The Essential Elements of Value-Based Care

Maximizing the Azara Ecosystem for Success

PRESENTED BY:

Matthew Fusan
SVP Product & Strategy
Azara Healthcare

Leah Dafoulas, MPH
Director, Clinical Transformation
Azara Healthcare





Today's Presenters





Matthew Fusan SVP Product & Strategy Azara Healthcare



Leah Dafoulas, MPHDirector, Clinical Transformation
Azara Healthcare

Today's Agenda



VBC PRIMER



THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF VBC



WRAP-UP & QUESTIONS

What is a VBC Model?





Degree of provider integration and accountability

What is changing with VBC models?



CMS GOAL

100% Medicare 50% Medicaid

In VBC models by 2030

HEALTH EQUITY

Will be a core component of all CMS VBC models

Health Equity will have a meaningful impact on revenue

SDOH INTEGRATION

Closed loop social referrals

Work will be compensated in new VBC models

Market Survey Results



What obstacles has your organization experienced in successfully implementing value-based care initiatives?



*Others mentioned: "Physicians hate it, don't see value"

What causes your organization to experience these obstacles in successfully implementing value-based care initiatives?



*Others mentioned: "Patient compliance"

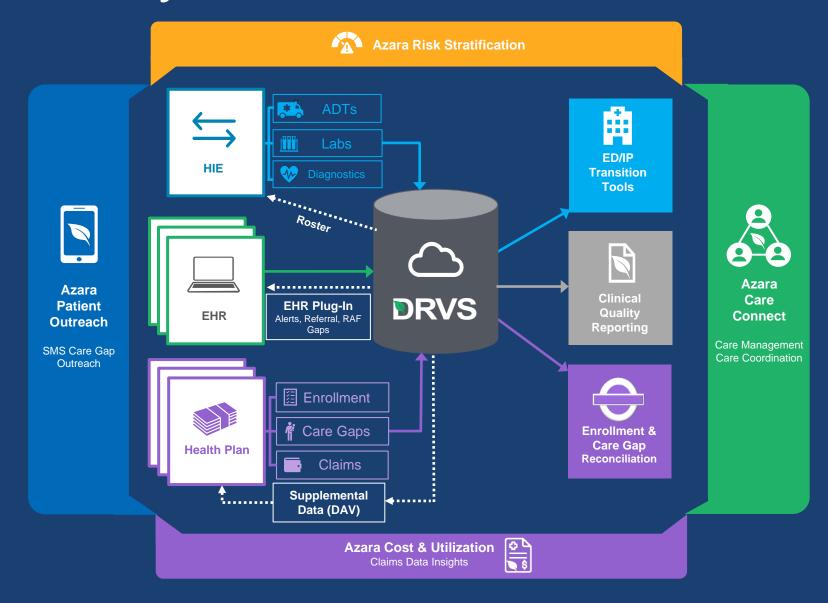
Essential Elements of VBC





Azara Ecosystem





Attribution



Attribution



Attribution is the process that payers use to assign patients to a provider who is accountable for the quality, patient experience, and total cost of care.

Key Challenges:



Difficulty obtaining attribution rosters



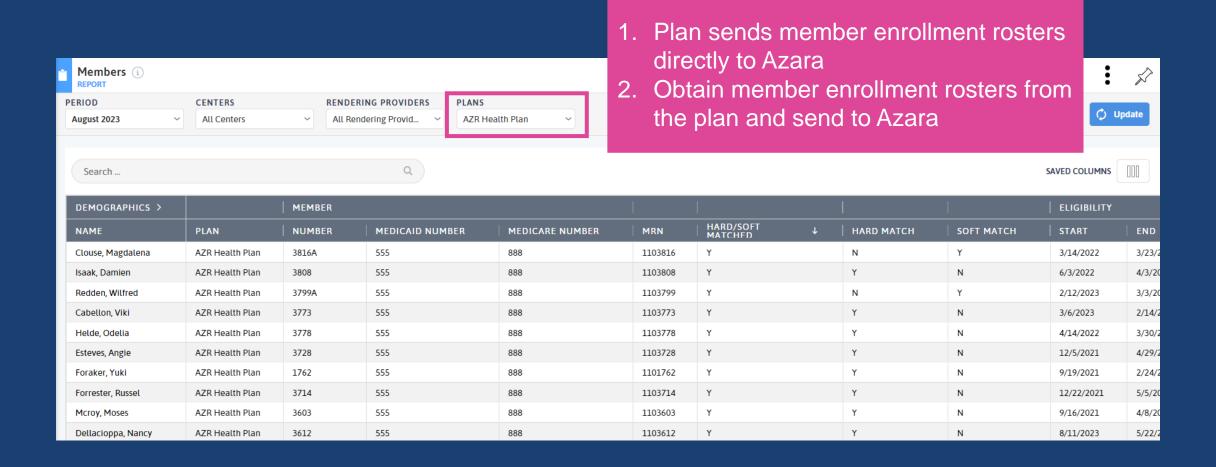
Payer attribution methods are different



Reconciling payer rosters with active patients is time consuming and burdensome

Health Plan Members





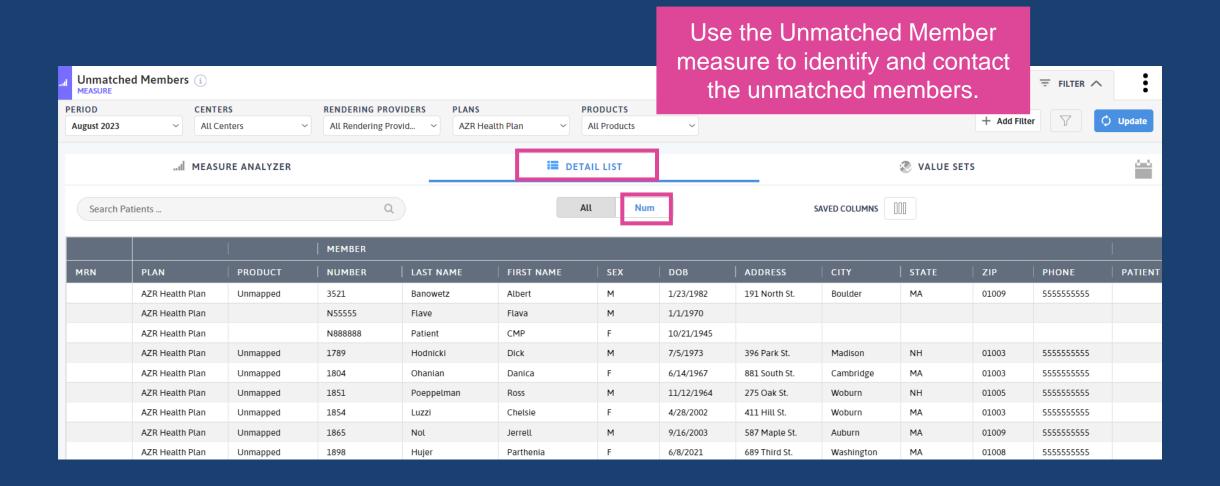
Attributed Members & Patients





Attributed Members, Not Patients





APO Campaigns





Members without a visit

Automated text messaging to patients attributed to your organization by the plan but have not had a visit in a certain timeframe (variable) to engage in making an appointment.

