The Accountable Physician Enterprise
Partnering with Physicians to Transform Care Delivery

Presentation to Mid-Atlantic Physician Recruiter Alliance
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The Accountable Physician Enterprise

Partnering with Physicians to Transform Care Delivery

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March 3, 2011

Road Map for Discussion

I Land Grab for Leverage

II Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise

III Enterprise at a Crossroads
Physicians at the Precipice

Dual Pressures of Economy and Reform Creating Sense of Instability

Twin Challenges for Physicians

Faltering Practice Economics

• Volume decline
• Ancillary reimbursement cuts
• Professional fee cuts
• Rise in practice costs

Uncertainty Around Health Care Reform

• Change in incentives
• Emphasis on value of care
• Increased payment risk
• Demand destruction

Turning to Hospitals for Shelter

Majority of Physician Practices Now Owned by Hospitals

Physician Practice Ownership
2002 - 2008

Percentage of “Active” Physicians Employed by Hospital

2000 2004 2008 2012 (E)

Continued Hospital Competition

Playing a Zero-Sum Game

Delaying Too Long Means Losing Out Entirely

Case in Brief: Revell Health¹ and O’Mara Medical¹

- Medium-sized, competing health systems in the Midwest
- Revell recently acquired large, independent radiology and anesthesiology groups, the only providers of those services in the market
- O’Mara forced to contract with Revell for radiology, anesthesiology services needed at its main facility

Emerging Physician Competition

Physicians Willing to Go It Alone?

Independent Groups Leveraging Dominance

Case in Brief: Parcell Clinic¹

- 350-physician, multispecialty practice in the Southwest
- Practice referrals split 50/50 between two main competitor hospitals; referrals represent 80% of all inpatient admissions in market
- Senior executives in series of high-level talks with both hospitals about acquisition, but clinic considering remaining independent, forming ACO without hospital involvement

1 Pseudonym.

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Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Reform Bill Allows Physicians to Take Lead

Definition of ACO Allows Physician Participation Without Hospital

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

The following groups of providers are eligible to participate as an ACO:

- Physicians and other health practitioners in group practice arrangements
- Networks of individual practices of ACO professionals
- Partnerships or JVs between hospitals and ACO professionals
- Hospitals employing ACO professionals
- Others as determined by Secretary

Can We Afford to Lose?

Steering Away From High Cost Providers...

Physician Groups Inflecting Price Pressures on Hospitals

Physician Referral Pattern

Harvard Vanguard

Brigham and Women’s Hospital

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

16% of hospital volumes may be diverted

Case in Brief: Harvard Vanguard Medical Associates

- Largest physician group in Massachusetts, part of Atrius Health
- Decided to make fewer referrals to Brigham and Women’s Hospital, instead referring to Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center citing reduced costs and improved care coordination
- Group accounts for 16% of Brigham and Women’s medical and surgical volumes


Physicians Have Potential to Reduce Demand, Pocket the Savings

**Case in Brief: Botwin Medical Group**

- Clinically integrated, multi-specialty IPA located in the South
- Formed physician-only ACO to provide health services to local employer, including local hospital’s self-funded employee health benefit plan
- Paid per member, per month fee, fee-for-service, bonuses for quality
- Saved employer $4 million from reduced care utilization

**Impact of IPA-ACO**

- Total Savings: $4 M
- Physician Bonus: $300 K

Much of savings comes from reduced utilization of hospital services; hospital receives no portion of shared savings

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**The Future We Cannot Afford**

Physician Alignment More Essential Now Than Ever

**Key Threats to Effective Physician Partnerships**

- **The Risk of Underperformance**
  - Selecting the wrong physician partners
  - Under-leveraging financial incentives
  - Under-investing in performance improvement infrastructure

- **The Risk of Marginalization**
  - Mistiming response to market cues
  - Failing to emerge as prime physician aggregator
  - Allowing physicians and competitors to coalesce into independent ACOs
The Accountable Physician Enterprise

Partnering with Physicians to Transform Care Delivery

I
Creating a Culture of Value-Based Partnership

Selecting Premium Physician Partners
1. Identify physicians with shared strategic vision
2. Ensure cultural compatibility in all partnership decisions

Engaging Physicians in Governance and Leadership
3. Empower dynamic physician leaders with tools to succeed
4. Enfranchise frontline physicians in leadership and governance
5. Unite with physicians around shared culture and responsibilities
6. Formalize shared control in governance and management

