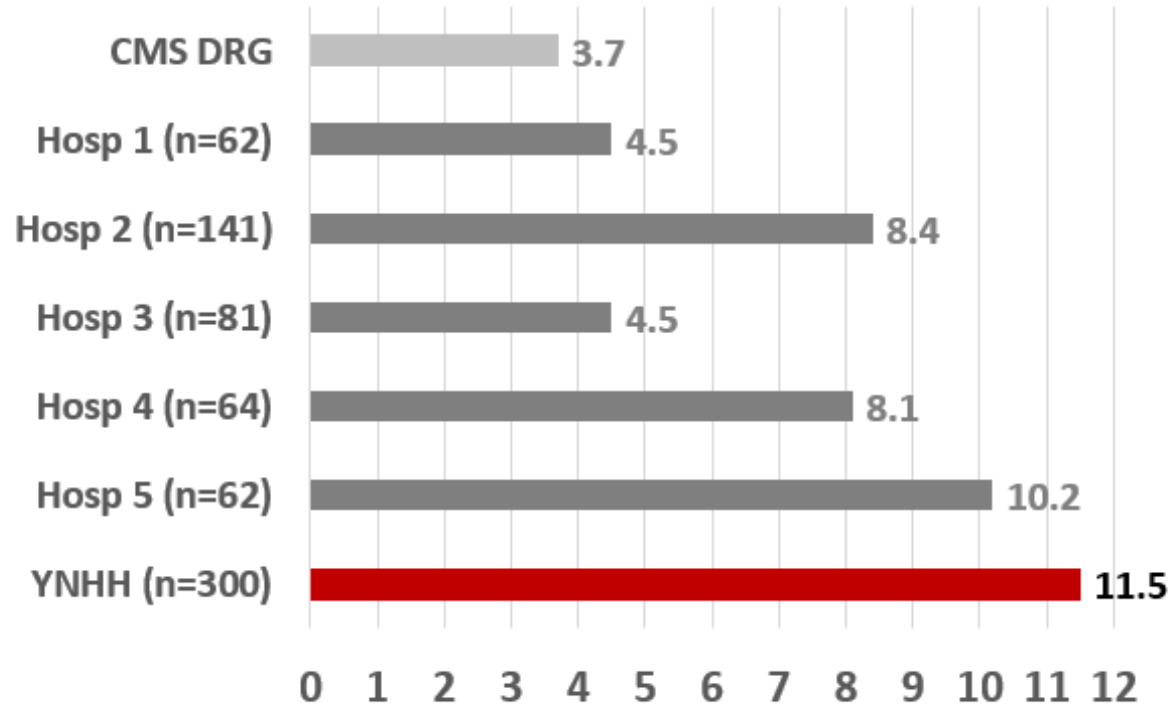
- Inconsistent MD attitudes/approaches towards pain management
- IV morphine/Dilaudid by push, scheduled and PRN
- Frequent, prolonged hospital stays

