

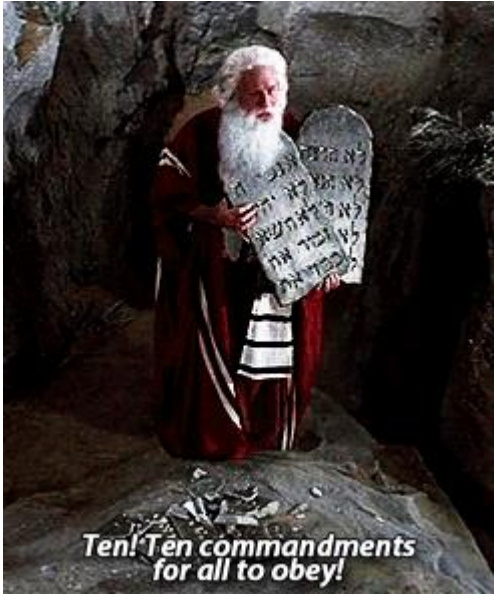
Administrative and Transactional Burdens in Oncology: From the Trenches and the Towers

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The Trenches

- A systematic review of administrative burdens from the front lines
 - ASCO practice administrators work group
 - COA leadership
 - ACCC listserve

15...10...no really 15 burdens (props to Mel Brooks)



Medicare

- When more than half of your business is a burden...
 - SGR, delays and fixes
 - The unknown
 - Obscure and ill-defined rules (chemo/radiation supervision)
 - NCDs and LCDs
 - Risks and refunds

Labor

- The biggest single expense (excluding IV drug)
 - Staffing ratios
 - Job descriptions
 - Salaries
 - Certifications, qualifications, credentialing
 - Is the most qualified person doing the job?
 - Health Insurance

Revenue Cycle

- It's the life blood of the business, but sometime the part we pretend doesn't exist
 - Account Receivable
 - Patient out of pocket costs
 - Refunds and credit balances
 - Delayed and uncertain transactions
 - Mysterious and non-automatable rules

Health Information

- The EHR may not be entirely electronic, nor only about health, nor a complete record
 - The utopian dream of the EHR is unrealized
 - Data interchange is unwieldy, sometimes yielding electronic storage but not electronic interpretation
 - EHR's have as much economic purpose as clinical purpose (PQRS, QOPI, quality metrics)
 - Big Data? Monetization of data?

Coding

- Translating what we do into a record of what we do
 - ICD-9 to ICD-10...finally...mostly...
 - CPT, HCPCS, NDC
 - Codes without rules
 - Medicare benefits without codes
 - Reliance on third parties to do their jobs well

Pre-certification and Verification

- Are we going to get paid for what we do?
 - Verification becomes more difficult in an environment with more individual and self-insured purchasers
 - Pre-certification rules morph with little warning
 - Rarely can one phone call provide either the breadth or duration of pre-certs an oncology care plan requires

IV drug procurement and delivery

- You can't always get what you want
 - Restricted distribution channels
 - IV fluid shortages; generic drug shortages
 - Reimbursement models exacerbate shortages
 - White bagging
 - Supervision of chemotherapy
 - Supervision in the outpatient hospital infusion suite

Oral drug procurement and delivery

- Oral drugs continue to be the fastest growing part of our toolkit
 - Physician practice distribution is both desired and cursed
 - Important clinical and economic role for the practice, but a whole new set of complications
 - A battle still undecided
 - Oral drug adherence

Patient Assistance

- “Can’t live with it; Can’t live without it”
 - Clearly allows access for patients who otherwise would have none; allows practices to keep doors open
 - Extraordinarily complex: brand vs. generic; private payor vs. government payor; uninsured vs. underinsured
 - Financial toxicity

Coordination of Care

- Multidisciplinary care offers so much to patients
 - Many cooks, many agendas
 - Biopsy coordination, for example
 - Multiple diagnostic tests
 - Many forks in the road, and toll booths