II
Ushering Physicians into the Performance-Based Market

Extending Resources for High Performance
7. Support PCP transition to team-based care
8. Lay the groundwork for data exchange

Crafting Strategy-Aligned Physician Incentives
9. Introduce independent physicians to performance-based incentives
10. Revamp compensation to target accountable care objectives

Investing in Performance Management
11. Deploy principled referral management infrastructure
12. Invest in robust performance management systems

III
Organizing for Shared Accountability

Building Next-Generation Physician Relationship Platforms
13. Develop strategy-aligned contracts with “ACO Partners”
14. Design joint contracting-capable model with “ACO Principals”
15. Deploy common performance-focused infrastructure across alignment platforms

Road Map for Discussion

I
Land Grab for Leverage

II
Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise

III
Enterprise at a Crossroads

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise

Creating a Culture of Value-Based Partnership

Selecting Premium Physician Partners

Identifying Strategic Physician Partners

New Partnerships Create Opportunities for Selectivity

High-Performing Physician Network

Separating the Wheat from the Chaff

“We’re going to have an abundance of physicians in certain areas, and there will be some losers. The ones who are willing to be more efficient, most cost-effective, and work closely with the groups in the ACO will be the winners.”

Chief Executive Officer
Large Physician IPA

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Defining Desirable Partners

Accountable Care Placing a Premium on Compatibility

Attributes of Ideal Physician Partners

Strategically Important
- Expands primary care access
- Brings needed specialty service to community
- Increases capacity to match community demand

High-Performing
- Provides high-quality, low-cost patient care
- Standardizes devices, clinical protocols
- Works collaboratively to manage chronic disease

Culturally Compatible
- Collaborates with hospital, other physicians
- Willing to address strategic priorities
- Shares organizational vision

- Provides high-quality, low-cost patient care
- Standardizes devices, clinical protocols
- Works collaboratively to manage chronic disease

Lesson #2: Ensure Cultural Compatibility in All Partnership Decisions

Building a Selective Physician Network

Rigorous Evaluation Excludes Undesirable Candidates

Is the physician we are considering...

Critical?

Does this physician fill a strategic need for the health system?

Capable?

Does this physician have a track record of providing high-quality, high-value care?

Compatible?

Will this physician fit well within our organization’s culture and be a collaborative partner moving forward?

Case in Brief: NorthShore University HealthSystem Medical Group
- 670-physician medical group within NorthShore University HealthSystem, a four-hospital health system based in Evanston, Illinois
- Created three-step candidate screening process to identify ideal physicians for employment
- Process evaluates strategic importance, performance quality, and cultural fit of each physician
Focus on Physician Compatibility

Behavioral Interview Guide Standardizes Evaluation

Physician Interview Guide

Physician evaluated on six categories, including:

- Clinical expertise
- Ability to build loyal patient base
- Interpersonal skills
- Work ethic/time management
- Ability to work within a system
- Technological competence

Sample questions provided, as well as insight on interpreting answers, to aid infrequent interviewers in assessing the candidate

Competencies clearly defined to ensure understanding of evaluation criteria among interviewers

Physician responses evaluated on scale of having “Not Met,” “Met,” or “Exceeded” organizational standards and expectations

Ensuring Fit Drives Long-Term Stability

Preempting Problematic Relationships

Candidate Evaluation Form

Name: Dr. Maulik Pancholy
Specialty: Gastroenterology

- Strategic Importance
  Meets an important community need and will be a valuable source of referrals

- Performance Record
  Maintains strong reputation and historically high performance on quality metrics

- Cultural Compatibility
  Exhibits self-centered attitude, unreasonable expectations, and lack of willingness to work collaboratively

Hired Not Hired

Employed Physician Annual Turnover Rate

NorthShore University HealthSystem Medical Group

Historical Rate
Current Rate

12-15%
4%
Lesson 6: Formalize Shared Control in Governance and Management

Elevating Physicians in System Governance

Ample Physician Leadership Opportunities Across Enterprise

**Case in Brief: NEA Baptist Healthcare**
- 100-bed hospital merged with 90-physician clinic in Jonesboro, Arkansas, in 2010
- Terms of merger give physicians substantial representation in system governance
- Clinic physicians invited to participate in leadership committees with substantial decision-making autonomy