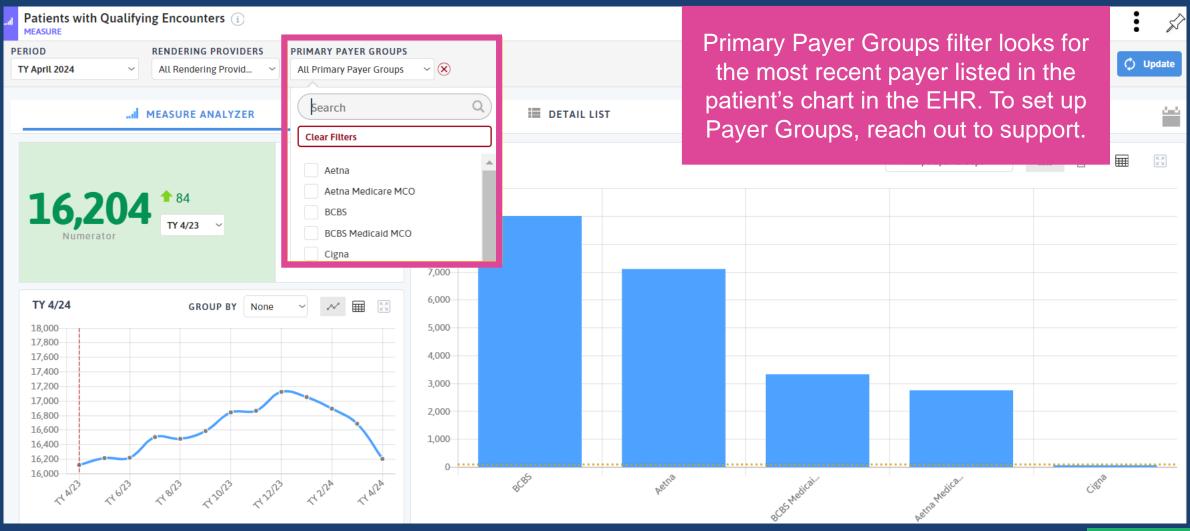


Unmatched members

Engage members attributed to your organization by the plan that your organization has never seen through automated text messaging.

Primary Payer Group Filter





Attribution



Key Outcomes

Improved Care Coordination

Attribution and empanelment ensure each patient has a designated primary care provider (PCP) and care team. This fosters a strong patient-doctor relationship, leading to better communication, care continuity, and preventive care.

Improved Patient Outcomes

Stronger relationships between patients and their PCPs can lead to earlier diagnoses, better management of chronic conditions, and ultimately, improved health outcomes for patients.

Reduced Costs

By proactively managing patient care, providers can identify and address potential health issues before they become more serious and expensive. This can help reduce unnecessary hospital admissions and lower overall healthcare costs.

Risk Adjustment & Stratification



Risk Adjustment & Stratification



Risk Adjustment

Code appropriate level of acuity

HIGHER POPULATION
RISK = ADDITIONAL
REVENUE TO DELIVER
APPROPRIATE CARE

Risk Stratification Appropriate allocation of resources

+

Identify & provide support for patients

UNDERSTANDING
AND MANAGING RISK
IS FUNDEMENTAL TO
SUCCESS IN VBC
CONTRACTS

Risk Adjustment



Risk Adjustment is the process by which payers ensure that providers are paid enough to appropriately care for all their patients.

Key Challenges:



Ensuring providers code for the appropriate level of acuity



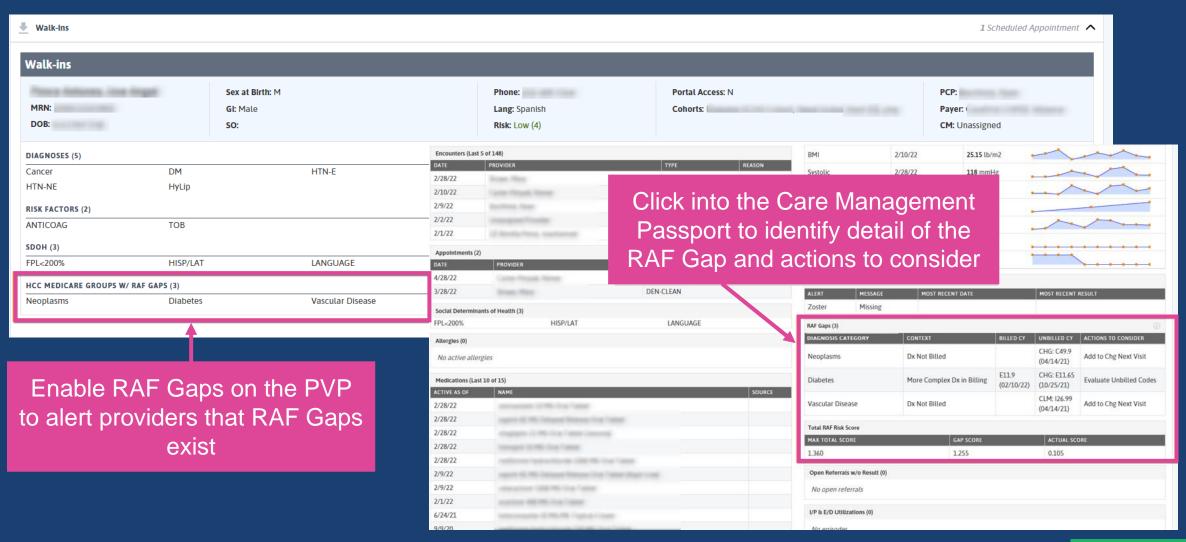
Payers use a variety of risk adjustment models