CoC Requirements

- Are we meeting the patients needs or more focused on clearing the hurdles
 - Nurse Navigation: what is it? Where is it? How many navigators does each patient need?
 - Survivorship: Whose plan is it anyway?
 - Distress Screening: Are we prepared to meet the need we have identified
 - NAPBC, ACR, QOPI

Clinical Trials

- Never was so much opportunity available to so few (apologies to Winston Churchill)
 - Patient opportunities in clinical trials are very exciting. (LUNG-MAP, I-SPY)
 - Clinical trials operation and management has never been more challenging; eligibility criteria are as strict as ever; fewer accruals
 - What happened to those old AI clinical trials?

NGS/ Genomics/Molecular profiling

- Great promise
- Great confusion
- Who is the quarterback?
- What do I do with this report?
- Who pays for this anyway?
- What do we do while we wait?

The Involved Patient (and family)

- Patient and consumers are better educated than ever...and worse educated than ever.
 - Patients' needs may exceed practice resources
 - Patients' expectation of what's "included" may be unrealistic
 - What's "free" is different everywhere
 - Patient demands for transparency exceed our ability to keep up

OMH/OCM/VBP

- It's where we are going...but the road is unpaved
 - We have success stories
 - We have freeloaders
 - Can you play have two different care models within your practice?
 - When do you re-engineer?

Semifinal thoughts

- We have lots of burdens...and it would be nice to drop five of them
- Some of these burdens are a consequence of a multiple payor approach in our country (see “trade off”)
- We have the opportunity to measure and improve, but we will need to be systematic

The Tower

- A brief literature review on administrative burdens in physician practice and the implications for oncology.

Prior Authorization costs

- “Practice characteristics and prior authorization costs: secondary analysis of data collected by SALT-Net in 9 central New York primary care practices...”, Epling et al, BMC Health Services Research 2014

Epling et al

- 2008 survey estimated the national cost of practice interactions with healthplans was \$23-31B/year (Casalino)
- 2008 study showed the cost of support personnel to address billing and insurance issues in primary care practices \$85K per physician FTE, or 10% of revenue (Sakowski)
- 2011 study showed \$82K per physician FTE, of 4x amount per FTE in Canada (Morra)

Epling et al

- SALT-Net recruited 9 New York primary care practices for a deep dive analysis
- 4-6 week study period in the Fall of 2010
- Small practices; 1500-13000 patients; all less than 30% Medicaid; with and without EHR

Epling et al

- Results
 - Average of 20 minutes spent per PA
 - EHR users spent 5 minutes less per PA
 - Average cost/PA ranged from \$4-20 depending on staff role
 - Projected cost per physician FTE ranged from \$900-\$5000
 - Cost per medication PA: \$1648
 - Cost per radiology PA: \$1555

Epling et al

- What does it mean?
 - Survey results and actual measurements may yield widely variant results
 - Not all PAs are the same
 - Oncology PAs may be more time consuming and costly than the typical mix of primary care PAs

Administrative time/costs

- “What Does It Cost Physician Practices To Interact With Health Insurance Plans?”, Casalino et al, Health Affairs, 28, No. 4, 2009

Casalino et al

- Surveyed 750 physicians from small practices and 560 physician from large practices
 - 730 PCPs; 580 SCPs
- Surveyed practice administrators from 629 physician groups
- Surveys included: physician survey; administrator survey; and physician-administrator survey

Casalino et al

- Findings:
 - Physicians spent 43 minutes (mean) per weekday—three hours per week, three weeks per year—on interactions with healthplans. Median was 28 minutes per day
 - PCPs: 3.5 hours/week
 - Medical specialists: 2.6 hours/week
 - Surgical specialists: 2.1 hours/week

