

Pediatric Health Network



PEDIATRIC CIN: NEXT STEPS FOR QUALITY

Mary Weissman, MD

Dianna Abney, MD

Ellie Hamburger, MD



Pediatric Health Network



Faculty Disclosures

- We work for Children's National and its new CIN
- We are very general pediatricians
- We have no financial disclosures



Health care delivery & payment shifting to value

Early healthcare networks & payment models primarily adult-focused

- Medicare/adult care driving early models
 - Growth of Medicare Shared Savings Programs & Next Generation ACOs
 - Medicaid expansion- primarily to adults
 - Health systems' vertical integration is often focused on Medicare Advantage
 - MACRA / MIPS reform- providers paid increasingly on quality performance
- ACOs often include pediatricians but focus on adult care (that's where the \$\$\$ are)
- Pediatricians need to prepare for shift: Medicare ⇒ Medicaid & commercial alternative payment models (coming soon...)

We Need a Better Model for Pediatricians

Meanwhile, in pediatric practices

- Payment models not designed for pediatric utilization and care providers
- Pediatricians involved in adult-focused value-based networks but in the back seat
 - Limited control as a single practice
 - Limited resources to develop clinical & operational infrastructure
 - Critical mass of pediatric patients & providers distributed more broadly
 - Limited long-term investment in children (& pediatric providers)

Adult care & payment models don't fit children - or pediatricians



A Pediatric CIN?

- Adult care payment models don't crosswalk well to pediatrics
- Much of pediatric utilization & expense is outside the walls, resources (and easy reach) of independent community based pediatric practices
 - Today's pediatric morbidity, utilization & expense:
 - Asthma, obesity, mental health, development/ADHD
 - Children with chronic pediatric conditions
 - Medically-complex super-utilizers
- Need to develop care delivery & payment models that aggregate & align providers *across the pediatric care continuum* and reward appropriate care, outcomes, expense

Introducing: Pediatric “CIN” Clinically Integrated Network

- Draw My Story (CIN video)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i76vKvhKI0E>

Background: What is a Pediatric-Focused CIN?

A **pediatrician-led** network of providers who collaborate to **improve quality, reduce costs**, and demonstrate data-driven results.

Clinically Integrated Network



PRIMARY CARE



SPECIALISTS



AMBULATORY



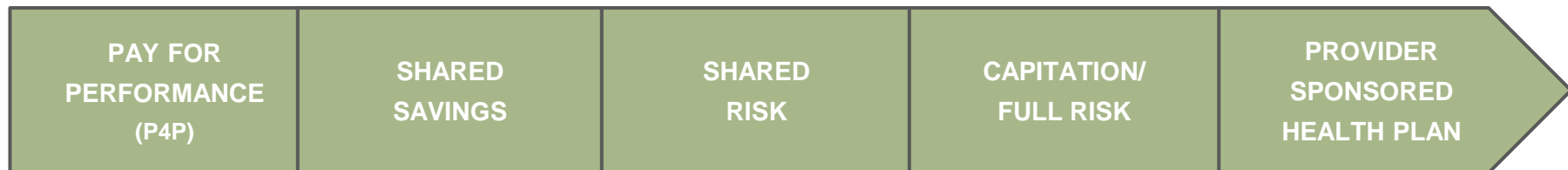
INPATIENT

Collaborative Activities

1. **Pediatrician-led governance model** – significant involvement of community practices
2. **Infrastructure to share and track data** related to network-wide quality and cost metrics
3. **Quality & cost reporting to measure & improve effectiveness** of clinical programs
4. **Value-based programs & contracts** that are meaningful and appropriate to pediatricians
5. **Analytics** to monitor population risk and programs to effectively coordinate care

The FTC allows for networks of independent providers to contract as a group as long as they are clinically integrated and focused on improving quality and cost outcomes. Networks are typically non-exclusive.

Pediatric Accountable Care Networks are Forming & Entering into Risk Across the Nation



Pediatric Health Network

Pediatric Accountable Care Can Impact Costs

Partners for Kids (Ohio)

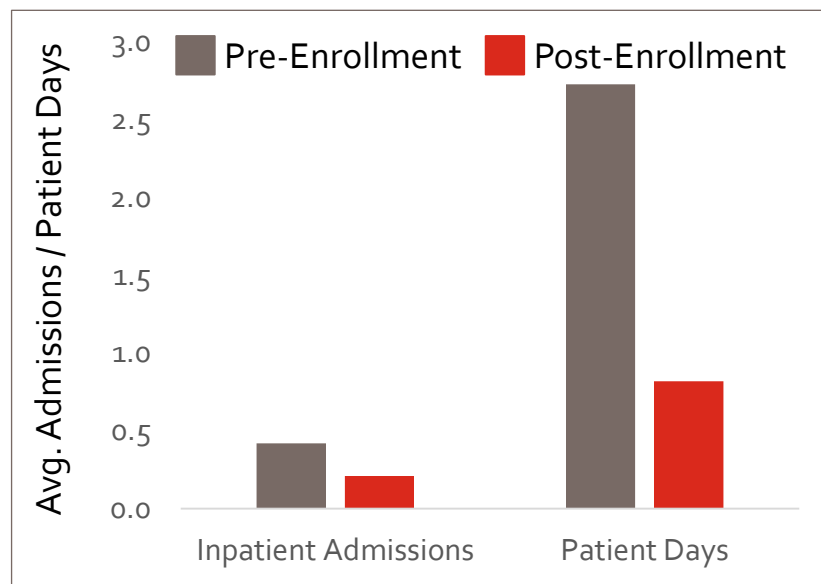
Founded in 1994 | 300,000 Medicaid lives | Full risk & delegated medical management | Well published

Slower Growth in Medicaid Costs



- Between 2008 – 2013, PFK member monthly costs grew at \$2.40 per year
- Managed Care and Fee For Service costs grew at \$6.47 and \$16.15
- Showed improvement in 3 of 4 network quality initiatives over same time period

Impact of Care Management Program



- Analysis of enrollees in PFK's care management program between 2013-16
- Compared utilization 12-months before enrollment to 12-months after

Children's Hospitals are developing CIN's to offer a new way to support pediatric collaboration



Pediatric Physician-Led CIN Entity

- **Joint-governance** with significant participation from community pediatricians in leadership structure
- **Larger network** that supports a comprehensive pediatric-focused continuum of care
- **Amplified voice** that advocates for appropriate & meaningful payment for pediatricians
- **Collaborative approach to** priority health concerns (e.g. ADHD, asthma, autism, mental health, obesity)
- **Quality & care management capabilities** to increase coordination, quality and efficiency of care
- Forums for **education and support** to prepare for increasingly sophisticated risk payment models



What Clinical Infrastructure Can a CIN Provide?

