

Michigan Great Lakes HFMA

CHFP Exam Prep Session #6

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Sarah Todd
Interim Manager, Revenue Cycle Education
Corewell Health





Certified Healthcare Financial Professional

Module I - The Business of Healthcare

Course 6: Looking to the Future

Learning Objectives

- Describe some of the new healthcare reimbursement models
- Define the use of business intelligence in the context of healthcare
- Describe how finance professionals, physicians and payers will need to work together
- Define the trend of population health in future healthcare delivery models
- Apply the lessons learned in this course to your future work in the healthcare industry

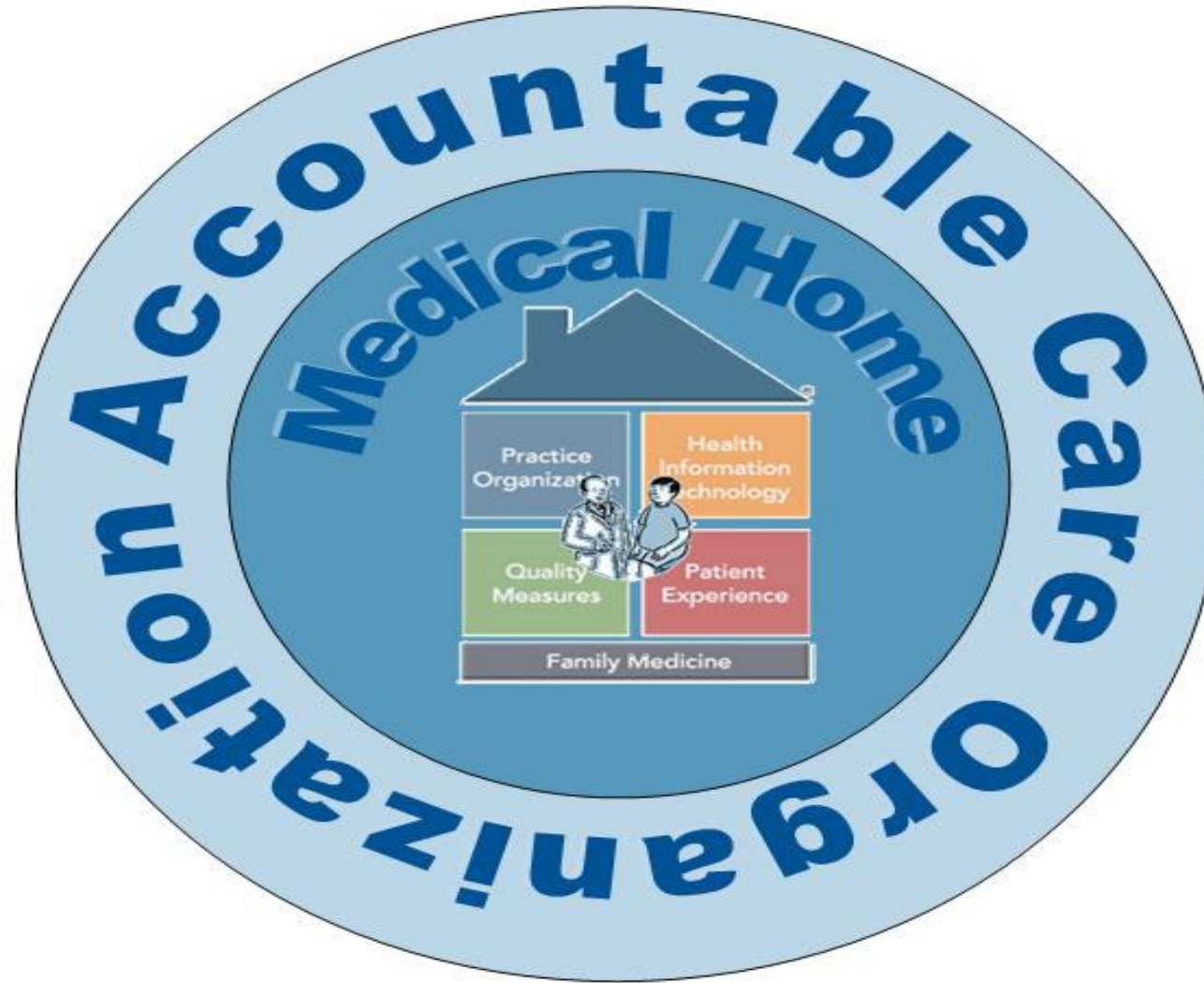
Purpose of this Chapter Learning Program

- Highlight key knowledge for strong job performance
- Provide an overview of important concepts. The in-depth presentation is in the online course.