and in the Clinic

- Infrequent arrived clinic visits

Finance Point of View

Inpatient ALOS Benchmarks for Adults with SCD - 2010



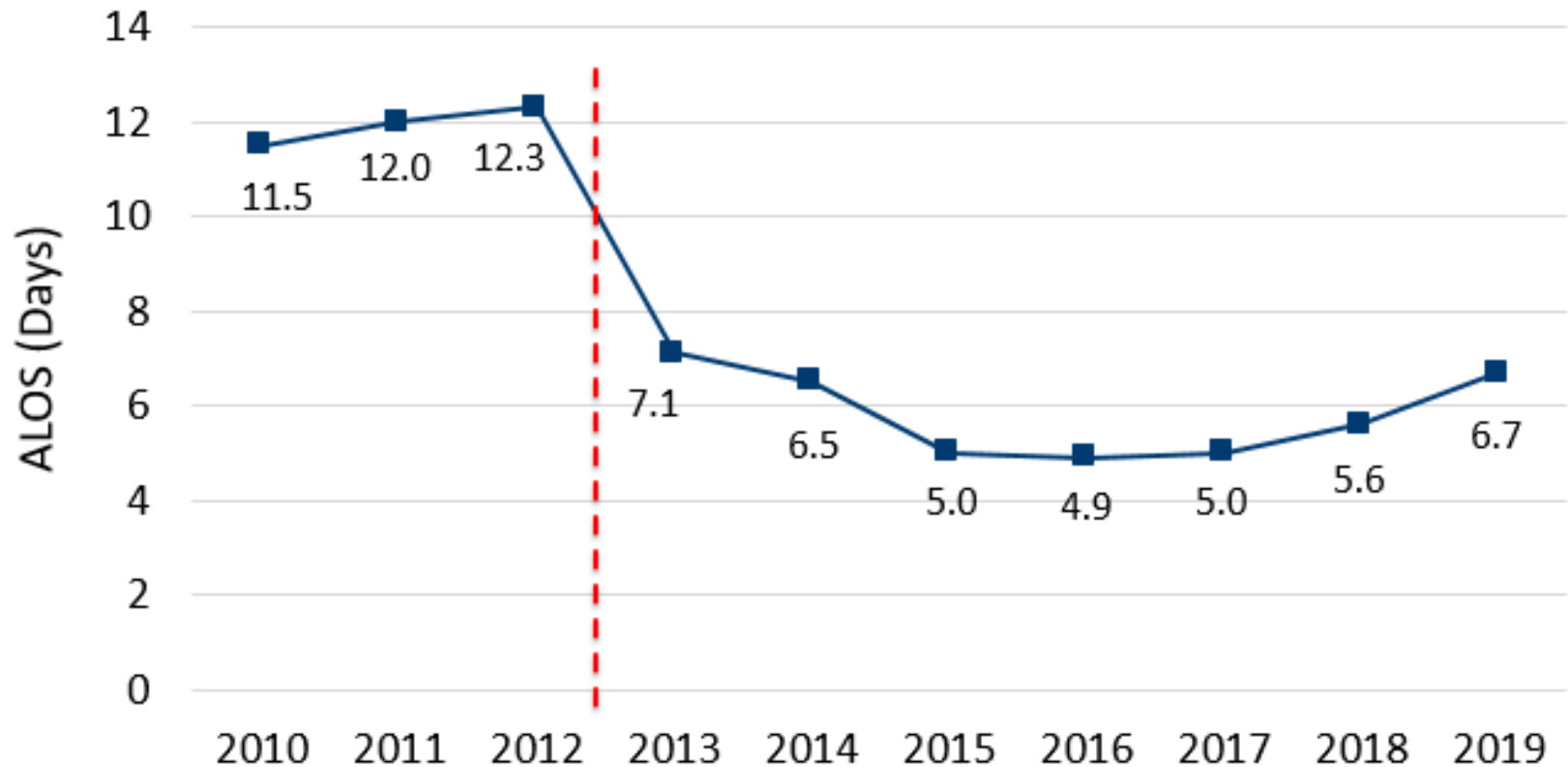
Connecticut Hospitals with > 60 adult inpatient discharges in FY 2010

Data Source: Connecticut Hospital Association CHIMEData

Adult SCD Program Business Plan

- **Invest**
 - Medical Director
 - Inpatient and Outpatient APRNs
 - Inpatient Social Worker to augment existing Outpatient Social Worker
 - Psychiatrist embedded in clinic; inpatient Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT)
- **Goal: reduce inpatient ALOS from 11.5 to 7.5**
 - Reduce Direct Costs
 - Increase Contribution Margin
 - Increase Operating Margin

Program Outcomes – Finance View: Inpatient ALOS Reduction



Clinically Relevant Data

- **Patients**
- **Utilization**
 - ED
 - Hospital
 - Clinic
 - Infusion Center

Population Definition for Data Capture

- Principal Diagnosis of SCD vs. Principal *or* Secondary Diagnosis of SCD?
- Age: Adult? Pedi?
 - Adult: Age 18+? Age 21+?
- Sites of Service
 - Selected Campus/ Department?
 - Inpatient: Selected Nursing Unit(s)?
 - Outpatient: ED, Observation, Clinic, Other
- Other Considerations
 - Validate SCD diagnosis through additional criteria? *