Models do not include race, ethnicity or SDOH data

Alert Providers of RAF Gaps





RAF Gap Functionality in the EHR



RAF Ga	ps (5	١
--------	------	---	---

Diagnosis Category	Context	Billed CY	Unbilled CY	Actions To Consider
Diabetes	More Complex Dx in EHR	E11.9 (7/6/2022)	EHR: E11.649 (6/14/2021)	Evaluate Unbilled Codes
Morbid Obesity	Dx Not Billed		EHR: E66.01 (5/25/2021)	Add to Chg Next Visit
Other Significant Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders	Dx Not Billed		CLM: E21.3 (5/6/2021)	Add to Chg Next Visit
Seizure Disorders and Convulsions	Dx Not Billed		CHG: R56.9 (5/25/2021)	Add to Chg Next Visit
Vascular Disease	More Complex Dx in Billing	I82.A13 (7/12/2022)	CHG: I26.99 (3/1/2021)	e Unbilled Codes
				Azoro muet beve

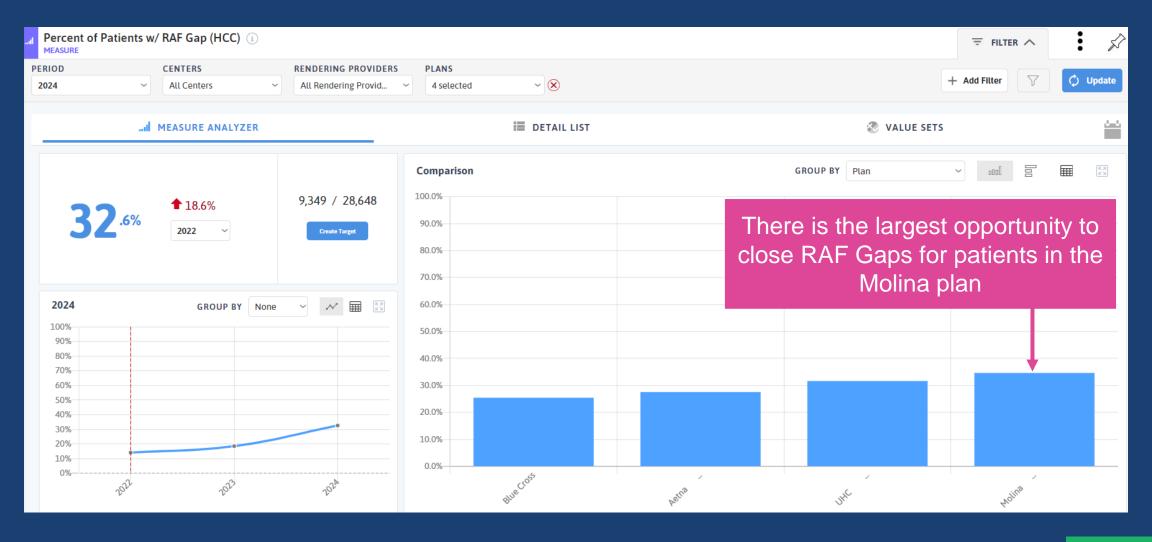
Total RAF Risk Score

Max Total Score	Gap Score	Actual Score	
1.771	0.906	0.865	

Azara must have claims integration to display diagnoses from claims

Where is the Opportunity?





The Near Future...

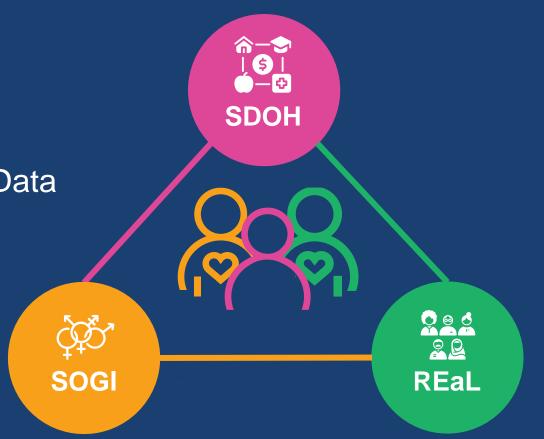


SDOH: Social Drivers of Health Data

REaL: Race Ethnicity & Language Data

SOGI: Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity Data

SDOH + SOGI + REaL: Think of these three data types as a 'bundle' that will be used in various ways, most of the time intersecting but not always.



Risk Stratification



Risk Stratification is the process of classifying patients into groups based on their likelihood of developing certain health problems or experiencing negative health outcomes.

Key Challenges:



Comprehensive risk stratification requires multiple sources of data



Payer risk models use lagged claims data



Identifying the "right" patients to maximize limited resources

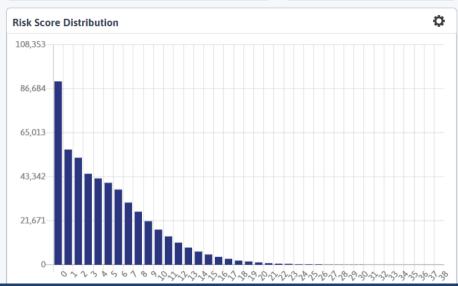
Risk Stratify the Population

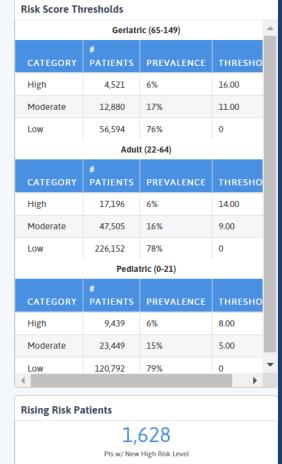


Risk Criteria Weighting							
DIAGNOSES	PATIENT COUNT	PREVALENCE	% HIGH RISK	POINTS	4		
Diabetes	66,385	13%	20%	2			
Hypertension	148,818	29%	13%	2			
Hyperlipidemia	138,087	27%	12%	1			
ASCVD	26,076	5%	30%	1			
CHF	10,443	2%	45%	3			
CAD	17,715	3%	35%	2			
Ischemic Stroke	4,772	1%	31%	1			
Hemorrhagic Stroke	608	0%	25%	2			
IVD	23,062	4%	31%	1			
Afib	8,612	2%	31%	2			
Persistent Asthma	17,654	3%	20%	2			
COPD	27,575	5%	25%	2			
Chronic NonMalignant Pain	54,224	10%	15%	1			
Cirrhosis	2,332	0%	28%	2			
CKD Stages 3&4	11,596	2%	23%	1			
CKD Stage 5	495	0%	44%	2			
ESRD	1,019	0%	40%	1			









Many Ways to Use Azara Risk







Registry



Dynamic Cohorts





Risk Adjustment & Stratification



Key Outcomes

Increased
Revenue

Risk adjustment identifies patients who qualify for additional reimbursement but haven't been coded correctly. By capturing these missed diagnoses and procedures, healthcare providers can recover lost revenue and improve their financial performance.

