

MANAGED CARE : THEN, NOW AND TOMORROW

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OUTLINE

- **Current Situation**
 - Criticisms
 - Perspectives
- **Managed Care**
- **Affordable Care Act (ACA)**
 - Highlights
 - Reforms
 - Challenges
 - Implications for Stakeholders
- **Stakeholder Perspectives**
- **Unknowns?**
- **Opportunity!**

OUR WORLD

➤ People

- Babies: infections
- 20-40 y/o: child birth
- Elderly: co-morbid
- Adverse Selection

➤ Habits & Wants

- **Infinite demand** for QOL
- Enjoyment over benefit
- **Limited resources**

➤ Medicine

- High touch
- Low productivity
- **Treatment over prevention**

➤ Insurance

- None → self-treatment
- **Business provided**
- **Medicaid / Medicare**
- Re-insurance
- Social Security around the world

➤ Unfulfilled Promises

- Information over knowledge
- Cost over affordability
- Unfettered life over **risk management**

CRITICISMS OF CURRENT HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

- For Profit vs. Not for Profit
- Health Care Services
 - Overuse
 - Fragmentation
 - Overemphasis on Technology
 - Cream-Skimming
- Leading to High Cost, High Trend, High Utilization
BUT Low Value

BROKEN HEALTH SYSTEM

- ❖ Rising Health Insurance Premiums
- ❖ Loss in Employer Coverage
- ❖ Drain on the Economy
- ❖ Low Scores on Key Health Indicators
- ❖ Growing Number of Uninsured
- ❖ Concentrated Health Markets



THE SITUATION

- US Health Care Spending
 - \$2.6T / year
 - 18% of GDP
 - \$8,402 / person
- Related to deficit, unemployment, wages
- 60% of bankruptcies attributed to medical bills (2009)
- 75% of health care is for people w/co-morbidities
- Aging baby boomers → higher utilization
- High % of people undiagnosed (e.g., 50% of people with Hep C)
- Medications managed under different benefits (e.g., medical vs. pharmacy)
- Quality/Value are patient-centered but under-utilized

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGED CARE: HISTORICAL

- Rate setting for specific health care services
- Fees set according to a sliding scale ability to pay
- Owners pay for health care for slaves
- Objective outcome measurement standards to assure quality of care
- Outcomes information management to include data collection and evaluation
- Consumer and patient's rights publicized, explained and made known

Codex Hammurabi, 1700 BC

CARE TO MANAGED CARE: TODAY

➤ GOALS

- Optimal Therapeutic Benefit
- Minimal Acceptable Risk
- Affordable Cost

➤ Conceptual / Operational Changes

- Silos to Interconnectivity
- Solo Practice to Groups
- Profit/Individual to Profit/Group
- Technology:
 - Early adopter low utilization and high cost
 - Mature market of managed utilization and lower cost

HEALTH CARE REFORM (ACA)

- 3 Goals
 - Access: increase health care insurance coverage
 - Quality: improve care
 - Cost: reduce cost
- Individual Mandate = Access: most Americans required to have health care insurance by 2014 or pay a fine
- Insurance Reform = Underwriting to utilization management

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA): HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ Coverage
- ❖ Focus on Transparency
- ❖ Insurance Market Reforms
- ❖ System Efficiencies
- ❖ Delivery System Reform
- ❖ Focus on Prevention and Wellness

ACA HISTORICAL CONTEXT

	100 Years of Proposals	Activities
Early 1900s	Progressive platforms	National health insurance excluded from the final draft
1934-1939	New Deal	Social Security took precedence over health care benefits
1945-1950	Fair Deal	Labor split and AMA vigorously opposed
1960-1965	Great Society (Medicare & Medicaid)	AMA opposed creation of Medicare but lost the debate
1970-1974	Nixon vs. Kennedy	Competing plans split the cause
1992-1994	Clinton's attempt	Opposed by every major health care stakeholder group
2009-2010	Affordable Care Act	Legislation passed despite significant and continuing opposition

ACA HEALTH INSURANCE REFORMS

- ❖ Guaranteed Issue
- ❖ Community Rating
- ❖ Essential Health Benefits (EHB)
- ❖ Limits on Policies that Impose Cost Sharing

ACA DELIVERY SYSTEM REFORMS

- ❖ Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs)
- ❖ Value-Based Purchasing
- ❖ Readmissions
- ❖ Hospital-Acquired Conditions
- ❖ Bundled Payment Pilot
- ❖ Other Initiatives

ACA IMPACT

MEDICAL

- Dependent coverage extended to age 26
- Increased coverage of preventative services
- High risk pools for people with pre-existing conditions
- Prohibition on rescinding coverage
- Elimination of lifetime limits on insurance coverage
- Health insurance tax credits for small business
- Review of “unreasonable” insurance rate hikes
- Impose rebates based on Medical Loss Ratios for Health Plans
- Funding for innovations to reduce costs

ACA IMPACT -- PHARMACY

PHARMACY

- 2010: \$250 rebates for seniors in donut hole
- 2011: 50% discount for seniors in donut hole
- Accountable Care Organizations:
 - Pharmacists in medical groups, businesses, Health Plans, PBMs, HR consulting, acute care, step-down care, long-term care, hospice, PhRMA, drug discovery and development
 - Pharmacists as providers
 - Pharmacists as care extenders
- Medical Homes:
 - Pharmacists as members of team

HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGES

Every State must have an Exchange by 2014

- 24M expected to use Exchanges by 2019
- Low & moderate income can access coverage thru subsidies
- Small business with < 100 employees can buy coverage through Exchanges or provide vouchers for individuals to buy insurance

Currently

- 50M people in US are uninsured
- 2001-2009: Number of small companies offering insurance has ↓
- Health insurance premiums
 - 2001 = \$5,269
 - 2011 = \$10,944
- Worker Contributions
 - 2001 = \$1,787
 - 2011 = \$4,129

ACA: THE FUTURE OF HEALTH INSURANCE EXCHANGES

- Employer sponsored insurance continues
 - Small business tax credits to fund coverage
 - Penalties and fees for employers that don't provide coverage
- Large companies can access Exchanges in 2017

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

- Tight Implementation Timeframes
- Scarce Administrative Funds (\$1B for ACA vs. \$1.5B for MMA)
- Complicated Statute
- Reality of Pre-ACA Market
- No single person in charge of IT Build
- Well-Funded and Fervent Opposition
- Significant Public Confusion
- Reluctant Governors
- Late start on Enrollment

PERSPECTIVE: MEDICAID & MEDICARE PART D

- When Medicaid was implemented in 1966:
 - Only 6 states signed up initially
 - 27 states quickly followed
 - 11 more states in 1967
 - 8 states in 1970
 - Last state to adopt Medicaid was Arizona in 1982
- Upon rollout in 2005, Medicare Part D:
 - 27% understood the law
 - Only 21% were in favor of the law
 - Computer glitches in moving “dual eligibles” from Medicaid to Medicare

MEDICARE / MEDICAID CHANGES

- Currently -- 100M low income, disabled, elderly Americans
- Expectations –
 - Individual market will be covered by Medicaid
 - Medicare will ↑d/t aging population → 50% of health care spend

PAYER IMPLICATIONS

➤ Payers / Purchasers

- Direct Care Delivery Services to Doctors
- Participate in the 85% MLR
- Creating Clinical Networks / Narrowing Networks
- Buying Physicians / Groups

EMPLOYER IMPLICATIONS

- Revenue / Fees / Taxes imposed on Insurers, PhRMA, and Device Makers will be passed on to consumers
- Reimbursement Rates to Hospitals/Providers likely to increase to compensate for Medicare cuts
- Provider Shortage
- Stop Loss Premiums Impact
- Health Improvement is Key
- Employees seeking information from Employers

POPULATION HEALTH

VOLUME TO VALUE

➤ Hospitals

- Employing Physicians
- Risk contracts
- ACO Experiments
- Creation of new health plans
- Vertical integration
- Greater emphasis on ambulatory and post acute

➤ Physicians

- Aggregating aggressively into IPA's, Medical Groups
- More risk
- Employed by plans and hospitals

HEALTH PLANS: NOW & FUTURE

- Plans focused on small business market – shift from B2B to “B2Consumer”
 - Consumers expected to want **restricted networks, formularies and benefits** to lower premiums
 - Plans will need to understand how to **market to diversified consumer** segments and **demonstrate lower costs**
- Elimination of annual and lifetime \$ limits on essential health benefits

HEALTHCARE REFORM AND PHARMACY

- Medication Differentiation
 - Emphasis on quality and value
- Volume of Patients → digitized clinical pharmacy
- Monitoring by Tele-Pharmacy
- Cost Control
 - Brand to generic
 - Specialty to Biosimilars
 - Clinical outcomes vs. unnecessary costs

TODAY TRANSFORMS TOMORROW

- Human genome sequencing rapidly and affordably
- Sensors to remotely track physiologic metrics (e.g., vital signs, glucose, IOP)
- Smartphone lab-on-a-chip to assay routine chemistry
- Digitize medications to ensure compliance
- Physical examination by Smartphone

IMMEDIATE TOMORROW IS ALREADY HERE!

➤ Digital infrastructure expansion

- Increasing bandwidth
- Pervasive connectivity
- Cloud/super-computing
- Social networks expand
- Mobile device expansion

➤ Medical transformation

- More precise
- More individualized
- More democratized

TOMORROW

- All of this will change :
 - Diagnostics
 - Imaging
 - Medical devices
 - Operations, e.g., office visits, hospitals, medical informatics
 - Pharmacy
 - Dispensing to robotics
 - Screening Rx to digital, telemedicine
 - Monitoring individuals to populations, informatics

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

- Will Exchange Enrollments hit targets? Newly or already Insured?
- Will Enrollees figure out how to pay their Premiums and Copays?
- Will we have enough PCPs?
- Will Hospitals see No Pay convert to Some Pay?
- Will Hospitals learn how to Take Risk?
- Will Private Exchanges change the face of Managed Care?
- How will we Pay for all this Change?



OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

❑ Maximum Therapeutic Benefit

- Masters of Decision Analysis
- Masters of Critical Appraisal
- Information Sharing

❑ Minimum Acceptable Risk

- Utilization Management
- Collaboration with other Providers
- Communication with Patients

❑ Affordable Cost

- Comparative Cost Analyses
- Cost-Effectiveness
- Affordable Options



WRAP UP

- **Volume to Value!**
- Maximal Benefit
 - What is quality? What is valuable?
- Monitoring and Valuing Risk
 - What is the value of personal responsibility?
- Cost vs. Value
 - How does medical technology transform?

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