————— *Increasing CIN Maturity* —————→



Data Exchange

Network-wide view of patients
Quality reports & gaps in care



Advanced Analytics

Identify impact opportunities using
population data & algorithms



Quality Initiatives

Collaborative development of
best practices & practice tools



Quality Metrics

Measure & improve clinical
performance across the network



Care Coordination

Resources to facilitate access & a team-
based approach for high-risk patients

Access the right care at the right time & place
Supports & rewards care in PCMH

Pediatric **Health** Network

Think differently about patients and population



Expand focus beyond individual patient



Manage care & cost outcomes for ALL patients



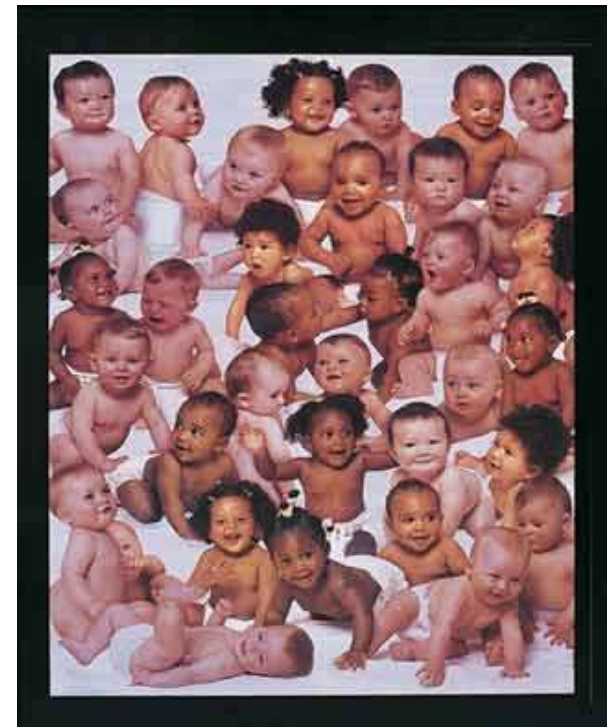
A is for Attribution

Aa
is for

ATTRIBUTION

Population health focus: Improve quality & lower total cost

- ALL “attributed” patients in a:
 - PCP panel
 - Practice
 - Defined region (city, state)
 - Payor contract
 - Shared savings global contract
 - Evolve to “full risk” (opportunity)
- ALL attributed patients includes:
 - patients you see
 - *patients you don’t see*
 - who utilize services outside your practice or hospital or health system



Risk stratification of attributed patients

Targeted interventions at practice or CIN level

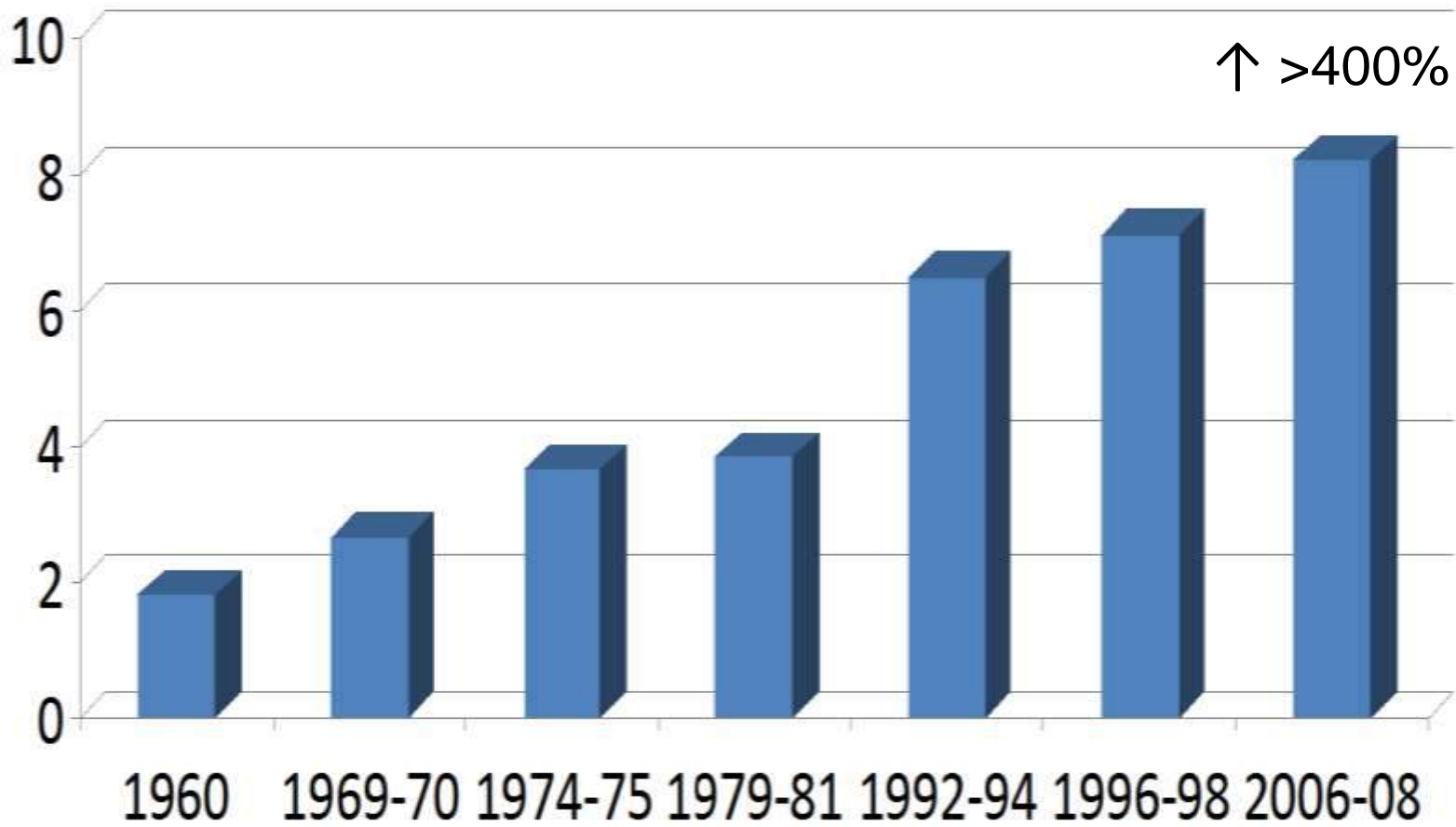


Childhood Chronic Health Conditions: Old Conditions and New Epidemics

*Next 5 slides courtesy of
James Perrin, MD*



Activity-Limiting Chronic Conditions



Newacheck, NHIS Analyses; IOM analyses

Grouping Childhood Chronic Conditions

- Very complex, multisystem conditions (0.5%)
 - Trach, g-tube, mobility assistance, etc.
- Low prevalence, (usually) high severity (2.5%)
 - Substantial involvement of pediatric subspecialists in care
 - CF, spina bifida, leukemia, arthritis, diabetes ...
- Common, high prevalence, wide spectrum of severity (7.5-10% - including only activity limiting conditions)
 - Asthma
 - Obesity
 - Mental health conditions (anxiety, depression, ADHD)
 - Developmental conditions (incl. autism spectrum disorders)

