

# Agenda

- Opening Remarks
- Overview of HEDIS Measures
- Providers' Value Proposition
- Pharmacies' Value Proposition
- Medication Adherence Measures Spotlight
- Key Challenges & Opportunities
- HPP Initiatives & Resources
- Recommendations
- Q&A

# **Overview of HEDIS Measures**

## **Management of Conditions**

- Asthma Medication Ratio\*
- Disease-Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drug Therapy for Rheumatoid Arthritis\*
- Medication Adherence for Cholesterol\*\*
- Medication Adherence for Hypertension\*\*
- Medication Adherence for Oral Diabetes\*\*
- Medication Management for People With Asthma\*
- Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack\*
- Pharmacotherapy Management of COPD Exacerbation
- Statin Therapy for Patients With Cardiovascular Disease\*
- Statin Therapy for Patients With Diabetes\*
- Statin Use in Persons with Diabetes

## **Behavioral Health**

- Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals With Schizophrenia \*
- Antidepressant Medication Management\*
- Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication
- Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder

## Overuse/Appropriateness

- Appropriate Treatment for Upper Respiratory Infection
- Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Bronchitis/Bronchiolitis
- Potentially Harmful Drug-Disease Interactions in Older Adults
- Risk of Continued Opioid Use
- Use of High-Risk Medications in Older Adults
- Use of Opioids at High Dosage
- Use of Opioids from Multiple Providers

## **Care Coordination**

- Comprehensive Medication Reviews\*
- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge\*

## **Impacted Outcome-Based**

- Comprehensive Diabetes Care: A1c Control\*\*
- Controlling Blood Pressure\*\*



<sup>\*</sup> Provider QCP measures

<sup>\*</sup> Pharmacy Incentive program measures

<sup>\*</sup> Measures with new telehealth guidelines

# **Providers' Value Proposition**

# **Clinical Impact**

- Directly improves health outcomes of your patients
- Reduces potential complications of chronic or long-term condition(s)
- Reduces potential ER/IP utilization
- Supports your population health efforts

# Provider QCP Program Opportunity (medication management measures only)

Impacts your performance and payout opportunity in HPP's QCP Program

	Per Member Per Month (PMPM) Payment Opportunity			
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
Asthma (Medicaid & CHIP)	\$1.15	\$2.20	\$3.00	\$4.25
Cholesterol Adherence (Medicare only)	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.00
Diabetes Adherence (Medicare only)	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.75
Hypertension Adherence (Medicare only)	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.75
Diabetes: A1c Control (Medicare & Medicaid)	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$5.50
Controlling Blood Pressure (Medicare & Medicaid)	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$4.75
Total PMPM Opportunity	\$5.90	\$9.95	\$17.25	\$23.00

# Pharmacies' Value Proposition

## **Pharmacy Incentive Program Overview**

- All Medicare HPP member primarily using a pharmacy to fill their cholesterol, diabetes, and/or hypertension medications are included.
- Pharmacies are rewarded at the pharmacy level and the member level.
- The measurement period is from 7/1 through 12/31.
- Pharmacies receive performance data monthly and member level outlier data weekly.

## 2020 measure level payment opportunities

#### Member level Payment (measure level)

# For reaching Tier 1 (90%) For reaching Tier 2 (93%) \$50 Per compliant member



For reaching Tier 2 on all 3 measures only	\$10,000 bonus
For reaching Tier 2 on 2 measures and Tier 1 on 1 measure	\$6,000 bonus

For reaching Tier 1 on 2 measures and Tier 2 on 1 measure	\$5,000 bonus
For reaching Tier 1 on all 3 measures only	\$4,000 bonus

## Examples: a pharmacy with 100 patient that...

## **Example 1**: ...achieved 90% on all 3 measures:

## A. Member bonus payment:

Diabetes: 90 members x \$50 = \$4,500Hypertension: 90 members x \$50 = \$4,500Cholesterol: 90 members x \$50 = \$4,500= \$13,500 total earned