**Elevating Physicians in System Management**

Physician-Led Management Team Oversees Market

**SLG in Brief**
- Composed of the three physician-administrator dyads from across the system
- Responsible for steering the hospital and clinic, reports to Baptist’s corporate office
- Meets twice each month to discuss operational issues across entire market
- Three dyads are *ex-officio* members of each others’ boards, cross-pollinating leadership across all three entities
Takeaway Lessons for Hospital Executives

Lesson #1: Identify physicians with shared strategic vision
Partner only with physicians willing to collaborate on the delivery of high-quality, low-cost care; work jointly with these physician partners to develop and codify standards of mutual hospital-physician accountability

Lesson #2: Ensure cultural compatibility in all partnership decisions
Design candidate selection processes to ensure that physician partners not only meet strategic and quality objectives, but also fit organizational culture, and can work collaboratively with hospital and physician partners

Lesson #3: Empower dynamic physician leaders with tools to succeed
Cultivate and empower motivated physician leaders who can recruit their peers to drive accountable care initiatives; support them with needed administrative and financial resources

Lesson #4: Enfranchise frontline physicians in leadership and governance
Design leadership roles that allow frontline physicians to develop processes to improve practice performance and care delivery; create an organizational structure that maximizes their impact on practice-level decisions

Lesson #5: Unite with physicians around shared culture and responsibilities
Create a common hospital-physician culture focused on prioritizing patient needs; design all governance, management and incentive structures to reinforce this culture of mutual accountability

Lesson #6: Formalize shared control in governance and management
Maximize hospital-physician integration by sharing control with physician leaders; physicians must actively participate alongside administrators at all levels of health system governance and management

Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise

Ushering Physicians into the Performance-Based Market
### Scoping the Ambition

**Rewarding a New Set of Performance Metrics**

#### Transition of Care Delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Category</th>
<th>Fee-for-Service Imperatives</th>
<th>Accountable Care Imperatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilization</td>
<td>Maximize volumes of procedures with strongly positive contribution margins</td>
<td>• Limit inpatient utilization to acute services not capable of being managed outpatient&lt;br&gt;• Minimize inappropriate or duplicative care delivery&lt;br&gt;• Triage both acute and chronic care services to low-cost sites of care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Outcomes</td>
<td>Adhere to limited P4P initiatives; minimize hospital-acquired conditions and eliminate never events</td>
<td>• Minimize preventable readmissions via integration with PCPs, post-acute care providers&lt;br&gt;• Proactively manage chronic illness to prevent low-margin inpatient utilization&lt;br&gt;• Promote community wellness for all at-risk populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Management</td>
<td>Control expenses associated with DRGs or case rates</td>
<td>• Standardize care pathways across care continuum&lt;br&gt;• Streamline acute care episodic costs&lt;br&gt;• Develop economies of scale across continuum for all growth service lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usher Physicians Into Accountable Care

**Elements for a Successful Transition**

#### The Path Toward an Accountable Physician Network

- **Invest in Performance Management**
- **Craft Strategy-Aligned Physician Incentives**
- **Extend the Resources for High Performance**
Lesson #7: Support PCP Transition to Team-Based Care

The Expanding Role of Primary Care

Evolution of PCP Strategic Value to the Health System

Today Transition ACO

- Referral source
- Extension of mission
- Care coordination
- Chronic care management
- Access expansion
- Population health management

Downstream Referrals Shifting Definition of Market Share Lives Under Management

Medical Home Facilitates Primary Care Enhancement

Practice Transition Results in Tangible Benefits for Hospital

The Medical Home

- Enhanced Access
- Comprehensive Care
- Patient Engagement
- Coordinated Care

Team of Providers
- Additional non-physician providers support medical home’s ability to provide additional services

Disease Registry
- Provides patient metric data to track and monitor patients for improved management

Key Benefits to Hospitals

- Improved Clinical Quality
  - Better chronic disease management, preventive care for patients
  - Reduction of “preventable” chronic disease admissions, ED visits

- Economic Gain to ACO
  - Stronger margins for employed practice from improved productivity
  - Increased network referral capture
  - Reduced hospital readmissions

- Improved Physician Satisfaction
  - Greater retention, easier recruitment
  - Less burnout for employed PCPs

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
**In-Practice Care Team**

**Costs of Care Team Distributed Across Practices**

*Leasing Diabetes Team Prevents Costly Investment*

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**Care Team Lease**

1. **Provides care to patient panel**

2. **Bills 99211-99213¹**

3. **Reimbursed, covering team leasing costs**

4. **Pays hourly rate for leasing team**

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**Diabetes Care Team**

**Physician Practice**

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**Case in Brief: Carondelet Health Network**