Less Common Chronic Conditions

• Cystic fibrosis	22,500 (3:10,000)
• Spina bifida	60,000 (7.5:10,000)
• Sickle cell anemia	37,500 (5:10,000)
• Hemophilia	7,500 (1:10,000)

80,000,000 children/youth in US

New Epidemics: Mainly Among School-age Children and Youth

• Obesity	13,440,000(16.4:100)*
• Asthma	7,200,000 (9:100)
• ADHD	4,800,000 (6.4:100)
• Depression/Anxiety	3,200,000 (4:100)
• Autism Spectrum Disorder	900,000 (1:100)

**Population estimates, late 2000s
80 million children/youth in US*

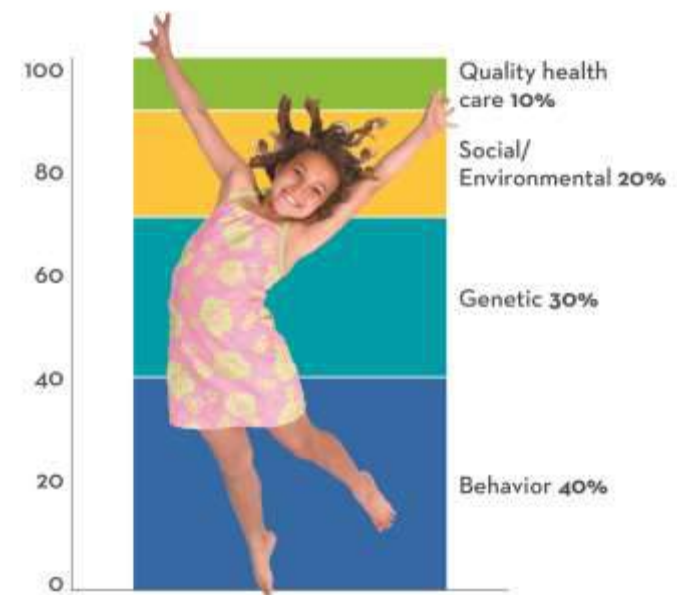
Children with chronic conditions have high rates of mental health comorbidity

- 1 in 5 of general population experience mental or behavioral health concern
- Rates of mental health disorders (measured in several ways) about 2-3 X more common in children with chronic physical conditions
- Expenditures for children with comorbid physical and mental health conditions about 3X those for children with chronic physical conditions alone
 - Most increased expenses appear to be in medical visits and treatments
 - Studies do not account for variations in chronic condition severity
- Implications for behavioral health integration

Social determinants of health (SDOH)

- Increasing awareness that health care utilization, spend & outcomes are influenced by factors outside the exam room or hospital
- As CIN's evolve from early "upside" quality contracts to increased or full risk- need to address social determinants of health at practice, hospital and community level to impact utilization & outcomes
- Require community resources & partners outside CIN practice, children's hospital & payer

Determinants of Health



McGinnis, J.M. et al, Health Affairs 2002;21(2):78-93

Pediatric CIN: Right care at right place & time (with right resources)

Medically complex children (catastrophic illness; children with medical complexity (CMC))

“Complex” interdisciplinary care programs; case management

Chronic specialty conditions (CF, SCD, IBD, etc.)

Specialty team referral/management of complex cases

Co-management of common specialty conditions

Shared management & referral algorithms

Common primary care conditions

Asthma, behavioral/mental health, ADHD/ASD, obesity

Build & support care models (learning collaboratives)

Primary & preventive care (HEDIS, EPSDT)

Enhance primary care medical home

Measuring & improving quality



Measuring (and rewarding) care at practice level

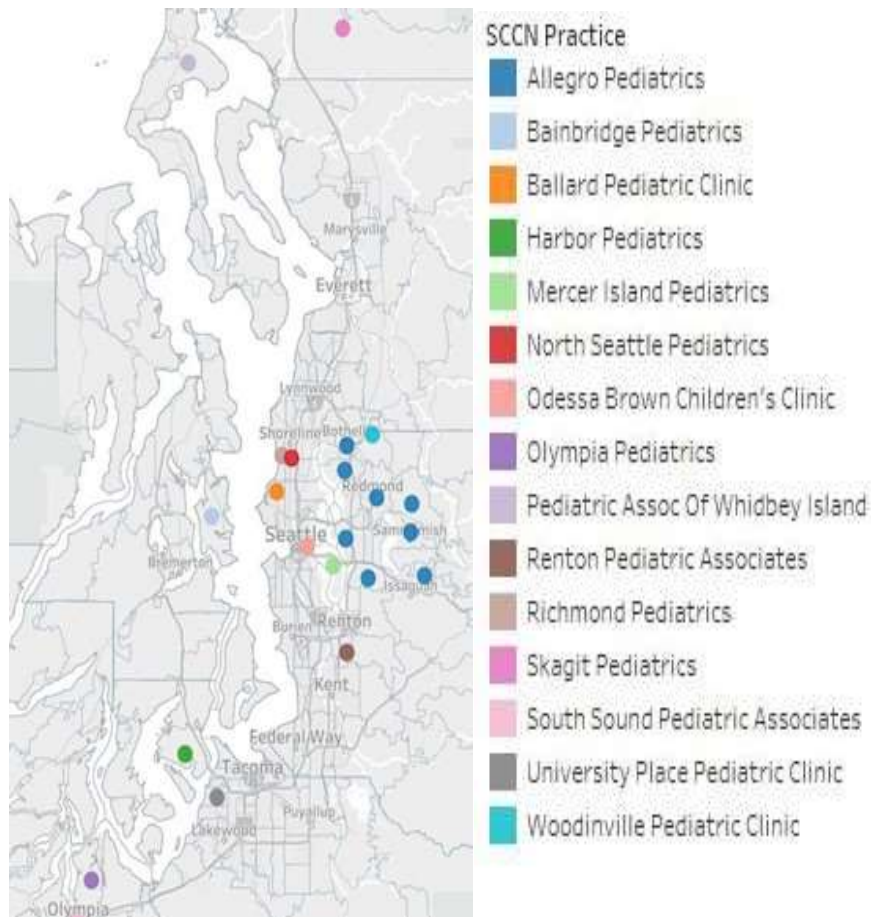
- Pediatric CIN's collaboratively develop meaningful pediatric metrics to measure and improve quality
- Typically start with pediatric HEDIS measures
 - Industry standard & benchmarked
 - Commercial vs Medicaid
 - Claims-based; some hybrid measures require chart/EMR audit
- Many CIN's link enhanced PCP quality payments based on practice performance vs CIN/practice benchmarks
- Practice can learn & improve quality performance from local "best practice" champions & CIN coaching/support
- Pediatric CIN's now beginning to benchmark HEDIS performance across markets to validate & share best practices