Targeted Interventions

Risk stratification allows you to identify individuals at higher risk for specific health problems, enabling focused interventions and preventative measures tailored to those most likely to benefit, maximizing the impact of population health programs.

Resource Optimization

Understanding risk across your population allows more efficient resource allocation. Focus can be given to high-risk, high-cost individuals who will benefit the most from high touch actions like care management.

Care Management & Coordination



What's The Difference?



Caro Coordination

	Care management	Care Coordination			
Resource Type	Licensed professional	Non-clinical unlicensed professional, often CHW			
Resource Assignment	Follows patient for long term, typically 75 - 150 patients in total	Focused on specific gaps/tasks, does not follow patient			
Resource Objective	Collaborate with care- team and patient to improve outcomes	Contact patient, screen for barriers, and connect to services			
Patient Identification	High-risk patients, typically 5% of population	Any patient with care gaps or screening needs			

Caro Managomont

Care Management & Coordination



By proactively managing patient populations through care coordination and care management programs, healthcare providers can close care gaps, improve population health outcomes, and achieve success in value-based care models.

Key Challenges:



Ineffective processes for identification and placement of patient into the appropriate care program



Staffing shortages

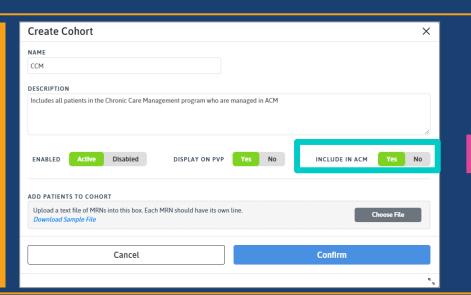


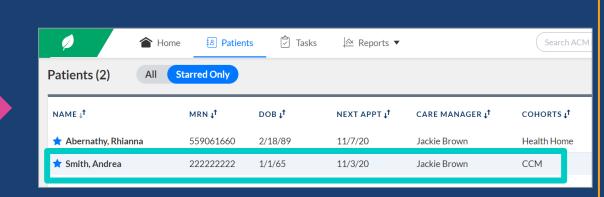
Tools/technology does not align with workflows

Automate Identification of Patients



Care
Management:
Cohort is
enabled in
DRVS

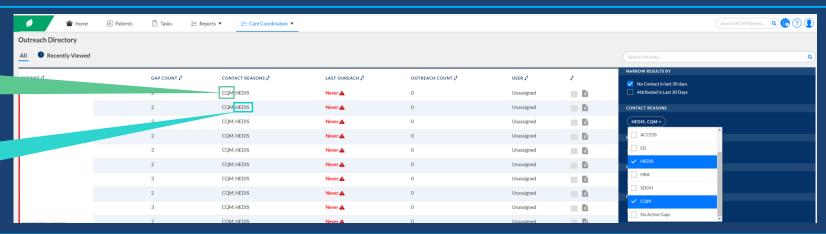




Care Connect:
Gap lists are
loaded from
CQM Gaps in
DRVS or from
payer care
gap files