- Four-hospital system based in Tucson, Arizona
- Growing diabetes population prompts comprehensive outpatient diabetes strategy
- System leases diabetes team—RN and registered dietitian who are Certified Diabetes Educators—to practices at an hourly rate
- Team also includes a Diabetes Navigator, a community health outreach worker, covered by grant funding

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**External Practice Resource**

**Centralizing Resources at System Level**

*Hospital Facilitates Access to Resource Through PHO*

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**Center for Chronic Care Management**

- Members of PHO
  - Physicians refer patients to center
  - Center provides intensive education to patient
  - Care managers keep referring PCP apprised of patient progress
  - Patient graduates from program once self-management achieved

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**Knowledge of Disease Symptoms**

*Percentage of CHF Patients*

- Before: 80%
- After: 100%

**Annual HbA1c Level Test**

*Percentage of Diabetes Patients*

- Before: 74%
- After: 84%

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**Case in Brief: Middlesex Hospital**

- 150-bed hospital in Middletown, Connecticut; Medicare Physician Group Practice Demo participant
- Through physician-hospital organization (PHO), created Center for Chronic Care Management to assist PCPs in managing patients with chronic disease, history of tobacco use
- Created 10 years ago in anticipation of capitation; continued because of improved outcomes

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¹ Visit coded as 99213 would include physician.
Lesson #9: Introduce Independent Physicians to Performance-Based Incentives

Transitioning Physicians to a New Compensation World

Range of Possible Incentive Models for Independents

- Bundled Payments
  - Physicians, hospital receive combined payment for inpatient stay

- Co-Management Agreement
  - Group incented on management services, performance outcomes

- Inpatient Gainsharing
  - Physicians share in savings across inpatient stay

- Clinical Integration
  - Physicians, hospital engage in performance-based joint contracting

Scope of Medical Staff Involvement

Degree of Financial Integration

Enabling Shared Accountability for Inpatient Care

Bundled Payments Put Physicians’ Skin in the Game

Limited Connection at Outset

- Limited physician visibility into cost and quality performance
- No formal hospital-physician relationship structure
- General physician distrust of hospital leadership

Medicare Acute Care Episode (ACE) Demonstration

- Pays single bundled price for Medicare Part A, B to participating hospitals to better align provider incentives toward improved quality, lower cost of care for 28 cardiac, 9 orthopedics DRGs
- Participating hospitals selected based on quality, volume, discounted bid for bundle price

Case in Brief: Vanguard Baptist Health System

- Five-hospital health system based in San Antonio, Texas
- Launched cardiac, orthopedic bundling program in 2009 as part of Medicare ACE Demo
- Created a culture of collaboration during phased implementation of demo
- Realized substantial device savings, increased order set compliance, stronger physician alignment around service line growth
Capitalizing on Tighter Alignment

Physicians, Hospital Both Benefit From Shared Accountability

Reduced Costs

Device Cost Savings

Before ACE ¹

After ACE

Greater than 10% device savings

Improved Clinical Quality

Aggregate Order Set Compliance

Before ACE

After ACE

29%

95%

Enhanced Relationship

Physician access to performance data

Trust and communication between hospital, physicians

Potential for increased market share

Lesson #10: Revamp Compensation to Target Accountable Care Objectives

Inadvertently Preventing Care Redesign

Compensation Model Discourages Investment in Practice

PCP Compensation Formula

2009

Work Relative Value Units: _____

X

Conversion Rate $:

Total Compensation: _____

Conversion Rate Calculation

Zeroed In on Practice Cost Control

Cost control-linked conversion rate hinders transformation to medical home

Practice Costs

Conversion Rate

Case in Brief: Tracy Health System

1

11-hospital system located in the South preparing to create an accountable care organization

Initial compensation model focused on increasing RVU productivity, controlling costs

Increased costs of medical home implementation drove down physician compensation

No commercial payer reimbursement for additional costs of medical home activity, certification

New model focuses on panel size, mid-level staff efficiency, and PCP performance metrics

¹ Pseudonym.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

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Overhauling Incentive Model to Advance Strategic Goals

New Model Eliminates Conflicting Messages

Revised PCP Compensation Model

PCP Scorecard Metrics

- Access Target 15%
- Patient Satisfaction 5%
- Budget Target 10%

New Patients 10%
Expense per RVU 10%
RVU Production 10%

Diabetes Management 15%
Hypertension 15%
Medical Home 10%

Mid-Level Performance
- Incent efficient use of mid-level staff
- Ultimately seek up to 1:1 ratio of mid-levels to PCPs

