

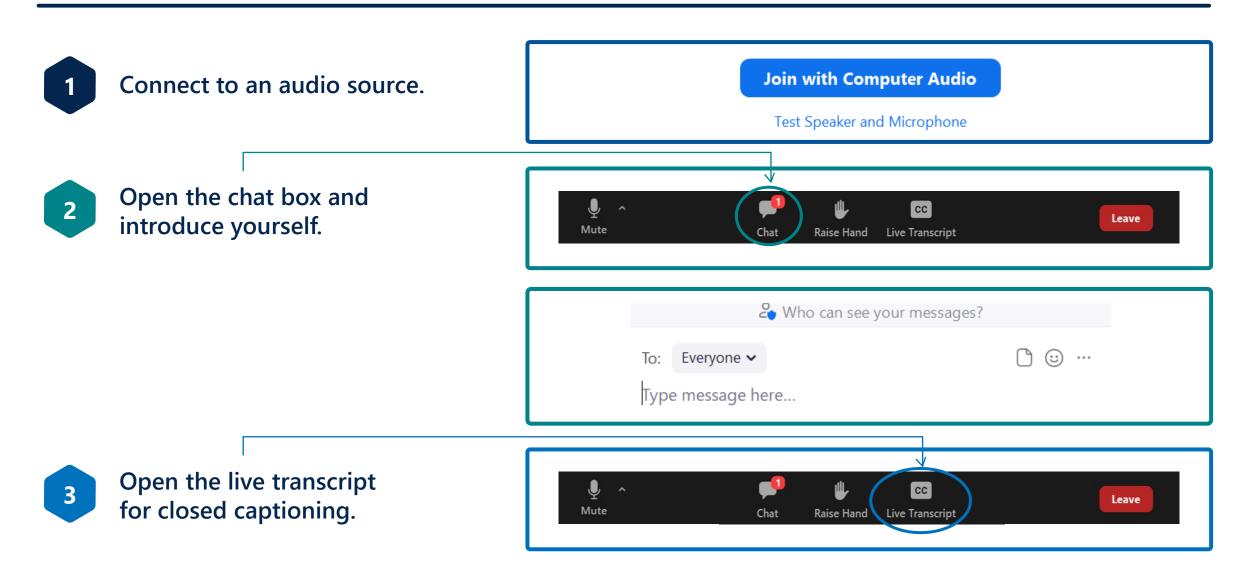


# 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Evaluation Report for Model Year 3 (2020)

June 6, 2023



# Connecting to Zoom – Easy as 1, 2, 3



# **Today's Facilitators**



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# **Today's Agenda**





#### **BPCI Advanced Model Changes and Evaluation Overview**

Review changes that occurred between Model Year 3 (MY3) and Model Year (MY4).

Discuss an overview of what is included in the MY3 Evaluation Report.



#### **High Level Findings: Evaluation Results for MY3 (2020)**

Highlight the impacts of the Model on fee-for-service (FFS) payments, post-acute care (PAC) and readmission rates.



#### **Health Equity: Model Reach to Underserved Populations**

Share results from claims-based data to understand the reach of the Model to various populations.

Discuss how the Model has a unique opportunity to impact health equity.



#### **Questions and Answers and Closing Remarks**

Submit questions for the Evaluation Lead to answer and discuss final thoughts regarding the MY3 Evaluation Report.

## **Poll Questions**

Which of the following best fits your current involvement with BPCI Advanced?

What type of organization do you work in?



# **BPCI Advanced Model Changes and Evaluation Overview MY3 (2020)**

# Changes from MY3 (2020) to MY4 (2021)

CMS adjusted the pricing methodology for MY4 to ensure reconciliation payments reflect actual decreases in spending due to Care Redesign to make the Model less susceptible to unpredictable policy or coding changes and clinical practices.



# Clinical Episode (CE) Selection

- Participants select full Clinical Episode Service Line Groups (CESLGs) instead of individual CEs.
- Participants are not required to participate in CE categories within a CESLG that does not meet the minimum threshold during the Baseline Period.



# **CE Overlap Methodology**

- CEs for a given beneficiary will not be allowed to overlap in either the Baseline or Performance Period.
- Constructing CEs similarly the Baseline and Performance Period may improve Target Price accuracy.



# Realized Trend Adjustment

- Final Target Prices are adjusted at Reconciliation for realized Peer Group Trends (PGTs) in the Performance Period.
- The PGT Factor adjustment is capped at 10%, so that maximum difference between the preliminary and realized trend is 10%.