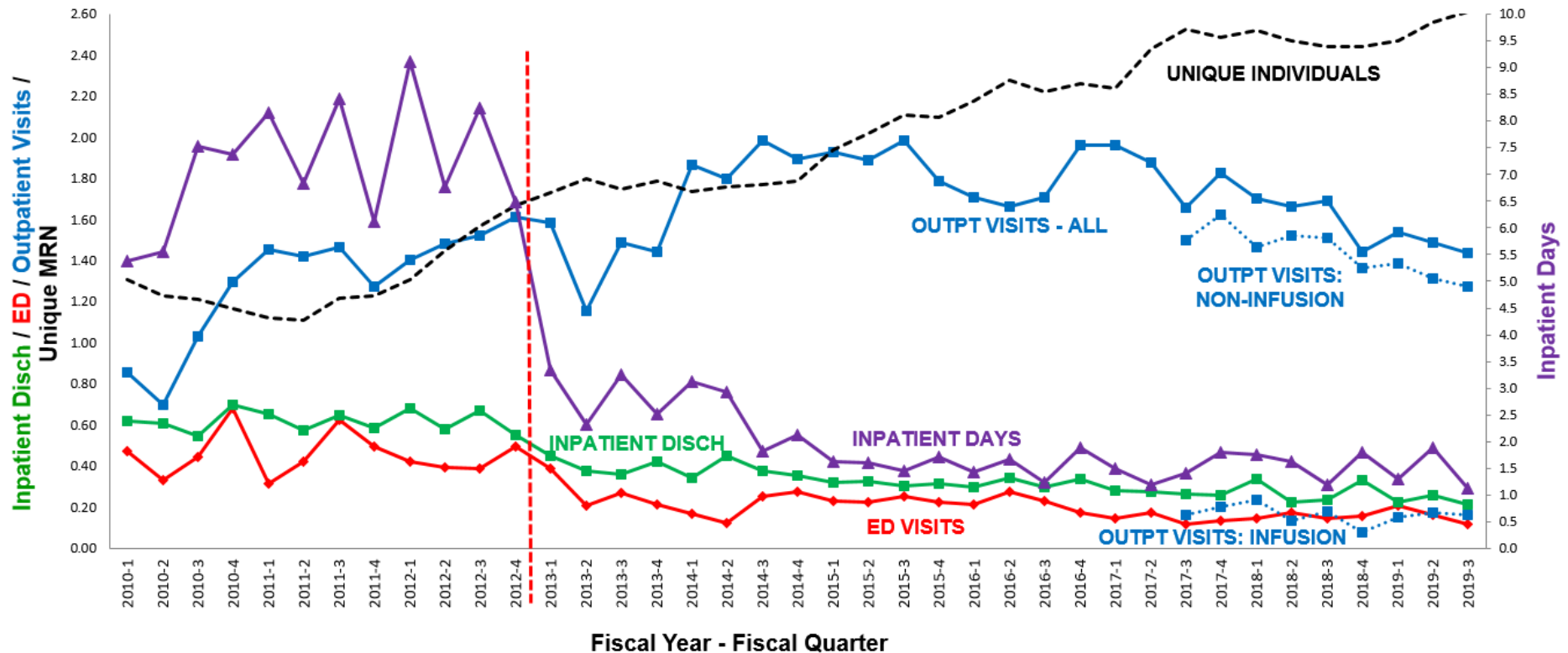
* Michalik et al, Identification and Validation of a Sickle Cell Disease Cohort within Electronic Health Records, Academic Pediatrics, 2017;17:283-287