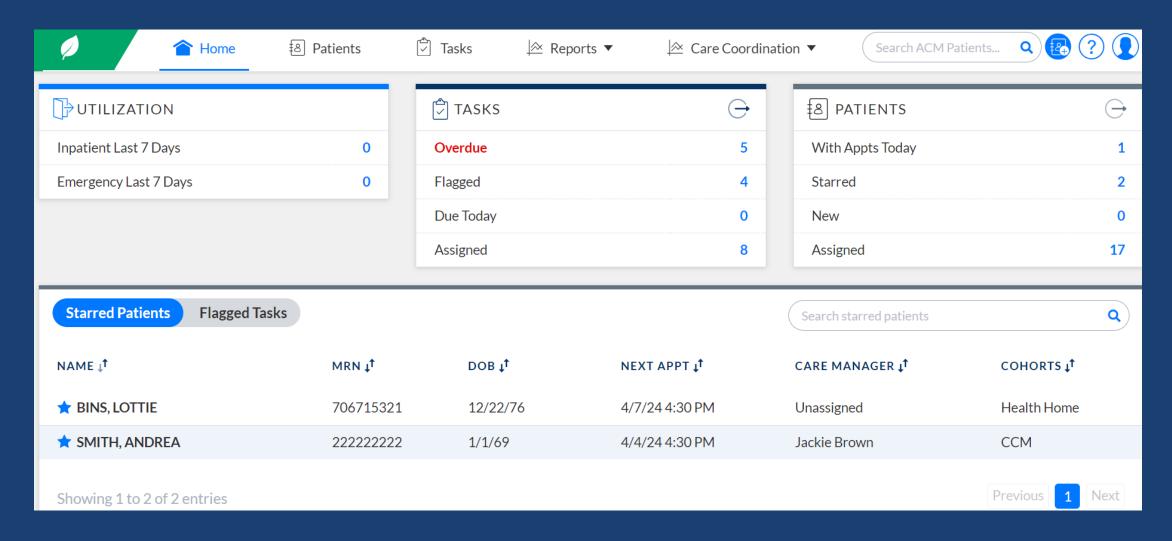
CQM is from DRVS

HEDIS is from a payer



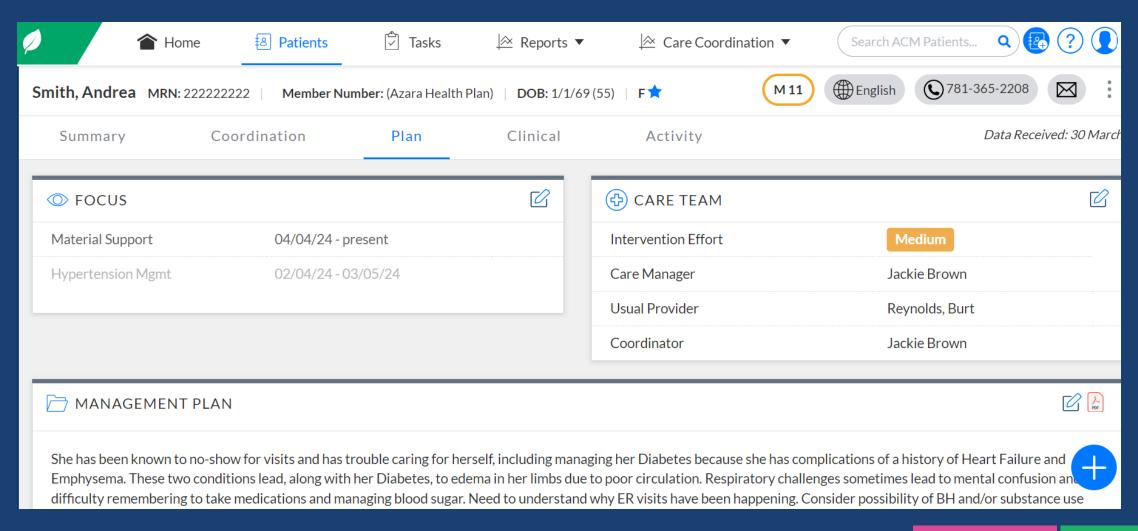
Build Efficient Workflows





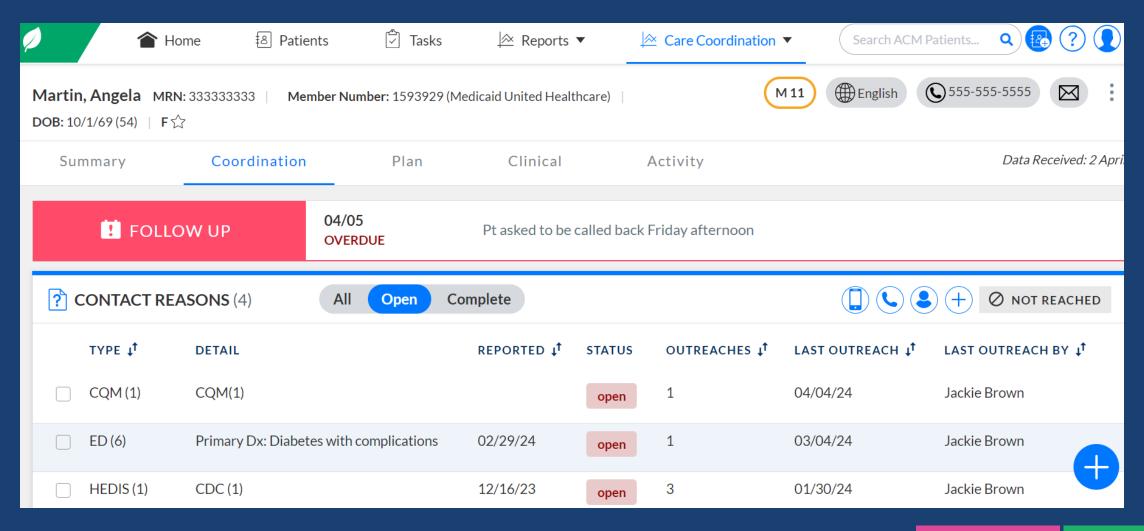
Tools Designed for Care Managers





Prioritize & Track Outreaches





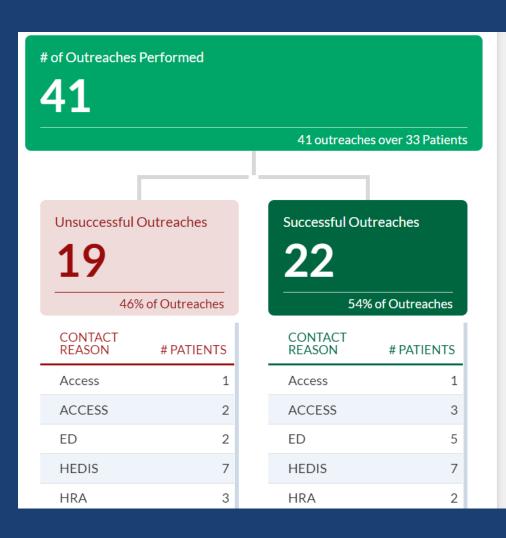
Demonstrate Impact of CM Program





Track Productivity





OUTREACH METHOD											
In Person Mailin	g	Pho	ne	Re	esearch		Text				
USER	TOTAL SUCCESSFUL				UNSUCCESSFUL						
Jackie Brown	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ipsa Nirupa	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sianeh Bah	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ambaya Dinath	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Braeden Orr	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Hudson Lim	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Andala Motala	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nora Misbahi	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cohen Braswell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	41	4	2	10	0	6	5	0	6	7	1
		1									

Care Management & Coordination



Key Outcomes

Utiliz	ation	and
Cost	Redu	ction

By preventing avoidable hospital admissions, unnecessary procedures, and medication errors, care management and coordination can lead to significant cost savings for healthcare providers and payers.

Improved Quality Metrics

Effective care management and coordination can help providers achieve better performance on these metrics, resulting in positive financial rewards.

Increased Efficiency

Streamlined communication and care coordination can improve workflow, reduce administrative tasks for providers, and allow them to dedicate more time to direct patient care.

Patient Engagement



Patient Engagement



Patient Engagement fosters a collaborative partnership between patients and providers, empowering patients to take a proactive role in preventive care and early disease detection, ultimately leading to better health outcomes.