HEDIS: Preliminary CHA Pediatric Core Set

- Childhood Immunization Status Combo 10 (CIS)
- Immunization for Adolescents (IMA) (MCV, Tdap, HPV)
- Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Activity for Children/Adolescents (WCC)
- Lead Screening in Children (LSC)
- Well-child visits in the first 15 months of life (W15)
- Well-child visits in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years of life (W34)
- Adolescent Well-Care Visits (AWC)
- Appropriate Treatment for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)
- Asthma Medication Ratio (AMR)
- Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis (CWP)

Case Examples:

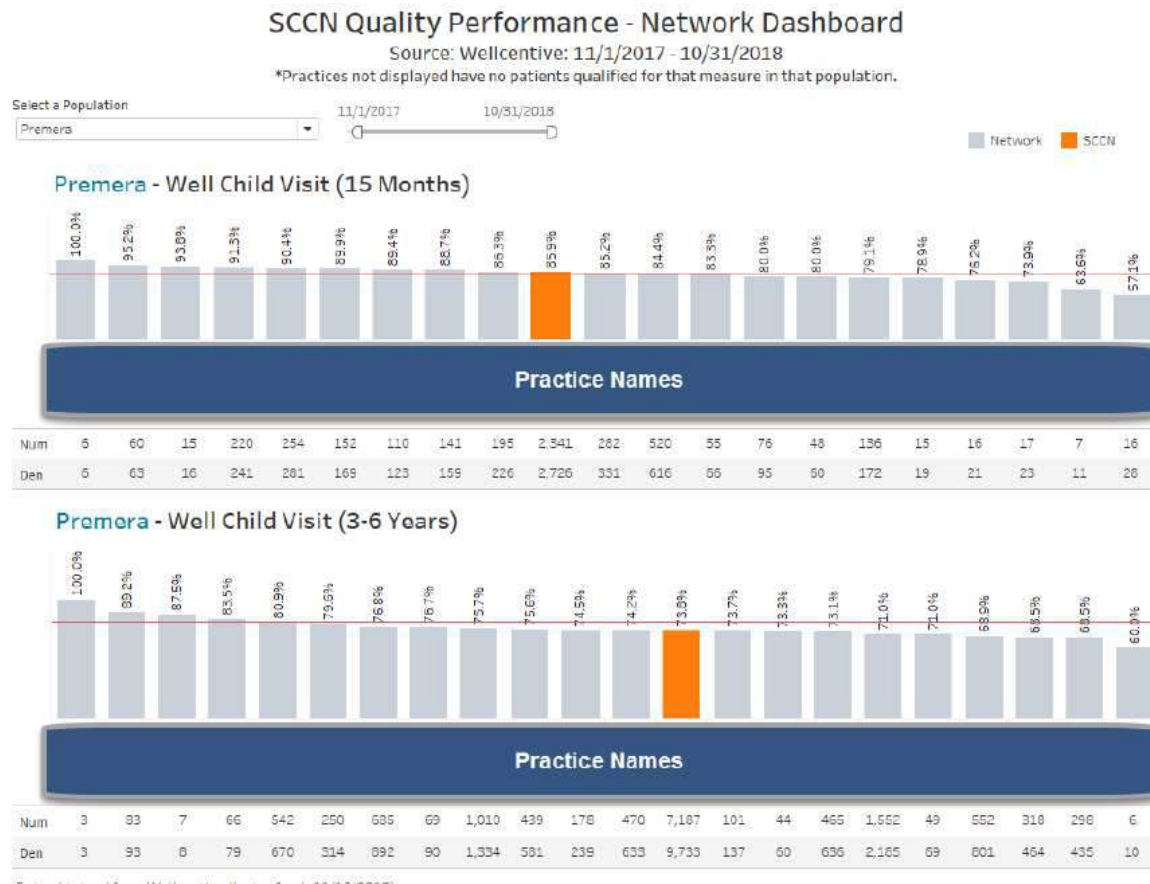
Seattle Children's Care Network



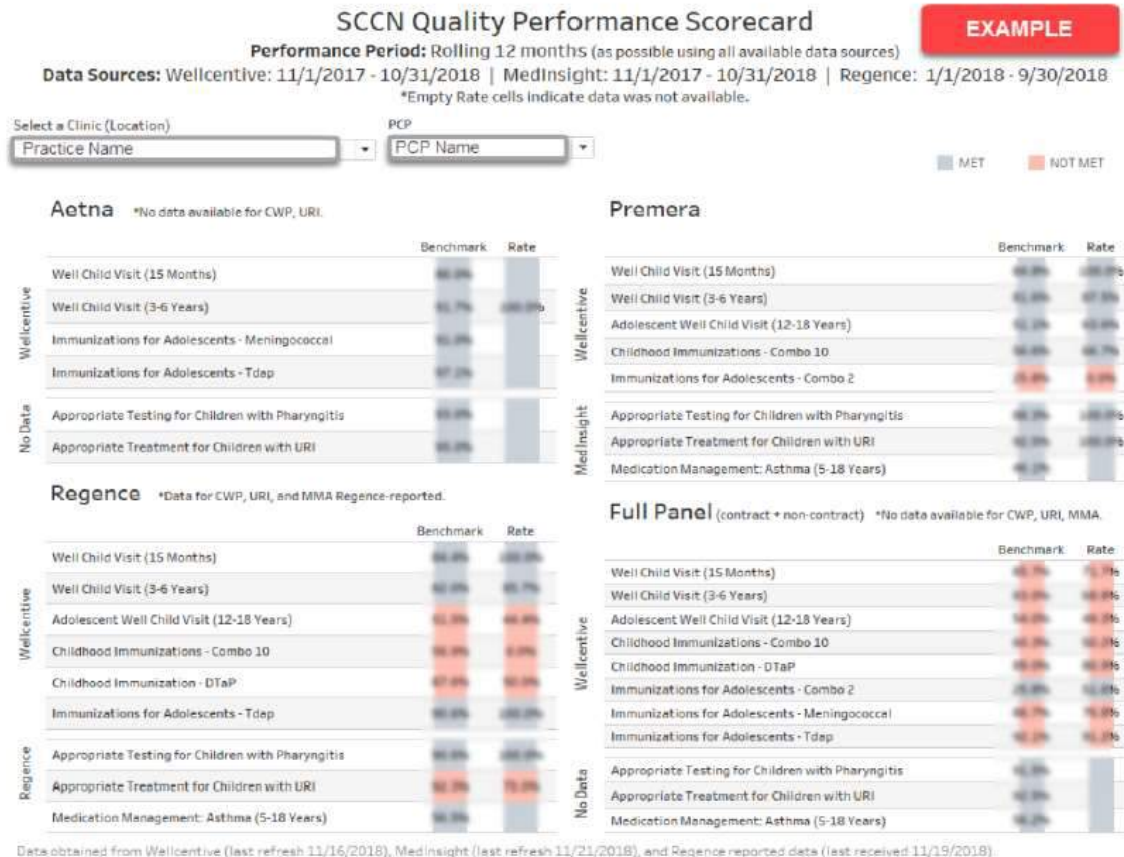
- 200+ MD/NP PCP's
 - 15 community practices
 - 5 university primary care sites
- 600 specialists
- Seattle Children's Hospital
- URAC accredited