Takeaway Lessons for Hospital Executives

Lesson #7: Support PCP transition to team-based care
Acknowledge the expanding role of primary care in the ACO; given limited levers available to align with PCPs, foster practice transformation by extending resources for team-based care to employed and independent PCPs

Lesson #8: Lay the groundwork for data exchange
Recognize the importance of data exchange in delivery of high-value care across the continuum; foster physician-hospital connectivity through principled ambulatory EMR subsidization

Lesson #9: Introduce independent physicians to performance-based incentives
Design creative opportunities to expose independent physicians to performance-based incentives; leverage all contractual relationships to reinforce the connection between high-value care and financial success

Lesson #10: Revamp compensation to target accountable care objectives
Evolve employed physician compensation to reinforce delivery of high-value, coordinated care; structure compensation to balance physician productivity and emerging accountable care goals

Lesson #11: Deploy principled referral management infrastructure
Recognize the continued importance of referral management in the ACO to ensure delivery of high-quality, low-cost care; leverage data to track referral patterns and empower physician leaders to address shortfalls

Lesson #12: Invest in robust performance management systems
Deploy robust performance management infrastructure across the enterprise; leverage data to identify high-impact performance gaps, and engage underperformers to improve using data transparency and peer reinforcement
Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise
Organizing for Shared Accountability

Transitioning from Independent to Interdependent
Hospitals, Physicians Strengthening Formal Relationships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>独立 (Independent)</th>
<th>合作伙伴 (Partners)</th>
<th>主导者 (Principals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>特权 (Privileges)</td>
<td>合作管理协议 (Co-Management Agreement)</td>
<td>委员会 (Clinical Integration)</td>
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<tr>
<td>医疗人员资格 (Medical Staff Membership)</td>
<td>绩效基于PSA1 (Performance-Based PSA1)</td>
<td>雇佣 (Employment)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 专业服务协议。

来源：健康顾问委员会访谈和分析。

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The Emergence of Two Key Enterprises

Segment Physicians According to Role in ACO

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Community Contractors
- Dermatology
- Ophthalmology

Hospital-Based Non-Admitting Specialists
- Radiology
- Anesthesiology
- Pathology
- ED Physicians

Proceduralists
- General Surgery
- Cardiac Surgery
- Neurosurgery
- Orthopedics

Primary Care
- Internal Medicine
- Pediatrics
- Family Medicine
- Hospitalists

Community-Based Medical Specialists
- Cardiology
- Medical Oncology
- Endocrinology
- OB/GYN

Minimal Relationship
- “ACO Peripherals”

Efficient Procedural Enterprise
- “ACO Partners”

Effective Care Management Enterprise
- “ACO Principals”

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

Building Next-Generation Physician Relationship Platforms

Structure Contracts Based on Physician Responsibilities

Physician Function Key to Selecting Among Contract Models

The Accountable Physician Enterprise

Efficient Procedural Enterprise

- Deliver high-quality, low-cost procedural services
- Develop standing protocols to drive quality, cost control
- Increase reliability of procedures
- Standardize devices to increase vendor negotiating leverage

“ACO Partners”

Effective Care Management Enterprise

- Coordinate care among full range of providers
- Streamline patient handoffs
- Drive robust chronic disease management
- Foster patient education, engagement in care processes

“ACO Principals”

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Lesson #13: Develop Strategy-Aligned Contracts With “ACO Partners”

Three Approaches to Aligning With Proceduralists

Level of Physician Involvement a Flexible Decision

“ACO Partner” Relationship Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Degree of Financial Integration</th>
<th>High</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function Independently</td>
<td>Enter Into Separate Performance-Based Contracts</td>
<td>Include in Risk-Bearing Organization</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Function Independently**
  - Hospital maintains minimal relationships with physicians outside risk-bearing entity

- **Enter Into Separate Performance-Based Contracts**
  - Hospital forms performance-based relationships with physicians outside context of risk-bearing entity

- **Include in Risk-Bearing Organization**
  - Hospital includes all interested physicians in risk-bearing entity

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

Lesson #14: Design Joint Contracting-Capable Model with “ACO Principals”