ICD-10 diagnosis codes for Sickle Cell Disease

- D57.00 - Hb-SS disease with crisis, unspecified
- D57.01 - Hb-SS disease with acute chest syndrome
- D57.02 - Hb-SS disease with splenic sequestration
- D57.1 - Sickle-cell disease without crisis
- D57.20 - Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease without crisis
- D57.211 - Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with acute chest syndrome
- D57.212 - Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with splenic sequestration
- D57.219 - Sickle-cell/Hb-C disease with crisis, unspecified
- D57.40 - Sickle-cell thalassemia without crisis
- D57.411 - Sickle-cell thalassemia with acute chest syndrome
- D57.412 - Sickle-cell thalassemia with splenic sequestration
- D57.419 - Sickle-cell thalassemia with crisis, unspecified
- D57.80 - Other sickle-cell disorders without crisis
- D57.811 - Other sickle-cell disorders with acute chest syndrome
- D57.812 - Other sickle-cell disorders with splenic sequestration
- D57.819 - Other sickle-cell disorders with crisis, unspecified

Exclude: D57.3, Sickle Cell Trait

Program Outcomes: Clinical/ Operational View



Visit volumes adjusted for number of unique individuals.

Financial outcomes of re-organization



Billing & Reimbursement

Your program likely has two billing entities:

- Hospital (facility fees).
- Physicians and APPs - professional fees (“pro fees”), based upon RVUs generated by billing E&M CPT codes.
- Telemedicine may generate professional fee only.

MD and APP Billing & Reimbursement

- Difficult to support a medical director's effort on pro fees.
- Consider the feasibility of the Hospital (or practice plan or school of medicine) supporting the medical director's effort.

Hospital Billing & Reimbursement

Two types of payment arrangements:

- **Fee for service**
 - Contract based.
 - Reimbursement based on **negotiated** payments.
 - Usually commercial insurance.
 - Revenue usually > Hospital Costs.
- **Case based reimbursement**
 - Reimbursement based on **fixed** payments (APCs / DRGs).
 - MCaid/ MCare plus a growing number of commercial payors.
 - For MCaid/ MCare, revenue usually < Hospital Costs.

Hospital Financial Data: Charges, Costs and Revenue

with examples from one patient visit



Charge:
Sticker price.
Source:
Chargemaster

\$30,992



Cost:
Cost to the Provider
"Direct" vs. "Indirect"
Source: Cost Accounting

\$15,098



Net Revenue:
Expected payment.
Source: Contracts;
MCare & MCaid
Payment rates.

\$17,488



Summary Payments:
Actual payment.

\$0

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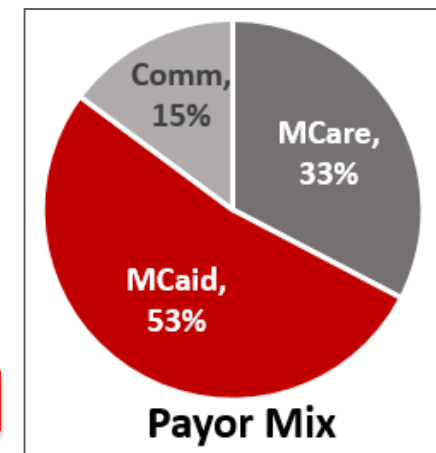
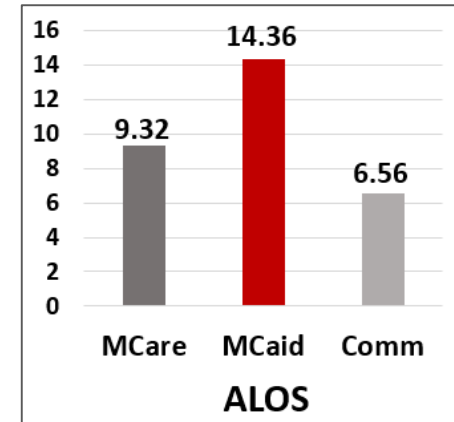