Pediatric **Health** Network

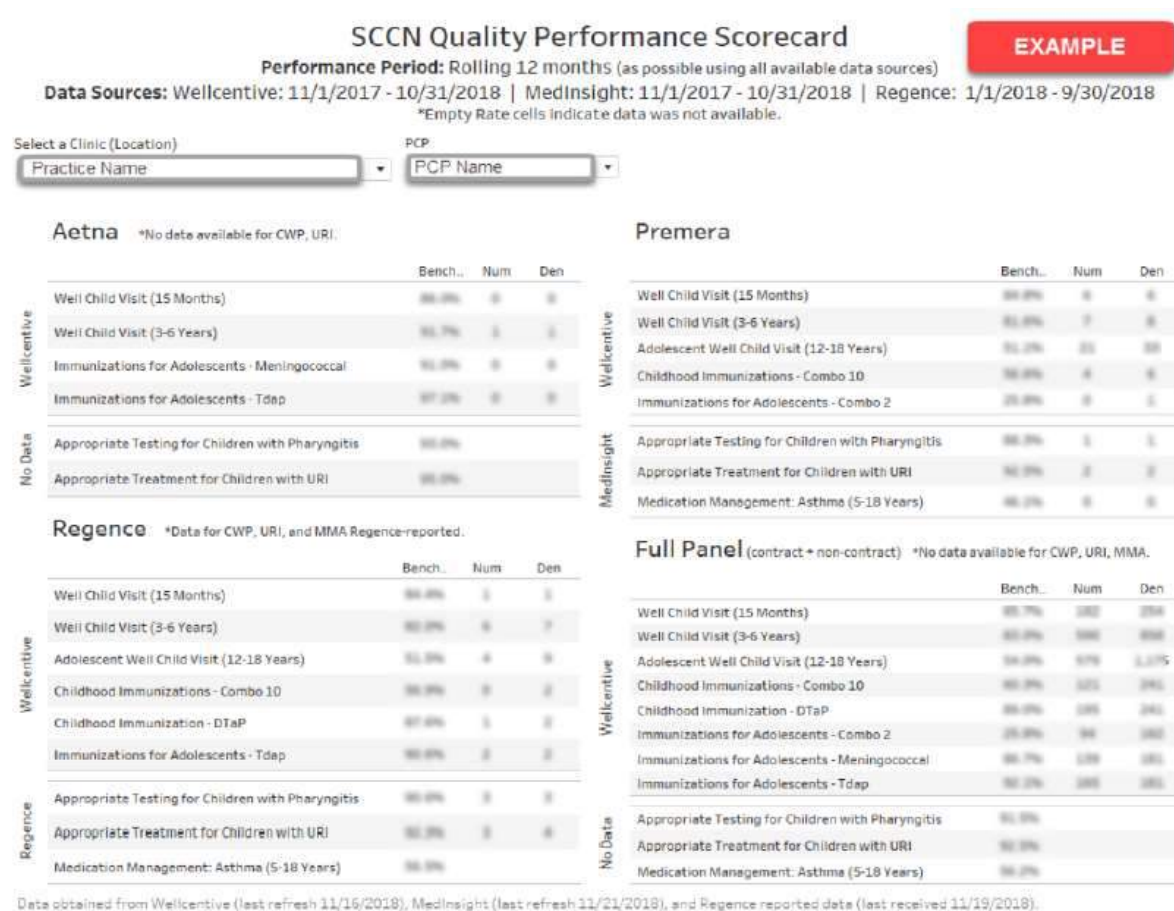
SCCN Quality Dashboard



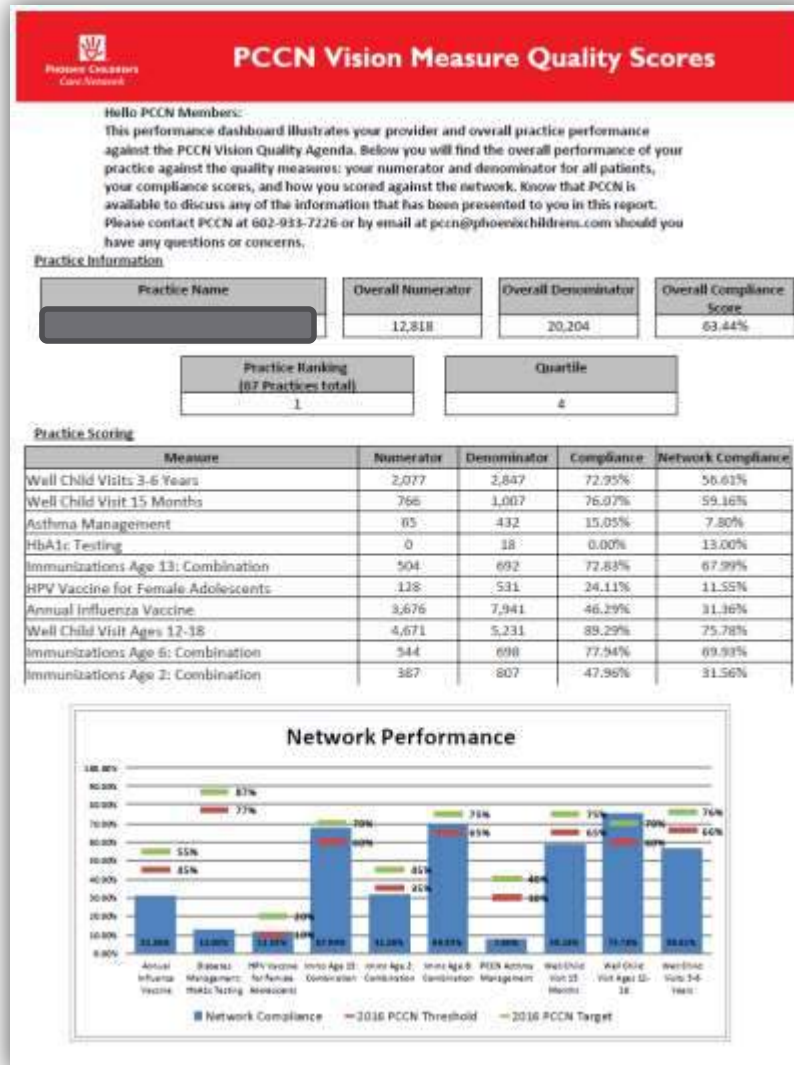
SCCN Quality Scorecard Page 1



SCCN Quality Scorecard Page 2

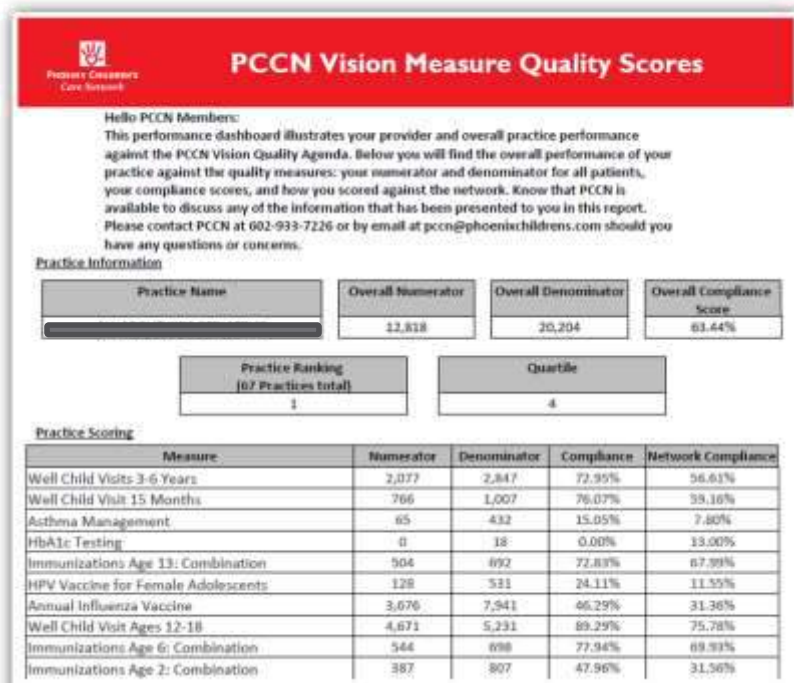


Phoenix Children's Care Network: Practice Scorecard

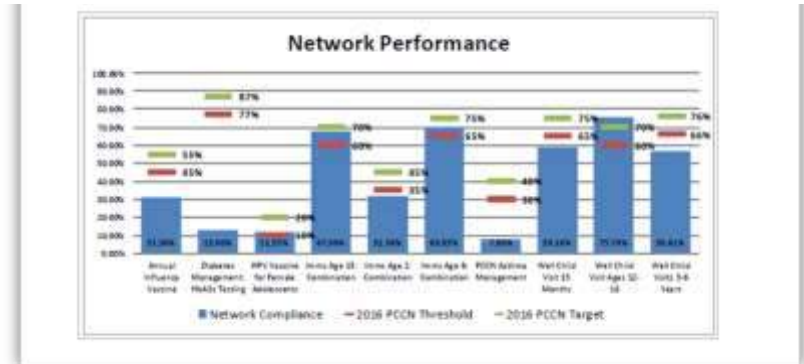


Practice Performance vs CIN Performance

Practice Performance



Network Performance



Have I seen reports cards like that before?



CNHN Asthma QI Practice report cards

Type of Visit	Count of Charts		Percent Response	
	Well	Sick	Planned	
	4	12	0	25% 75% 0%
Measures	Number of 'Yes' Responses Recorded	Project % Aim	Practice Average	Distance From Goal
Asthma diagnosis is documented in patient chart or problem list	16	90%	100%	0% -10%
Asthma severity is documented in the patient chart at this visit or at a prior visit	11	90%	69%	21%
Inhaled corticosteroids were prescribed if asthma classified as persistent	6	90%	75%	15%
Asthma control was assessed at this visit	7	90%	44%	46%
Patient's exposures to allergens and irritants were assessed and addressed	10	90%	67%	23%
Patient has a scheduled or recommended follow-up visit documented in their chart	12	90%	75%	15%
Patient was given a current AAP at this visit	11	75%	69%	6%
Patient's use of asthma inhalation device(s) was/were assessed and proper technique reviewed	2	75%	13%	63%
The influenza vaccine was recommended for the 2012-2013 flu season	12	75%	75%	0%
Patient received influenza vaccine according to CDC guidelines (applies during flu season)	11	75%	69%	6%
Improvement Rating			Percentage	
Measures- Improvement Needed			2	20%
Measures- Within Range			8	80%
Measures- Achieved			2	20%