## **Model Overview**



#### **68** Distinct Model Tests

 34 of the 68 CE x Episode Initiator (EI) type combinations were evaluated



### **34** Clinical Episodes (CE)

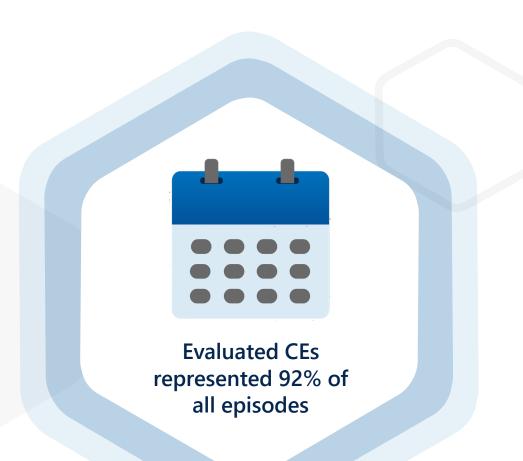
- 15 Medical
  - Examples: Stroke, UTI, COPD, Renal Failure
- 19 Surgical
  - 3 Outpatient (e.g., Cardiac Defibrillator)
  - 16 Inpatient (e.g., Major Joint Replacement of the Lower Extremity, Spinal Fusion)



## **El Types**

- Acute Care Hospitals
- Physician Group Practices (PGP)

# **Evaluation Specifics**



#### **Number of CEs Evaluated for MY3**

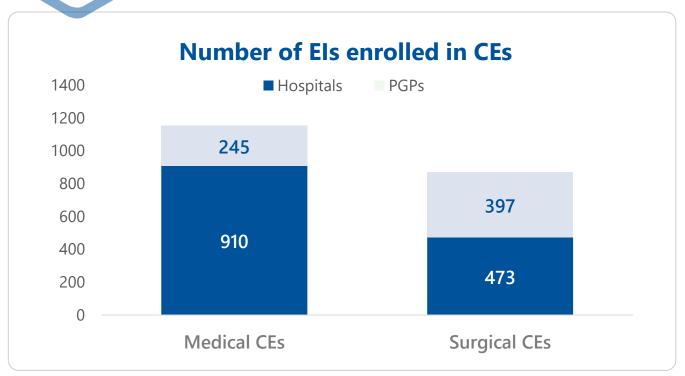
EI Type	Medical CEs	Surgical CEs
Hospital	10	7
PGP	12	5

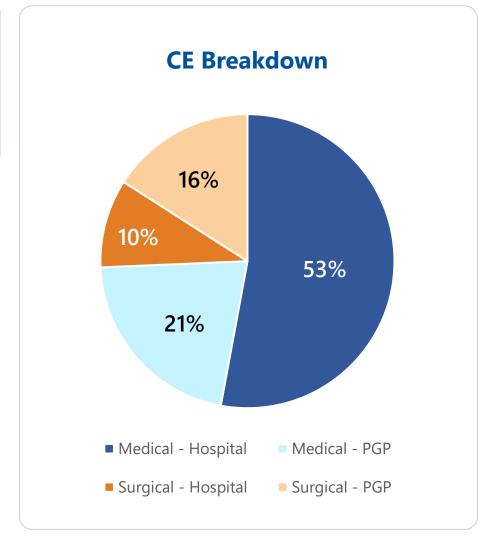
# Participation and Episodes by Volume



**1,502**Episode
Initiators (Els)

353,609 Clinical Episodes (CE) **74%** of CEs are Medical





Els can enroll in both Medical and Surgical CEs.

# High Level Findings: Evaluation Results for MY3 (2020)

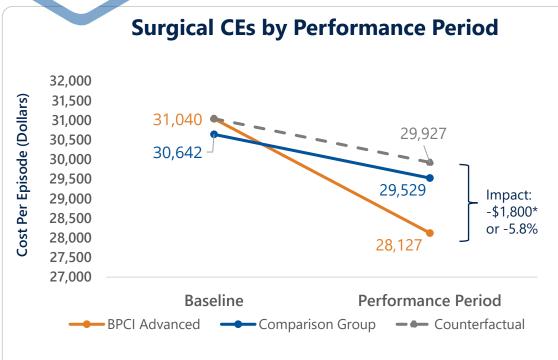
## **Impact on FFS Payments**

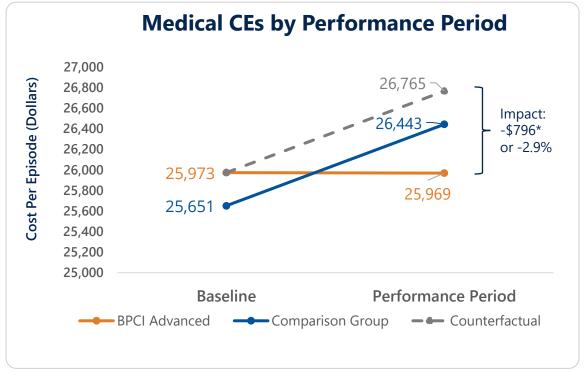


Nearly all bundles evaluated saw a decrease in episode costs without negatively impacting quality.