Important Financial Calculations

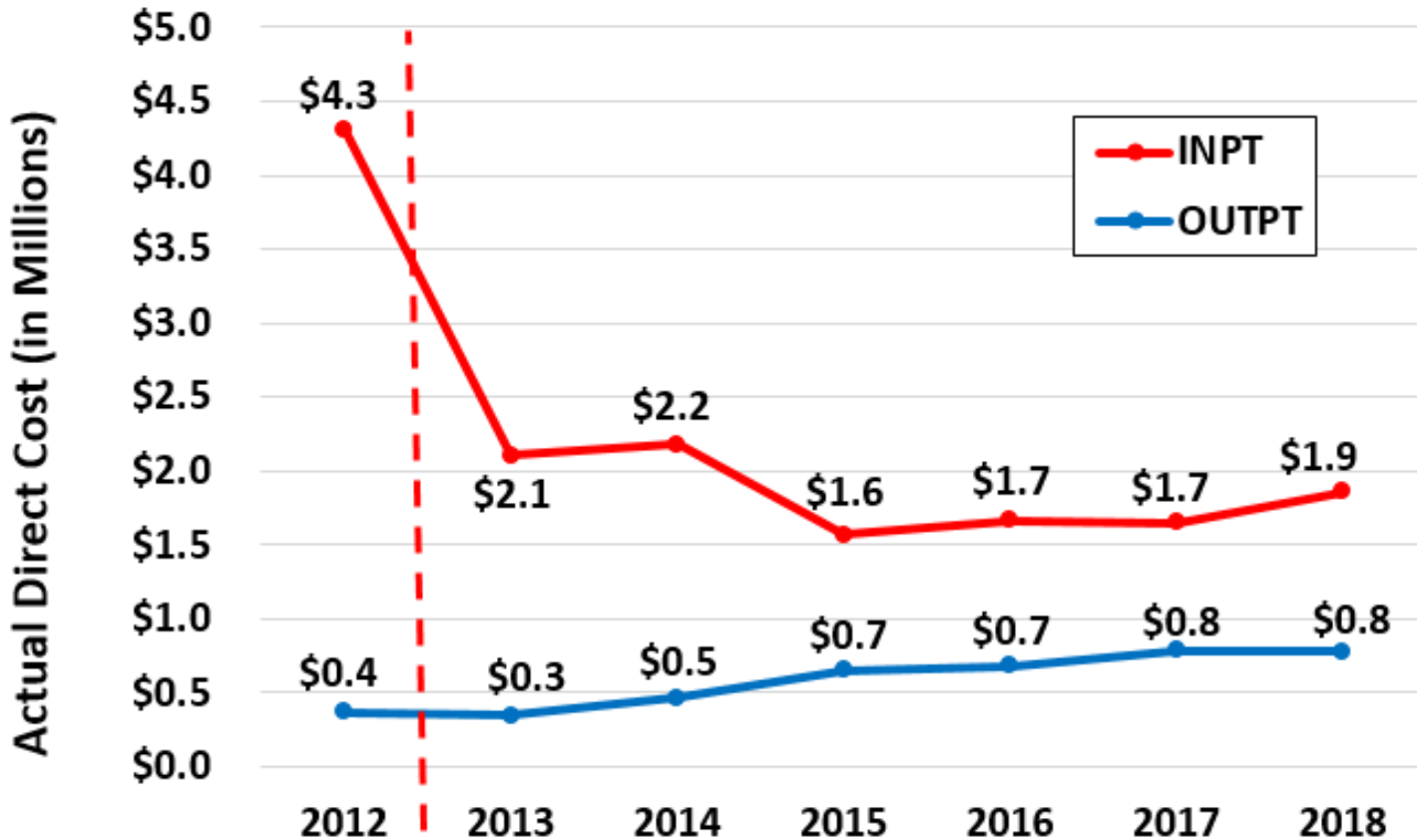
- **Contribution Margin (“CM”):**
Net Revenue minus Direct Cost
- **Operating Margin (“OM”):**
Net Revenue minus Total Cost

YNHH - FY 2010 Statement of Revenue and Expenses Inpatient Discharges

	Governmental (case-based revenue)		Non-Governmental Commercial (contracted revenue)	Total
	Medicare	Medicaid		
Cases	85	134	39	258
Patient Days	792	1,924	256	2,972
Net Revenue	\$690,646	\$1,449,943	\$1,059,776	\$3,200,365
Direct Costs	\$585,287	\$1,270,432	\$295,258	\$2,150,977
Indirect Costs	\$721,607	\$1,597,441	\$324,334	\$2,643,382
Contribution Margin	\$105,359	\$179,511	\$764,518	\$1,049,388
Gain / (Loss)	(\$616,248)	(\$1,417,930)	\$440,184	(\$1,593,994)