Map of Participating Asthma QI MOC Practices

2012

Children's National Medical Center

Capital Area Pediatrics

Children's Pediatrician's and Associates

Northern Virginia

Maryland

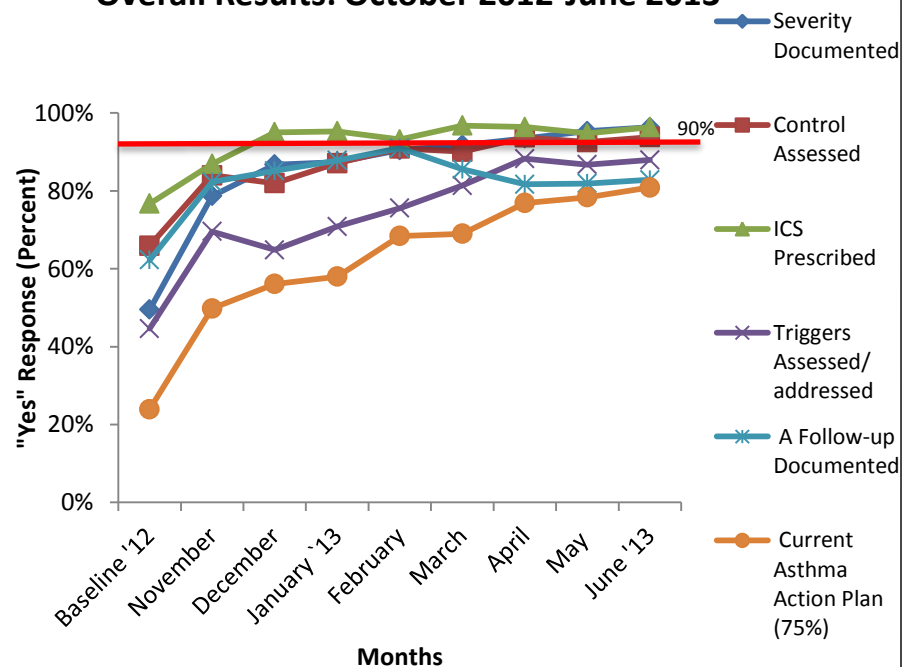
District of Columbia



Over 300 providers & 75 practice sites improved care in our two asthma QI LC's

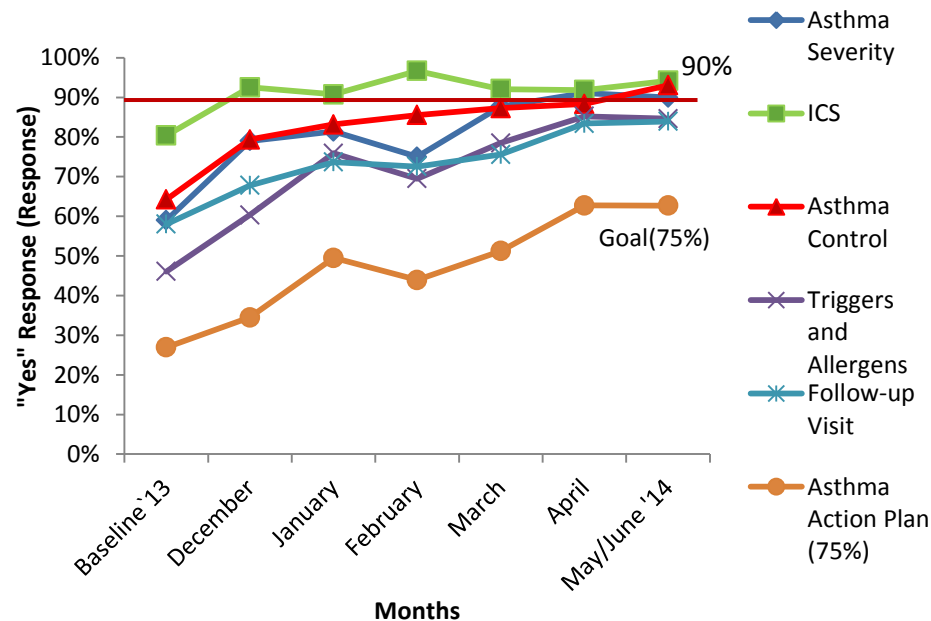
Asthma Yr. 1

**CNHN Asthma QI Learning Collaborative
Overall Results: October 2012-June 2013**



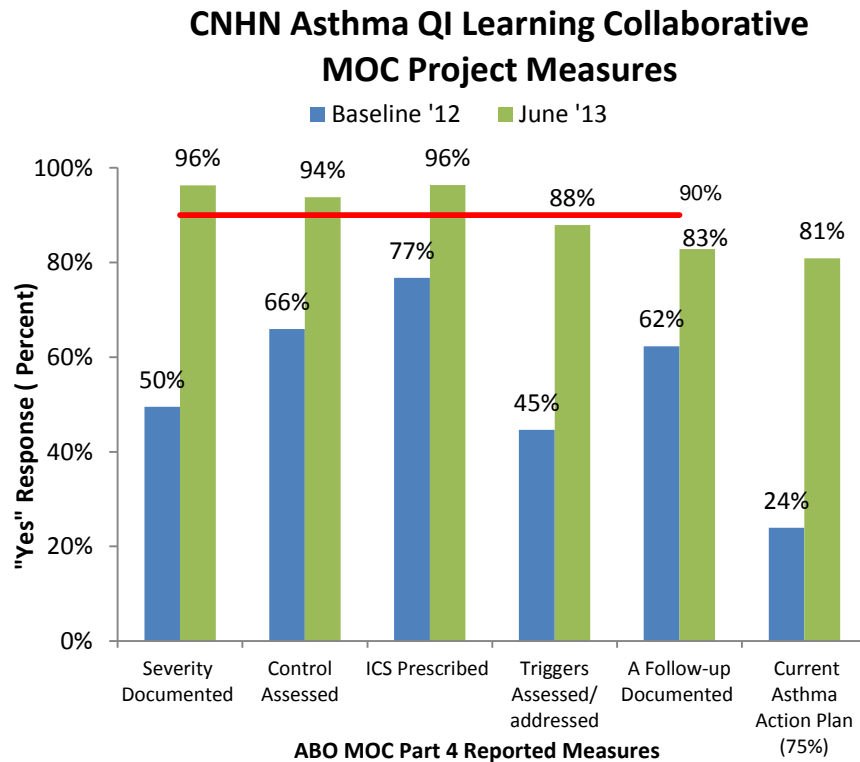
Asthma Yr. 2

**CNHN Asthma QI LC
Overall Results: November 2013-June 2014**

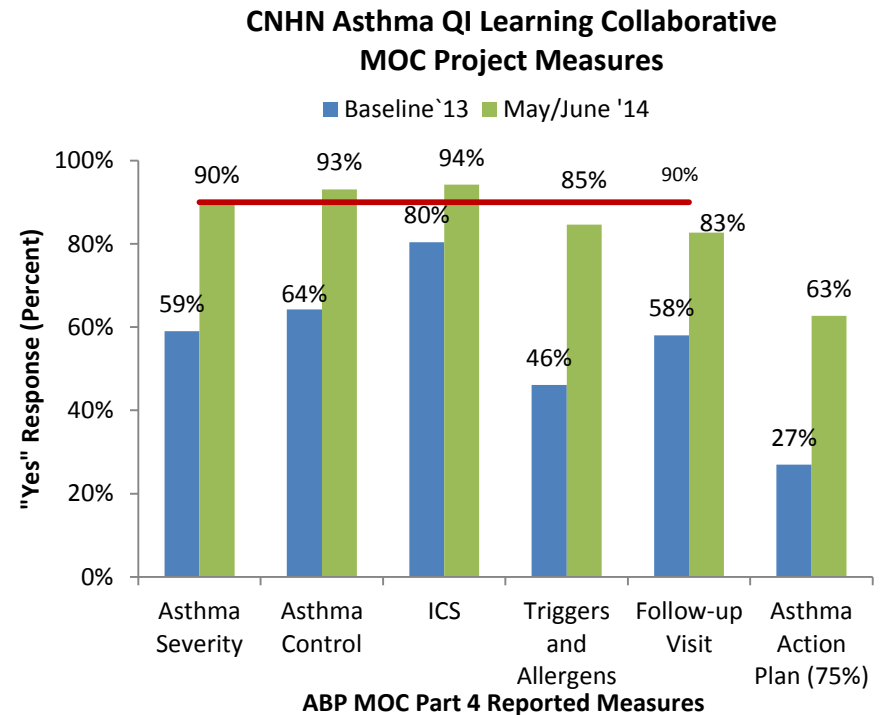


Asthma MOC Part 4 Reported Measure: Overall Results

Asthma Yr. 1



Asthma Yr. 2



CIN Opportunity

Improve Care



Enhanced Payment



CIN opportunity for enhanced PCP payment based on measurably improving care

- Pediatricians decide on focus areas & metrics
- Practices are connected and sharing data (claims & clinical)
 - Small scale QI drives population health improvement
 - All attributed patients (vs small reported samples)
- Incentives for improving quality performance
- Shared CIN and “best practice” expertise & resources
- Integrating CNHN QI resources (and MOC Part 4 credit)



Opportunity to reimagine how PCP's and specialists communicate & collaborate on care

- Improve knowledge, comfort & support of PCP's to manage common lower acuity concerns in primary care practice (increase PCP revenue)
- Improve access to specialty care for higher acuity and complexity concerns
- Leverage CIN data connectivity to measure performance, access and utilization and position resources appropriately
- Improve family and provider satisfaction
- Manage attributed population more cost-effectively

Top specialty referral diagnoses

- Opportunities for co-management pilots
- Develop shared protocols/algorithms for PCP management & referral
- Supporting provider and patient education
- CIN Pilot: Acne management & Referral Guidelines (2017-2018)

Allergy (top referral diagnoses)

- Food allergy
- Asthma
- Allergic rhinitis
- Chronic rhinitis
- Atopic dermatitis
- Peanut allergy

Cardiology (top referral diagnoses)

- Cardiac murmur, unspecified
- VSD
- ASD
- Chest pain, unspecified
- Tachycardia, unspecified
- SVT
- Syncope or collapse

Dermatology (top referral diagnoses)

- Acne
- Allergic eczema
- Infantile eczema
- Congenital nevus (non-neoplastic)
- Hemangioma
- Molluscum contagiosum

Endocrinology (top referral diagnoses)

- Type 1 diabetes
- Short stature
- Type 2 diabetes
- Hypopituitarism
- Hypothyroidism
- Precocious puberty

Gastroenterology (top referral diagnoses)

- Feeding difficulties
- Constipation
- Abdominal pain, unspecified
- Crohn's disease
- GE reflux disease without esophagitis
- Failure to thrive
- Vomiting, unspecified

Neurology (top referral diagnoses)

- Epilepsy, general idiopathic
- Convulsions
- Autistic disorder
- Migraine