**B. Bonus payment:** Tier payment of \$4,000

**TOTAL PAYOUT: \$17,500** 

### Example 2:...achieved 93% on all 3 measures:

Pharmacy level Payment

#### A. Member bonus payment:

Diabetes: 93 members x \$100 = \$9,300Hypertension: 93 members x \$100 = \$9,300Cholesterol: 93 members x \$100 = \$9,300

= \$27,900 total earned

**B. Bonus payment:** Tier payment of \$10,000

**TOTAL PAYOUT: \$37,900** 

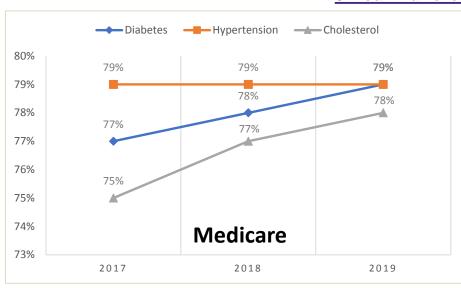
# **Medication Adherence Measures Spotlight**

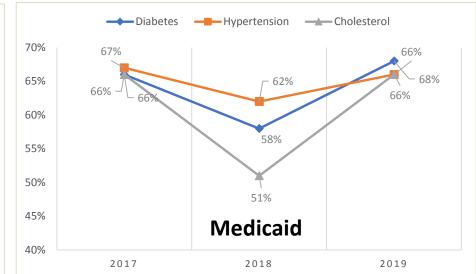
## Medication Adherence to (1) Diabetes, (2) Hypertension, & (3) Cholesterol Measure Overview

**Needed for Compliance:** Members 18+ years who fill their prescription often enough to cover <u>80% or more</u> of the time from the first fill until the end of the year for:

- Oral diabetes medications
- 2. Blood pressure (ACE inhibitor, an ARB, or a direct renin inhibitor drug) medications
- 3. Cholesterol (statin) medications

## 3 Year Adherence Data Analysis





- 30% of members are non-adherent the first year.
- 10% of members switch from non-compliant to compliant annually
- 5% of members have been non-compliant for 3+ years and 5% have not filled their medication at all.
- 61% of members fill more than 11+ medications in a year

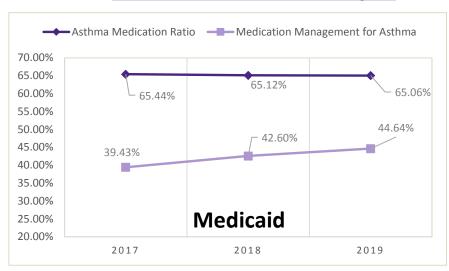
# **Medication Adherence Measures Spotlight**

## **Asthma Medication Ratio Measure Overview**

Needed for Compliance: Members 5–64 years of age with a persistent asthma diagnosis who have a medication ratio of controller medications to total asthma medications of 0.50 or greater. Members are identified as having persistent asthma during both the measurement year and the year prior as defined by one of the following ways:

- 1. At least one ED visit with a principal diagnosis of asthma
- 2. At least one acute inpatient encounter with a principal diagnosis of asthma without telehealth
- 3. At least one acute inpatient discharge with a principal diagnosis of asthma on the discharge claim
- 4. At least four outpatient visits, observation visits, telephone visits with any diagnosis of asthma **and** at least two asthma medication dispensing events for any controller or reliever medication
- 5. At least four asthma medication dispensing events for any controller or reliever medication

## 3 Year Adherence Data Analysis



# **Key Challenges**

The following summarizes key challenges, root causes and dependencies for medication adherence.