Surgical CE costs decreased more than Medical CE costs.

Medical CE costs were contained more for Model Participants compared to the comparison group.





<sup>\*</sup>p<0.01, which indicates a statistically significant result. Impact is the difference between the counterfactual and BPCI Advanced results. Additional information on impact calculation can be found in Appendix C of the BPCI Advanced Model: Fourth Annual Evaluation Report.

## **Impact on PAC Use**



### **Key Highlights**

- Both EI types reduced institutional PAC use by discharging a smaller share of episodes to institutional PAC settings.
- For patients discharged to institutional PAC, there was a reduction in the length of stay except for PGP Medical CEs.
- HHA payments declined within PGP Surgical CEs but stayed the same in PGP Medical CEs and Hospital Els.
  - PGPs reduced HHA payments by \$332/episode.

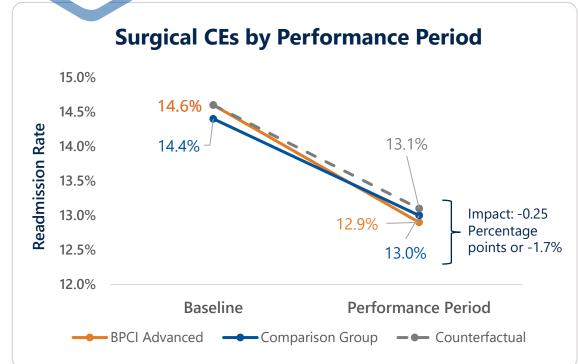
Impact	Hospital Els	PGP Els
Discharge to institutional PAC		
SNF length of stay		Surgical CEs only
HHA payments	No change	Surgical CEs only

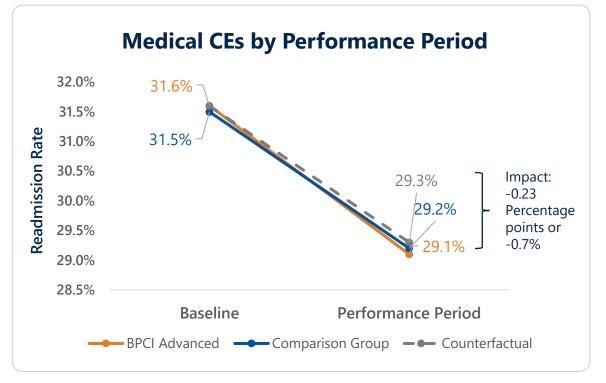
## **Impact on Unplanned Readmission Rate**



Overall, readmission rates declined regardless of Model participation.

The most significant reduction in readmission rates was for Medical CEs by PGPs.





# Health Equity: Model Reach to Underserved Populations

# **Model Reach to Underserved Populations**

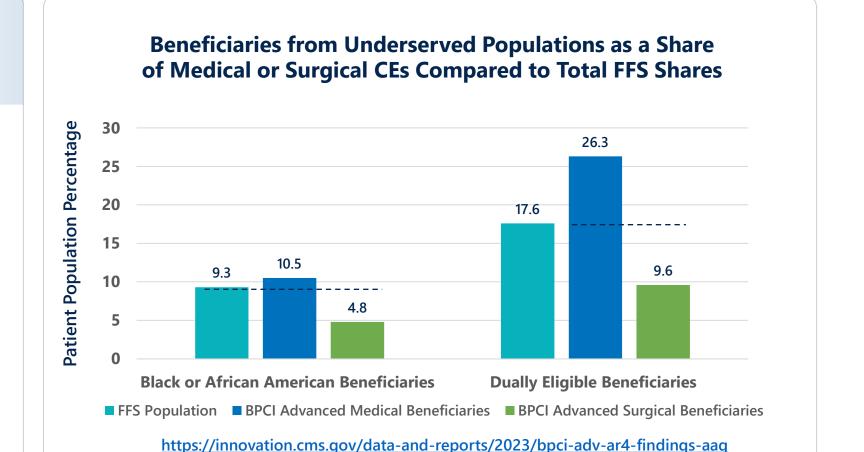


### **Key Highlights**

Model's reach to Black and Dually Eligible beneficiaries is relatively high for Medical CEs.



This is an opportunity to engage Black and Dually Eligible beneficiaries to enhance their care further.



# **Questions & Answers**

## **Questions & Answers for Evaluation**



All unanswered questions will be responded to by the Evaluation Team and shared via e-mail.

Send any additional questions to LSBPCIAdvanced@deloitte.com.

# **Take the Post-Event Survey!**

- The post-event survey is anonymous.
- Additional options for accessing the survey:
  - A link to the survey will be provided in the chat.
  - A link will be sent in the post-event e-mail.



Access the post-event survey here:

<u>Survey Link</u>

## **Additional Evaluation Resources**



- Fourth Evaluation Report
- Evaluation Report Findings at a Glance