Key Challenges:



Outreach is time consuming and labor intensive



Using the right modality to reach the most patients



Health literacy barriers

Azara Patient Outreach | Campaigns



Cancer Screening

Breast

Cervical

Colorectal

Unreturned FIT Kits

Chronic Disease

Diabetes A1c

Comprehensive Diabetes

Undiagnosed Hypertension

Hypertension Control

CKD Screening Patients w/ HTN

CKD Screening Patients w/ Diabetes **Pediatrics**

Childhood Immunizations

Well-Child Visits

Adolescent Immunizations

HPV Vaccination

Preventative Visits

Patients Without Visits

Members Without Visits

Unmatched Patients

Transitions of Care

Seasonal Flu

Chlamydia Screening COVID-19

Immunization Availability

2nd Dose Reminder

Booster Dose Reminder Medicaid Eligibility

Initial Redetermination

Follow-Up Redetermination

Redetermination Date Passed

APO

Core DRVS

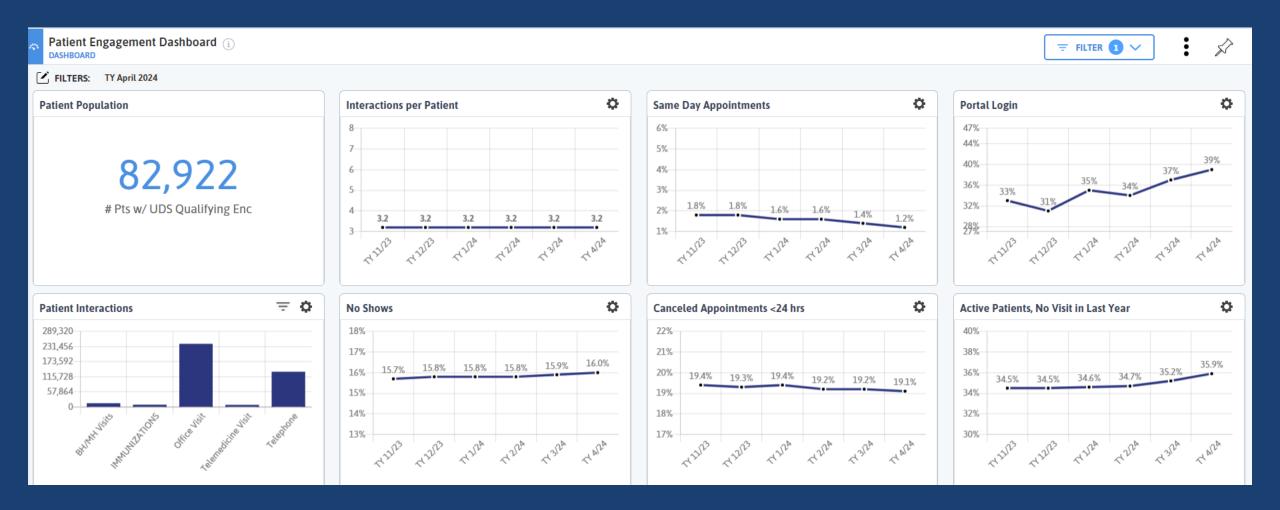
Evaluate Engagement Programs





Track Patient Engagement





Patient Engagement



Key Outcomes

Reduced	
TYGUUGGU	ı OUSIS

Engaged patients are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors, such as exercising regularly, taking their medications, and improved self management skills, leading to better management of chronic conditions and reduced hospital / ED visits.

Improved Patient Satisfaction

Timely appointment reminders, preventive care reminders, and easy access to information can contribute to a more positive patient experience and higher satisfaction scores.

Increased Efficiency

Using analytics and dynamic cohorts coupled with automated texting, provider organizations can drive care gap closure across their patient population with limited staff involvement.

Close Care Gaps and Improve Quality



Close Care Gaps & Improve Quality



Closing care gaps and improving clinical quality measure performance is critical to unlock valuable financial incentives, achieve shared savings, and deliver improved health outcomes for patients.

Key Challenges:



Tracking performance across multiple plans and programs



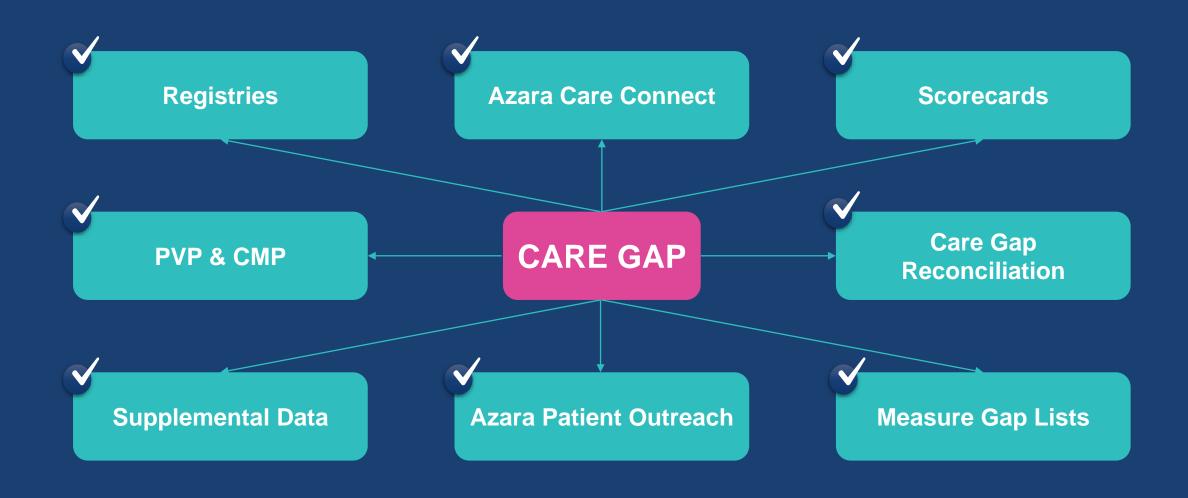
Reconciling claims and clinical data



Lack of information at point of care

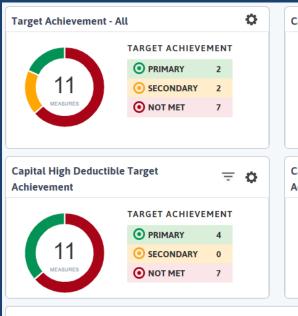
Closing Care Gaps | Ample Opportunities 1 azara 2024