Provider/Pharmacy

## Challenges:

- Limited resources to address adherence
- Inability to truly impact member action and motivation
- Limitation of care coordination

#### **Root Causes:**

- Limited clinical staff
- Limited time with patient
- Too many providers ordering meds
- Differs by insurance

## **Dependencies:**

- Data
- Pharmacy Network
- Clinical guidelines

Member

### Challenges:

- Difficulty remembering schedules
- Transportation barriers
- Cost of drugs
- Side effects

#### **Root Causes:**

- Mixed priorities
- Complex regimens
- Not feeling sick
- BH factors
- Poor health literacy
- SDOH Barriers

## Dependencies:

- Caregiver
- Self-management
- Pharmacy Network

HPP

## **Challenges:**

- Inability to reach members
- Harder to manage population
- Inability to have direct impact on outcome

#### **Root Causes:**

- Large non-compliant population to manage
- Bad demographic data
- Limited influence on providers/pharmacies

### **Dependencies:**

- Network Management
- Formularies
- Benefit Design
- Care management programs



# **HPP Initiatives & Resources**

Impact	Activity
	Outreach Calls: Conduct reminder calls to members to refill their prescription for Asthma, Cholesterol, Hypertension and Diabetes medications.
Member	Reward & Incentives: Eligible Medicare members earn an incentive for filling certain medications.
	<b>MedaCube:</b> Medication dispensary device installation in the member's home (Medicare only and specific eligibility criteria).
	Gap in Care Push through EQuIPP: Pushing weekly adherence gaps to network pharmacies.
Pharmacy	<b>Incentive</b> : Pharmacy incentive program for high volume pharmacies based on meeting targeted thresholds.
	NaviNet Reports: Weekly member level reports for Medicare Medication Adherence.
	Ad-hoc Reports: Number of Drug Filled by Members, year over year analysis, generic vs brand
	QCP: Provider incentive program based on benchmarks and PMPM (up to \$23 PMPM).
Provider	Medicare Formularies: <a href="https://medicare.healthpartnersplans.com/prescription-drugs/formularies">https://medicare.healthpartnersplans.com/prescription-drugs/formularies</a> CHIP Formulary: <a href="https://www.healthpartnersplans.com/members/kidzpartners/resources/drug-formulary">https://www.healthpartnersplans.com/members/kidzpartners/resources/drug-formulary</a> Medicaid Formulary: <a href="https://www.healthpartnersplans.com/members/health-partners/resources/prescription-drug-information">https://www.healthpartnersplans.com/members/health-partners/resources/prescription-drug-information</a>

**HPP Pharmacy Hotline for Providers:** 

All Lines of Business: 215-991-4300

Available from 8:30 am to 6 pm, Monday-Friday

**HPP Care Management Referral Hotline:** 

**Medicare:** 1-866-901-8000 **Medicaid:** 215-845-4797

Available from 8:30 am to 5 pm, Monday-Friday



# Recommendations

- Identify your population and create your strategy
  - Some patients will be already non-compliant by April/May
  - Short and long-term approach (e.g. maximize current year versus get started early for following year)
  - Review the list of chronic non-compliant patients and define the strategy to address adherence
  - Incorporate as part of pre-visit checklist and questionnaire
- Reiterate reason & importance for taking each chronic medication(s)
  - Take even if "not feeling sick"
  - Short and long-term treatment goals
- Resolve reasons for non-adherence
  - Cost: is there a formulary alternative? \*90-day-supply? Reduction of meds?
  - Forgetfulness: reminders, pill boxes, auto refills at pharmacy
  - Side effects: switch to alternative
  - Transportation: home delivery, \*90-day-supply
  - Behavior Health: referral to BH provider Magellan (Medicare) & CBH (Medicaid)
- Discuss Adherence during all visits. Trust your patients, but verify using the data.
  - Patients' understanding of complex regimens (use teach back method), administration, and missed doses
  - If patient self-discontinued or had change in medication
  - Coordination of care between PCP/SP and hospital
- **Follow up** to assess efficacy and tolerability of medication (do not wait until the next well visit). Use lab/test results as a way to guide changes.