Casalino et al

- Findings:
 - RN/MA/LPN time:
 - Mean: 3.8 hours per physician per day; 19.1 hours per physician per week
 - Median: 1.8 hours per physician per day; 9.1 hours per physician per week
 - Clerical Staff
 - Mean: 7.2 hours per physician per day; 35.9 hours per physician per week
 - Median: 5.9 hours per physician per day; 29.8 hours per physician per week

Casalino et al

- Physician time spent on formularies consumed more time than any other type of interaction
- Nursing time spent on authorizations consumed more time than any other type of interaction
- Little time was spent submitting data on quality or reviewing data on quality provided by healthplans

Casalino et al

- Dollar costs of health plan interactions
 - Mean \$68,274 per physician per year; median \$51,043 per physician per year
 - Not a statistically significant difference by practice size
 - Primary care practice spend approximated one-third of the income plus benefits of the average primary care physician
 - 78% of respondents thought the costs of interaction with healthplans had increased over the previous two years (2006)

Casalino et al

- Based on the survey data, an estimated \$31B cost to physician practices of time spent on interactions with healthplans
- Equals 6.9% of all US expenditures for physician and clinical services

Casalino et al

- What does it mean?
 - Physicians and practice staff are spending much more time focused on administrative transactions than focused on submitting or reviewing quality data
 - Administrative spending may produce benefits: reduced healthcare costs; improved quality of care; innovation; and increased patient choice

Prior Authorization transactions

- MAG PA Study
- Medical Association of Georgia 2009 study of Prior Authorization/Pre-certification requirements By Georgia's Six Major Health Plans
 - Reviewed both physician perceptions and health plan documents and policies

MAG PA study

- Physician perceptions
 - 84% thought processes were unreasonable
 - 84% thought rejections were poorly explained
 - 81% did not thinking it was easy to determine what services needed a PA
 - 50% felt that their staff members spent more than 20 hours/week on PA processes
 - 78% felt that less than 10% of their requests were rejected

MAG PA study

- Methods
 - MAG Third Party Payor Committee obtained copies of payor PA policies
 - The Committee also polled MAG members

MAG PA study

- Results
 - PA processes and requirements vary widely by payor
 - Physicians (not facilities) are largely responsible for PAs
 - PA lists are constantly in flux
 - PA does not mean benefits are payable
 - Little transparency in PA clinical criteria

MAG PA study

- Results
 - Physicians can be penalized for not completing PAs but penalties vary and may be vague
 - Payors may have multiple PA phone numbers for different services; phone, fax, and EDI methods could be used
 - Urgent health plan responses could take as much as 72 hours
 - The list of services which require PAs vary widely by payor

MAG PA study

- Summary
 - Transparency is lacking in health plan processes
 - PA penalties should not be applied arbitrarily
 - EDI submission and web-based approval should be expanded
 - Single point of contact for all PAs is needed
 - Health plans have not justified the cost effectiveness of the PA process either for the physician office or the payor

MAG PA study

- Recommendations
 - The health plan PA should be a guarantee of payment
 - Eliminate financial penalties for failing to get PAs
 - Health plan PA response times should be standardized to 24-48 hours
 - PA required services should be based on scientific literature substantiating a reasonable need for the service to be questioned, not just cost

MAG PA study

- What does it all mean?
 - The PA process may seem punitive and burdensome with out transparency behind the “why?”
 - The arbitrary nature of PAs may undermine physician confidence in the process
 - Administrative simplicity would seem to be an easy improvement for payors that would be valued

Prior Authorization...why?