In Need of a Hospital-Physician Performance Platform

Current Contracting Models Insufficient

**Employed Physicians**

- **Limited Scale**
  - Represent fraction of medical staff; restrained by hospital resources, physician interest
  - Often lack strategy-aligned compensation model, performance improvement infrastructure

**Independent Physicians**

- **Limited Levers**
  - Antitrust, regulatory barriers restrain financial incentives
  - Limited data sharing, performance improvement infrastructure
  - Collection of stakeholders too diffuse for organized performance achievements

**Performance-Focused Integration Platform**

- **Key Characteristics**
  - Selective, scalable membership
  - Commitment to evidence-based, standardized care
  - Care coordination infrastructure
  - Performance management system
  - Legal, meaningful performance-based incentives
  - Capable of joint contracting with commercial payers

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Limited to Two Viable Models

HCAB Assessment of Models’ Potential Ability to Achieve Key Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Selective Membership</th>
<th>Care Standards</th>
<th>Coordination Infrastructure</th>
<th>Performance Management</th>
<th>Meaningful Incentives</th>
<th>Joint Contracting¹</th>
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<td>Extensive Employment</td>
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1 For commercial contracts. 2 Professional services agreement.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

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Testing Vertical vs. Virtual Integration

Brookings/Dartmouth Pilot Evaluates Both ACO Approaches

Extensive Employment

Carilion Clinic

- Moving toward a fully employed physician base
- Capable of leveraging compensation to drive physician performance

Clinical Integration

Tucson Medical Center

- Operating in an almost entirely independent marketplace
- Will use CI¹ incentives to drive physician performance

Case in Brief: Brookings/Dartmouth ACO Collaborative

- Joint effort by Brookings Institution Engelberg Center for Health Care Reform and Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice to test replicable ACO models
- Provides technical assistance in ACO creation, facilitates payer-provider negotiation
- In addition to Carilion and Tucson, Kentucky-based Norton Healthcare, several payers also participating in pilot arrangement

¹ Clinical Integration.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

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Employing to Build a Closed-Model ACO

Employment Offers Straightforward Levers for Performance Change

Compensation
- Physician income linked to success against strategic goals
- Clinic able to adjust compensation model as priorities evolve

Practice Resources
- All physicians on common platform for information exchange
- IT systems extended to physicians without Stark or anti-kickback concerns

Performance Monitoring
- Clinic access to physician-level data
- Physician access to clinic-level data
- Mandatory performance review process

Cultural Norms
- Expectation of accountability for outcomes, service, efficiency

Case in Brief: Carilion Clinic
- Seven-hospital health system located in Roanoke, Virginia
- Operates under closed clinic model, with physicians aligned through employment only
- Participation in Brookings/Dartmouth ACO pilot helping accelerate shift among local payers to value-based contract models

Defining Clinical Integration
Clinical Integration Uniting Across Contractual Models

Cl a Vehicle for Performance Improvement, Joint Contracting

Core Components
- Selective Physician Partnerships: Network of physicians opting to collaborate with hospitals in delivering evidence-based care and improving quality, efficiency, and coordination of care
- Comprehensive Improvement Initiatives: Identified and evolving metrics and targets designed to meaningfully impact the clinical practice of all physicians in the network to improve value across the full continuum of care
- Performance Improvement Architecture: Data-based mechanisms and processes to monitor and manage utilization of health care services, designed to control costs and ensure quality of care

Physician Hospital Organization

Joint Negotiation
- Favorable Base Rates, P4P Incentives or Shared Savings

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Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Joint Contracting Approach Established by the FTC

“[Clinical Integration is] an active and ongoing program to evaluate and modify practice patterns by the network’s physician participants and create a high degree of interdependence and cooperation among the physicians to control costs and ensure quality.”

- Allows for joint contracting when reasonably necessary and related to achieve goals of the program
- Outlines Clinical Integration (CI) as one approach that may allow for joint contracting (another is financial risk contracts)
- Allows for layering CI-related contracts on top of existing models of economic alignment
- Provides high-level guidance, but limited detail, on CI program structure; more guidance available through FTC Advisory Opinions

Demonstrating Reasonable Necessity

“In this case joint contracting...appears to be subordinate and reasonably related to [the] plan to integrate its members’ provision of services to deliver coordinated care by a group of providers committed to the program, and reasonably necessary to effectively implement the proposed program and achieve its potential efficiency benefits.”