Inpatient-Outpatient Direct Cost Changes



Financial Success – Cost Reduction

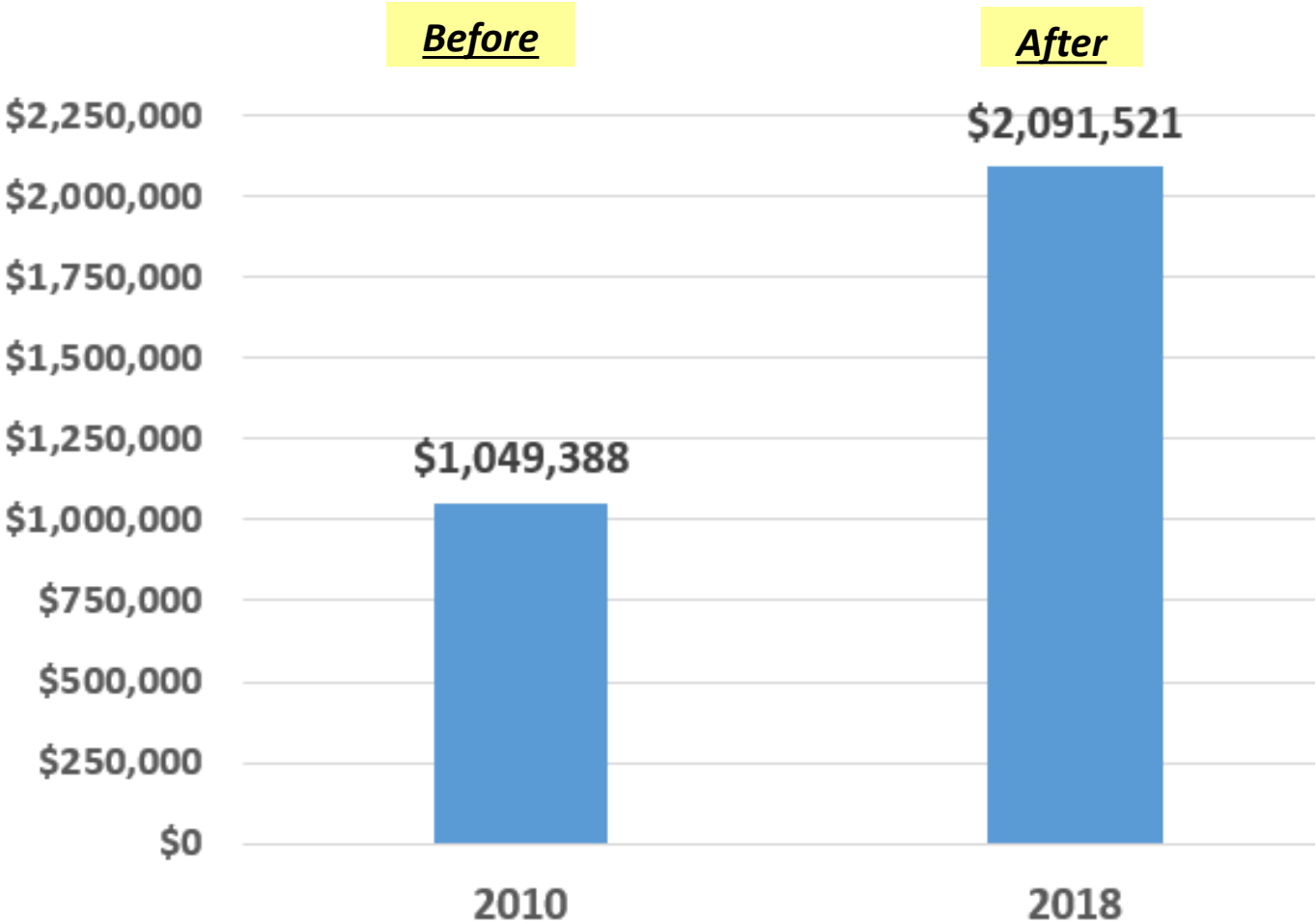
Cumulative Savings over 6 years, FY 2013-2018*:

- **Inpatient direct cost decrease: \$14.8M**
- **Outpatient direct cost increase: \$1.8M**
- **Total Inpatient and Outpatient:**

\$13.0M in cumulative savings

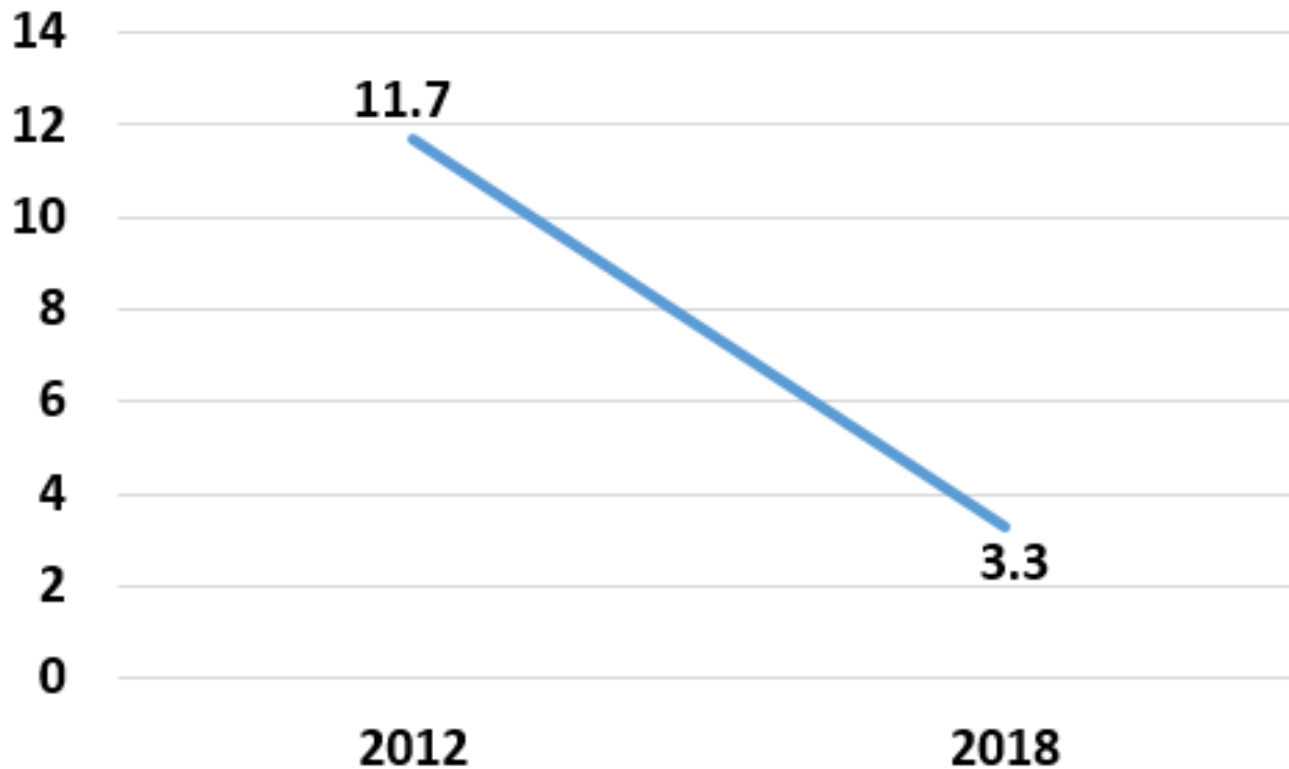
*Sum of costs for each year, 2013 to 2018, minus cost of baseline year, 2012.