- “Prior Authorization”, Concepts in Managed Care Pharmacy, The Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy, April 2012

AMCP

- What is Prior Authorization and Why is it an Essential Managed Care Tool?
 - PA may be required for a prescriber to qualify for coverage
 - PA procedures are based on clinical need and therapeutic rationale
 - PA process should take into account desired outcome for the patient, design of the drug benefit, value to the plan sponsor, and regulatory requirements

AMCP

- What is Prior Authorization and Why is it an Essential Managed Care Tool?
 - Guidelines and administrative policies should be developed by pharmacists and other healthcare professionals; should consider the workflow impact on healthcare system users and minimize inconvenience for patients and providers
 - Can help avoid inappropriate drug use and promote evidence-based therapy, minimize overall medical costs, improve access to more affordable care and enhance quality of life

AMCP

- How Prior Authorization is Utilized within a Prescription Drug Benefit
 - The PA process can be used to gather additional clinical patient information not available through electronic processes
 - The PA process can be used to promote appropriate use such as off-label requests, or limiting requests by physician specialty, such as limiting prescribing of chemotherapy to oncologists

AMCP

- How Prior Authorization is Utilized within a Prescription Drug Benefit
 - The PA process can support Step Therapy
 - The PA process can support quantity management
 - The PA process can expedite a process for access prescription drugs outside of a closed formulary process

AMCP

- What does it all mean?
 - Managed care plans have put some thought into this; they have a “why”
 - Concepts sometimes don’t translate easily into front-line operations
 - Note the explicit reference to value for plan sponsors

Prior Authorization cures

- “Curing the prior authorization headache”, Jeffrey Bendix, Medical Economics, October 10, 2013
- “The Prior Authorization predicament”, Jeffrey Bendix, Medical Economics, July 8, 2014
- (“Medical Economics: Smarter Business. Better Patient Care”)

Medical Economics

- Practitioners perspective
 - Focus on expensive imaging and brand name medications
 - Time consuming; burdensome; often not in the patient's interest; cost, not indication focused; wastes time; not reimbursed; restrictions are short-sighted; why not focus on the outliers
 - “We get numb to it”

Medical Economics

- Payor perspective
 - Specific focus
 - Has both a patient safety and cost implication
 - Overuse of high cost imaging may mean that benefits don't outweigh risks
 - Growth of the generic drug portfolio offers less costly access to patients

Medical Economics

- Easing the prior authorization burden
 - Use web-based interfaces
 - Centralize PA services within the practice
 - Use generic medications when possible
 - Understand and follow/meet healthplan's criteria before submitting a PA
 - Consider the PA process and administrative burden when considering continued participation in healthplans

Medical Economics

- What does it all mean?
 - The “why” debate remains vigorous
 - A lot of “repeal” talk, but not much narrative about “replace”
 - Still plenty of focus on costs and burden; less so on value, to either providers or payors

What's the impact?

- “Physician-Reported Barriers to Referring Cancer Patients to Specialists: Prevalence, Factors, and Association With Career Satisfaction”, Kwon et al, Cancer, January 1, 2015

Kwon et al

- Cancer patients who do not receive specialty care in a timely manner are more likely to have poor outcomes and report low satisfaction for care
 - Timeliness may be a critical determinant in survival and quality of life
- Referral barriers make increase frustration levels of referring physicians, impacting burnout and career satisfaction

Kwon et al

- Physician study cohorts: 1562 PCPs; 2144 specialists
- “How often does a factor listed below prevent you from referring your patients with cancer to the provider of your choice?”
 - Restricted provider networks; preauthorization requirements; a patient’s lack of ability to pay; a lack of surgical subspecialists; excessive patient travel time

Kwon et al

- Prevalence of Barriers to referral:
 - Restricted networks, 42%
 - Preauthorization requirements, 34%
 - Patient's inability to pay, 34%
 - Excessive patient travel time, 28%
 - Lack of surgical subspecialists, 14%
- Physicians higher referral barrier scores were less likely to be very or somewhat satisfied with their careers

Kwon et al

- What does it all mean?
 - PA processes may create a referral barrier to one in three cancer patients; those barriers could have clinical and quality of life implications
 - Referring physicians are frustrated by these barriers; could they impact referral patterns or influence changes in practice settings

Final thoughts

- Administrative burdens are real
- Although there are reasons why, have we spent enough time exploring and demanding better
- We do get “numb” to the status quo
- Can we afford numbness if our patients are adversely impacted by the current system
- Plowshares or swords