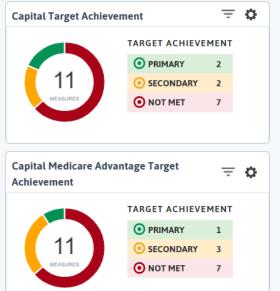




Evaluate Care Gaps Across Programs 12024







Capital							
♦ MEASURE	♦ RESULT	♦ NUM	DENOM	\$ EXCL	♦ GAP	♦ 2TGT	
Breast CA Screening Ages 50-74 (CMS125v11)	68.5%	185	270	9	85	31	
Cervical Cancer Screening (CMS124v11)	13.6%	49	360	96	311	257	
Colorectal Cancer Screening (CMS130v11)	65.9%	368	558	8	190	107	
Appropriate Rx for Asthma	29.4%	5	17	0	12	8	
HTN Controlling High BP (CMS165v11)	77.3%	225	291	4	66	23	
Statin Therapy CVD (CMS347v6)	73.9%	147	199	11	52	23	
Depression Screening & Follow-Up (CMS2v12)	20.3%	158	777	187	619	503	

Total - Capital High Deductible								
♦ MEASURE	RESULT	♦ NUM	♦ DENOM	♦ EXCL	♦ GAP		1	
Breast CA Screening Ages 50-74 (CMS125v11)	66.4%	459	691	31	232	94	ı	
Cervical Cancer Screening (CMS124v11)	11.7%	81	695	160	614	510		
Colorectal Cancer Screening (CMS130v11)	67.9%	911	1,341	26	430	229	ı	
Appropriate Rx for Asthma	34.3%	12	35	0	23	15		
HTN Controlling High BP (CMS165v11)	75.0%	628	837	35	209	84		
Statin Therapy CVD (CMS347v6)	71.8%	405	564	33	159	75		
Depression Screening & Follow-Up (CMS2v12)	22.8%	459	2,017	490	1,558	1,256	ı	
BMI Screen & Follow-Up 18+ (CMS69v11)	29.5%	229	776	7	547			
DM A1c > 9 or Untested (CMS122v11)	19.4%	67	346	9	67	0		
Diabetes: Eye Exam (CMS 131v9)	43.4%	150	346	9	196	138		
Childhood Immunization Status (CMS117v11)	38.5%	45	117	0	72	0		

Capital Medicare Advantage							
♦ MEASURE	♦ RESULT	♦ NUM	DENOM	♦ EXCL	♦ GAP	♦ 2TGT	
Breast CA Screening Ages 50-74 (CMS125v11)	69.4%	77	111	8	34	12	
Cervical Cancer Screening (CMS124v11)	0.0%	0	4	2	4	4	
Colorectal Cancer Screening (CMS130v11)	73.6%	142	193	10	51	23	
Appropriate Rx for Asthma	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0	
HTN Controlling High BP (CMS165v11)	75.9%	126	166	13	40	16	
Statin Therapy CVD (CMS347v6)	79.0%	79	100	9	21	6	
Depression Screening & Follow-Up (CMS2v12)	11.4%	27	237	84	210	175	

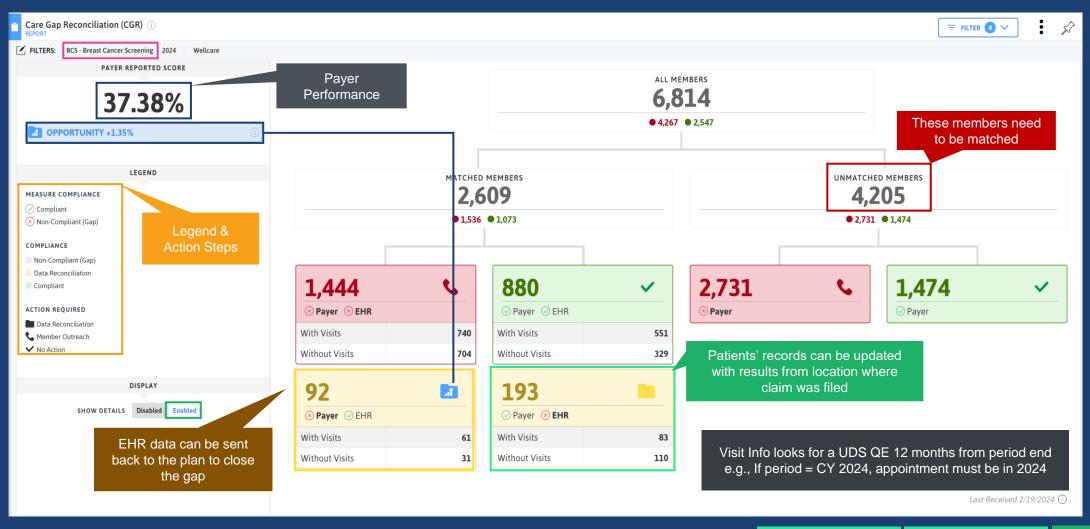
Promote Health Equity



GROUPING Races V		TARGETS Primary Secondary Not Met		REPORT F	ORMAT CrossTab	
RACES	COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING (CMS 130V11)	BREAST CANCER SCREENING AGES 50-74 (CMS 125V11)	CHLAMYDIA SCREENING IN WOMEN (CMS 1	.53V12)	DIABETES: EYE EXAM (CMS 131V9))
American Indian/Alaska Native	60.0%	100.0%	75.0%		98.8%	
Asian Indian	72.7%	75.0%	66.7%		93.5%	
Black/African American	77.3%	83.3%	80.0%		90.7%	
Chinese	72.0%	66.7%	100.0%		97.1%	
Filipino	82.6%	100.0%	78.6%		89.0%	
Guamanian or Chamorro	68.2%	83.3%	81.8%		المصالم والمصا	7.5
Ignore	76.5%	80.0%	001070		health dispari	
Japanese	57.1%	75.0%			ng the CrossT	
Korean	65.4%	44.4%	75.0% fo	rmat	on a Scoreca	ırd
More than One Race	63.3%	75.0%	80.0%	grou	iped by races.	
Native Hawaiian	57.7%	80.0%	71.4%		94.7%	
Other Pacific Islander	75.0%	80.0%	80.0%		91.7%	
Samoan	73.7%	100.0%	85.7%		97.8%	
Unmapped	63.6%	84.6%	76.9%		96.6%	
Unreported/Choose Not to Disclose Race	71.4%	83.3%	75.0%		93.9%	
White	70.0%	20.0%	90.9%		92.7%	