Contribution Margin for Inpatient Discharges



Additional Benefit: Freeing up Beds for Other Patients

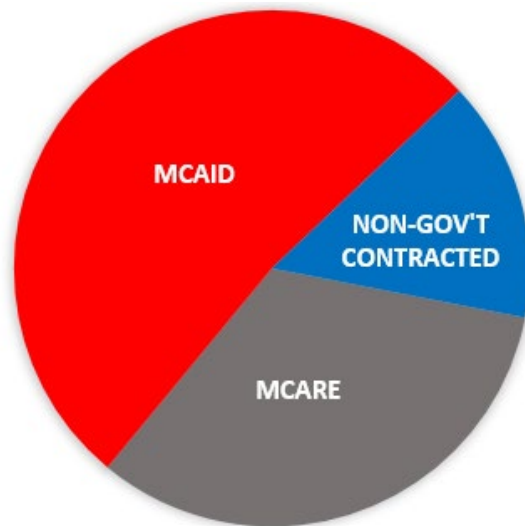
Inpatient Average Daily Census



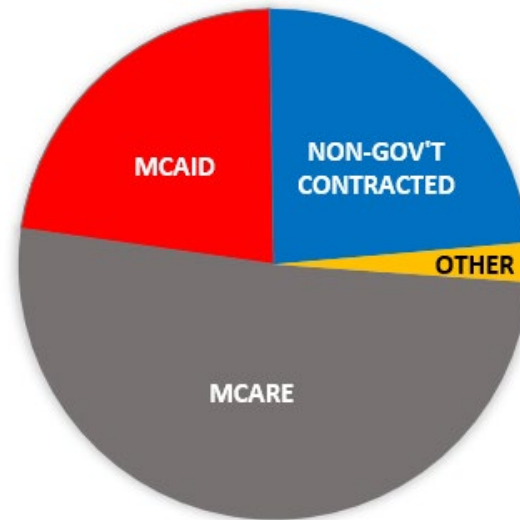
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Inpatient Payor Mix

Adults with SCD



Adult General
Medicine



Important Consideration: 340B

- Drug pricing program for outpatient medications, including infusions such as high-cost chemotherapy as well as P.O. medications.
- Administered by U.S. Health & Human Services.
- Intended to reduce federal costs and make high-cost medications more affordable for economically &/or medically vulnerable patients.
- Eligibility determined at the institution level:
Medicare/Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospitals, children's hospitals, other safety net providers.

340B Opportunity Example

Jadenu (Deferasirox) 360mg
NDC: 00078065615 / 30 Tablets

Average Wholesale Price (AWP)	\$5,630	Manufacturer-recommended price for hospital to sell Jadenu.
Typical AWP Contract Pricing	-17.5%	Discount that payors negotiate to pay hospital for medication.
Revenue Received per Package	\$4,640	Amount that hospital receives for medication from payors.
Jadenu 340B Price	\$2,310	Cost to hospital for medication from manufacturer.
Contribution Margin (CM) per Package	\$2,330	Margin for hospital for medication (\$4,640-\$2,310)
<i>CM per patient, per year</i>	<i>\$56,697</i>	<i>Assumes 720mg per patient/day.</i>

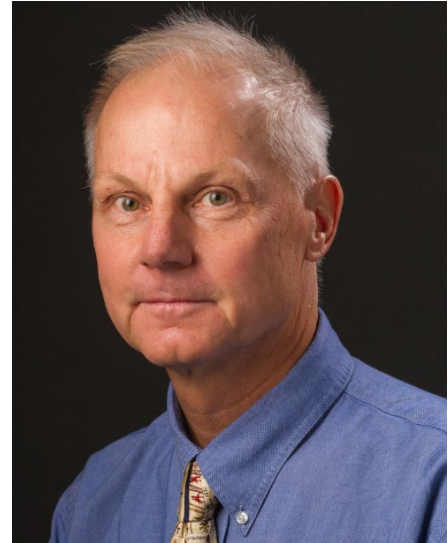


Summary

- Data – work with institutional partners (Finance, Data Analytics) to develop data analysis and display.
- Focus on Value – better care, reduced cost.

Acknowledgements

**Dr. John D. Roberts and the
Adult Sickle Cell Team**



Yale
NewHaven
Health

Yale Medicine