Federal Trade Commission
April 13, 2009

CI Appealing to Institutions Both Large and Small

Programs Under Construction Represent Variety of Organizations

Examples of Organizations Pursuing Clinical Integration

Putting Clinical Integration Into Practice

Key Program Characteristics

1. Selective, scalable membership
2. Delivery of evidence-based, standardized care
3. Infrastructure for care coordination
4. Performance management system
5. Legal, meaningful incentives
6. Joint commercial contracts

Advocate Physician Partners

Patient Safety Training
Diabetic Collaboratives
Online Physician Portal
Physician Report Cards
P4P Bonus Payments
All Major Plans in Market

Case in Brief: Advocate Health Care

- Nine-hospital system with a large physician network located in northern Illinois
- Advocate Physician Partners (APP) is a platform for risk contracting and CI1 programs
- APP composed of over 3,200 physicians, about 65 percent of the medical staff
- Approximately 75 percent of participants are independent physicians

Yielding Impressive Results

Clinical Performance at Advocate

Generic Drug Usage
Percentage, APP

Diabetic Care Outcomes
Percentage, HbA1c < 7

Depression Screening Rate
CAD Patients1

Asthma Management
Percentage with Action Plans, 2008

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Savings of $25 M per year</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>APP</th>
<th>Savings of $700 K per year</th>
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<th>APP</th>
<th>Savings of $3.2 M</th>
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<th>APP</th>
<th>Savings of $2.1 M per year</th>
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<td>Generic Drug Usage</td>
<td>47%</td>
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Driving Improvement Through Incentives

“In industries other than health care, pay-for-performance is a widely accepted practice by which businesses reward management for performance linked to the strategies and success of the organization. Advocate Physician Partners’ pay-for-performance system applies this approach to drive performance improvement in the clinical setting.”

2009 Value Report

1 Coronary artery disease.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

Program Development an Evolution to Joint Contracting

Incremental CI Program Development Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Preparation</th>
<th>Limited Collaboration</th>
<th>Expansive Collaboration</th>
<th>Clinical Integration</th>
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<td>Low Investment</td>
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<td>Major Transition Point</td>
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<td>Degree of Hospital-Physician Integration</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<td>• Correct workshop shortfalls</td>
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<td>• Expand use of care guidelines</td>
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<td>• Raise quality expectations for credentialing</td>
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<td>• Extend EMR support</td>
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<td>• Create exclusive PHO focused on value generation</td>
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<td>• Enter into joint payer negotiations</td>
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Not Always a Bright Line

“The ability to contract together with payers is not black and white, but a CI program, properly structured, should help providers to be on the right side of the law. A successful CI program organizes your physicians to act as one for the purpose of providing high-quality, coordinated care. If you have done that, and your payers agree, then, as a practical matter, you should have a reasonable basis on which to proceed.”

Douglas Hastings, JD
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C.

Crafting a Hybrid Approach

Dual Alignment Pursuits

Indiana University Health Physicians
• Merged entity of all employed physicians

Indiana University Health Quality Partners
• Organization created to launch Clinical Integration initiative

Shared Performance Infrastructure

• Web portal to share patient data
• 7 FTEs dedicated to CI program
• Individual physician report cards
• Disease registry for chronic patients
• 156 clinical and technical metrics
• Performance-based bonus pool

Case in Brief: Indiana University Health
• 15-hospital, 3,100-bed system based in Indianapolis, Indiana
• Simultaneously pursuing employment and Clinical Integration as way to engage physicians resistant to leaving private practice; currently partnering with more than 2,900 physicians
• Infrastructure supports both employed and independent physician performance improvement efforts

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Takeaway Lessons for Hospital Executives

Lesson #13: Develop strategy-aligned contracts with “ACO Partners”
Understand not all physicians are crucial to the risk-bearing ACO; use separate performance-based arrangements to align non-essential partners in creating an efficient procedural enterprise

Lesson #14: Design joint-contracting capable contractual model with “ACO Principals”
Select between Clinical Integration and extensive employment as the only two vehicles capable of wholly realizing the ideals of a performance-focused physician alignment platform in today’s market

Lesson #15: Deploy common performance-focused infrastructure across alignment platforms
Recognize that both paths to ACO creation require similar investment in care management infrastructure, information systems, and performance-based incentives; fully implement this infrastructure to maximize opportunities for success under accountable care economics

Road Map for Discussion

I Land Grab for Leverage

II Building the Accountable Physician Enterprise

III Enterprise at a Crossroads
Five Conclusions for Senior Executives

1. Rapidly approaching the leadership moment
2. Recognizing a lofty ambition from the outset
3. Managing migration to the market critical to success
4. Securing physician affiliation first step on a long journey
5. Building common culture not an optional step