Evolving Models of Reimbursement

Fee-For-Service reimbursement =
Incentive to providers to provide more services (?!)

Evolving Models



Polling Question # 1

What may be included as part of a patient's Medical Home?

- a) Primary Care Physician
- b) Pharmacist
- c) Nutritionist
- d) All of the Above

Accountable Care Organizations



- Network of providers
- Share financial and clinical responsibilities
- Serve a defined group of patients
- Key feature: Primary Care physicians in a lead role

ACO Challenges



- Patient Loyalty
- Managing costs and quality of care of non-ACO providers
- Bundled payments

Polling Question # 2

What does ACO stand for?

- a) Accountable Care Office
- b) Accounting Cost Office
- c) Accountable Care Organization
- d) None of the Above

Bundled Payment

- Essentially, “Fee-for-Service”
- Collaborative care delivery meets funding autonomy
- Collaborate on reward... and risks



The Point of Medical Homes, ACOs and Bundled Payments

- Providers working together to generate positive patient outcomes
- Reduce incentive for providers to increase the volume of services
- Increase incentive to focus on quality of outcomes and value for the prices paid

BA and BI in Health Care

**Business
Analytics**



**Business
Intelligence**

Business Intelligence Implementation

Key Factors:

- Data Strategy
- Determine metrics to monitor: Business and strategic plans
- Access (and timeliness) to data for decision makers
- Maintaining data integrity

Polling Question # 3

What is the process called by which data available in the organization is analyzed and converted into information usable by decision-makers?

- a) Business Intelligence
- b) Business Analytics
- c) Data Strategy
- d) Data Analytics

Aligning to Drive Value

value =

“quality in relation to the total payment for care”

Financial and Clinical Alignment



Population Health Management



Population Health Challenges



Implications

- Rapid change in business model: From volume to value
- New skill sets required:
 - Collaborative team skills
 - Multidisciplinary approaches
 - “Optimizing costs”
- Big picture: less about numbers alone and more about viewing the context of the numbers

Implications

- New Skills (cont)
 - Insight into clinical sciences i.e., professional practice models
 - Clinical professional must help inform business decisions
 - Decision should focus on benefits for the business *and* the Patient

Polling Question # 4

There are two broad categories of payment for healthcare services. They are fee-for-service and:

- a) Bundled services payments
- b) Negotiated discounts
- c) Capitation
- d) Preferred provider rates

Questions?

Supplemental Question #1

The Affordable Care Act initiated two fundamental reimbursement reforms. These are:

- a) A cap on “out-of-pocket” expenses and mandatory health insurance coverage
- b) Value-based purchasing and bundled payments
- c) Reduction in Medicare Physician Reimbursement and bundled payments
- d) Mandatory Health Insurance Coverage and Value-Based Purchasing

Supplemental Question #2

The difference between current assets and current liabilities is called:

- a) Net assets available
- b) Uncovered reserves
- c) Working capital
- d) Profit

Supplemental Question #3

A “Medical Home” is:

- a) A primary care delivery model intended to organize providers into a coordinated team to meet the majority of a patient’s health care needs
- b) A care delivery model in which a primary care physician coordinates all care needed in a treatment incident
- c) The term used for the healthcare provider that has the primary responsibility for treatment and holds priority position in reimbursement
- d) The provider entity identified by the patient as the resource for health care that the patient prefers to use.

Supplemental Question #4

All of the following are features of an Accountable Care Organization (ACO) EXCEPT:

- a) An ACO is a network of providers
- b) An ACO's key feature is primary care physicians in lead role
- c) An ACO shares clinical and financial responsibilities
- d) An ACO is exempt from population health reimbursement mandates

Supplemental Question #5

Overall, the medical home, ACO, and bundled payment models all create a business environment

where providers:

- a) Must have a clear strategic plan and the business model to achieve it
- b) Need to compete more on quality and price
- c) Are challenged to include the patient as a stakeholder
- d) Must work together to generate more positive patient outcomes

Supplemental Question #6

Population health management entails a group of providers and a health plan collaborating

primarily to:

- a) Manage costs and increase efficiency in treatment
- b) Improve performance on measures of overall health for a specific group of patients
- c) Shift to a collaborative consumer directed treatment approach
- d) Create an integrate, unified localized health care delivery system

Questions?