- Neurofibromatosis
- Encephalopathy, unspecified

Orthopedics (top referral diagnoses)

- Congenital hip deformities, unspecified
- Congenital foot deformities, unspecified
- Scoliosis, unspecified
- Supracondylar fracture, displaced simple
- Congenital clubfoot
- Knee pain

ENT (top referral diagnoses)

- Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids
- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Snoring
- Other disorders of eustachian tube
- Other chronic nonsuppurative otitis media
- Hypertrophy of adenoids
- Ankyloglossia
- Otitis media
- Epistaxis

Hematology-Oncology (top referral diagnoses)

- Sickle cell disease
- Malignancies- various
- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- Neutropenia, unspecified
- Anemia, unspecified
- Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified

Psychology (top referral diagnoses)

- ADHD
- Autistic disorder
- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Adjustment disorder, mixed anxiety and depressed mood
- Major depressive disorder
- Insomnia

Pulmonary (top referral diagnoses)

- Obstructive sleep apnea
- Asthma, moderate persistent
- Other disorders of lung
- Cystic fibrosis
- Cough
- BPD origin in perinatal period
- Sleep apnea
- Chronic respiratory failure
- Snoring

Rheumatology (top referral diagnoses)

- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- Joint pain, unspecified
- Other abnormal serum immunological findings
- Juvenile arthritis

Urology (top referral diagnoses)

- Phimosis
- Undescended testicle, unilateral
- Nocturnal enuresis
- Unspecified hydronephrosis
- Urinary tract infection
- Vesico-ureteral reflux, unspecified

CIN Primary Care-Specialty Pilots

- Identify 1 topic area opportunity in key specialty areas
- Identify PCP & specialty champions
- Meet 3x between January – May to develop initial pilot
- Present at 2019 Future of Pediatrics (June) for community practitioners
- Begin pilots in CIN practices

Higher prevalence primary care opportunities

- Mental health screening & treatment
 - PCP management of common lower acuity conditions
 - Co-location/integration of behavioral health into primary care setting
- ADHD
- Asthma
- Obesity
- Medication/antibiotic stewardship
- Reduce low acuity non-emergent ED visits
- Develop CIN metrics, ongoing QI initiatives
- Opportunities to measurably improve care and impact utilization and cost across CIN

Need champions for CIN **Clinical Quality Committee** and work groups



- Most of our CIN meetings will be web-based
 - We're busy & we're all over the map (VA, DC & MD)

Interested in Participating in the Design of a Primary Care-Specialty Quality Initiative?

- Fill out the form on the PHN table (near registration), OR...
- Email us:
- Dabney@cnmc.org
- Ehamburg@cnmc.org
- And (optional) tell us what commonly referred conditions you favor working on

Discussion



Pediatric Collaboration on Condition-Specific Priorities