Rapidly Approaching the Leadership Moment
Nearing a Fork in the Road

Senior Executives Must Assess Strategic Options

Strategic Alternatives for Hospitals in Emerging Accountable Care Environment
Hospitals Must Cement Relevance in New Value-Based Marketplace

Build the Accountable Physician Enterprise

- Lay the groundwork for stronger hospital-physician integration
- Prioritize alignment with “ACO Principals”
- Begin organizing for shared accountability

Seek Affiliation with Accountable Entity

- Identify partners who can foster transition to the accountable care environment
- Build affiliations with new partner organizations as necessary

Secure Alternative Role in the Market

- Recognize opportunities to become lowest cost or most specialized provider of specific services in the market
- Prioritize alignment with “ACO Partners”
- Invest in desired, specialized service lines; scale back commoditized services

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Recognizing a Lofty Ambition from the Outset

Assessing Organizational Preparedness

Can We Do This?

### Strategic Questions on Institutional Readiness

**Physician Network**
- Have we aligned primary care providers and specialists toward ACO objectives?
- Do we have the necessary primary care base to manage care and drive growth?
- Are physicians engaged in care redesign efforts?

**IT Infrastructure**
- Are our IT investments on pace for Meaningful Use?
- Do we share clinical information with partners across the continuum?
- Does our business intelligence and analytics platform support our ACO ambitions?

**Clinical Transformation**
- Is our ambulatory medical enterprise built around the patient-centered medical home?
- Have we focused on evidence-based standards and care pathways?
- Are we working to activate patients in their own care?

**Facility Strategy**
- Do patients have sufficient access points beyond the ED?
- Are post-acute care facilities helpful partners in the patient pathway?
- Have our capital investment plans been evaluated through an accountable care lens?

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**Advisory Board Tool: Accountable Care Readiness Diagnostic**

- Assesses internal institutional readiness through a series of diagnostic questions addressing physician, IT, facility, financial, and clinical assets and capabilities
- Provides customized suggestions of additional Advisory Board tools and resources to support accountable care transition efforts
- Available at Advisory.com

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### Managing Migration to the Market Critical to Success

Staging the ACO Ambition

**ACO Rollout Process**

- **Ready for joint contracting**
  - Launching the Go-to-Market Strategy
    - Engage payers, employers informally in program development
    - Leverage potential for value in formal contract negotiations
  - Optimizing the Performance Management Structure
    - Build systems to capture data
    - Develop policies to remedy underperformance
    - Share best practices
  - Mapping Out Initiatives and Incentives
    - Develop high-yield metrics and targets
    - Build care management support systems
    - Craft incentive distribution policies
  - Building the Physician Network
    - Establish participation requirements
    - Select premium physician partners
    - Engage physicians in governance, leadership

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Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Hospital Migration Toward Accountable Care

**The Aligned Physician Enterprise**
- Creating a Culture of Value-Based Partnership
  - Select premium physician partners
  - Engage physicians in governance and leadership
- Leveraging the Performance-Focused Enterprise
  - Create common hospital-physician culture
  - Revamp physician incentives
  - Invest in performance management
- Building the Cooperative Care Network
  - Contract for shared accountability
  - Standardize care pathways
  - Leverage care coordination across network
- Confronting Demand Destruction
  - Secure payment for high-value care
  - Redesign continuum around population health

**ACO Development**

° Degree of Hospital–Physician Strategic Alignment

Building Common Culture Not an Optional Step

Creating a Patient-Centered Culture

Successful Migration Requires Revamping Organizational Culture

**Hospital Culture**
- Bureaucratic and deliberative
- Siloed mentality
- Seeks alignment
- Focus on high-margin acute care
- Responsible to community at large

**Patient-Centered Culture**
- Principled and responsive
- Collaborative and interdependent
- Commitment to evidence-based care
- Delivery of high-quality, low-cost care
- Responsible to patients

**Physician Culture**
- Agile and reactive
- Siloed mentality
- Cherishes autonomy
- Focus on individual productivity
- Responsible to physician partners

**Putting the Patients in the Forefront**

"Virtually all physicians and hospitals throughout the world say ‘Patients come first’—but relatively few are ready to act on the implications of this slogan, which include ‘Physicians come second.’"

Thomas Lee, MD
James Mongan, MD
Partners HealthCare

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.