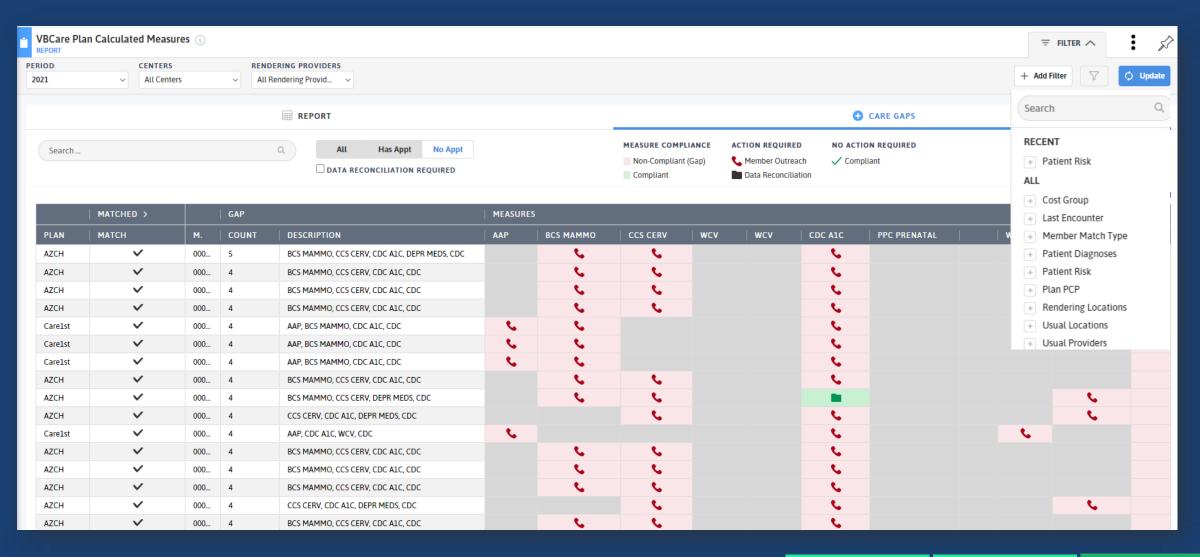
Reconcile Claims and Clinical Data





Targeted Outreach | Gap Lists





Close Care Gaps & Improve Quality



Key Outcomes

Improved Patient Outcomes	By closing care gaps, healthcare providers can empower patients with preventive care, leading to earlier disease detection, improved chronic condition management, and ultimately, healthier patient populations.		
Increased Revenue	Proactive care gap closure improves quality metrics for value-based programs, directly translating to financial rewards and ultimately better patient outcomes.		
Increased Efficiency	Automating payer and clinical data reconciliation eliminates the burden of data gaps, freeing healthcare professionals to focus on identifying and addressing true clinical gaps in care.		

Manage Cost & Utilization



Manage Cost & Utilization



Managing costs and utilization is a critical driver of value-based care success and can be a significant source of new revenue.

Key Challenges:



Extracting actionable insights from claims data



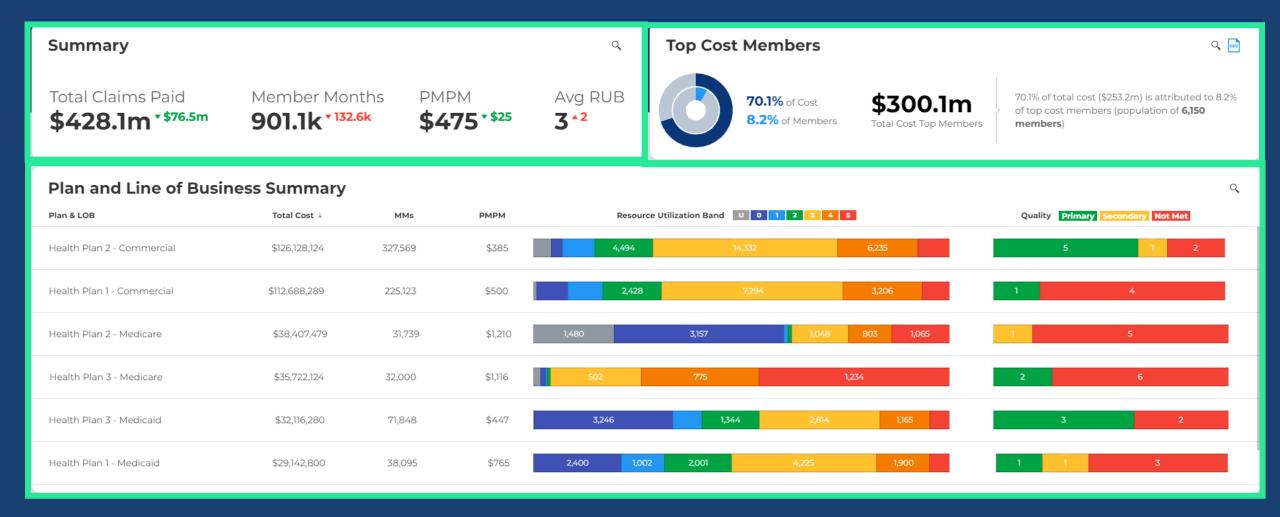
Track multiple plans and programs in one place



Effectively manage hospital utilization

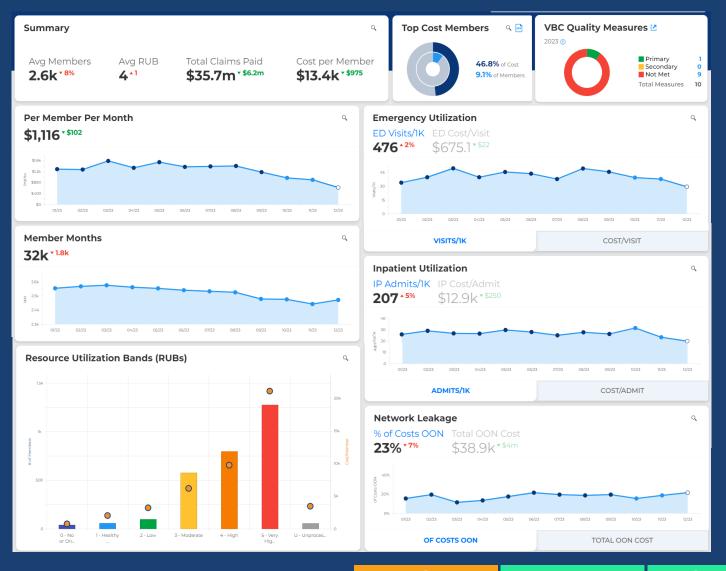
Manage Multiple VBC Contracts





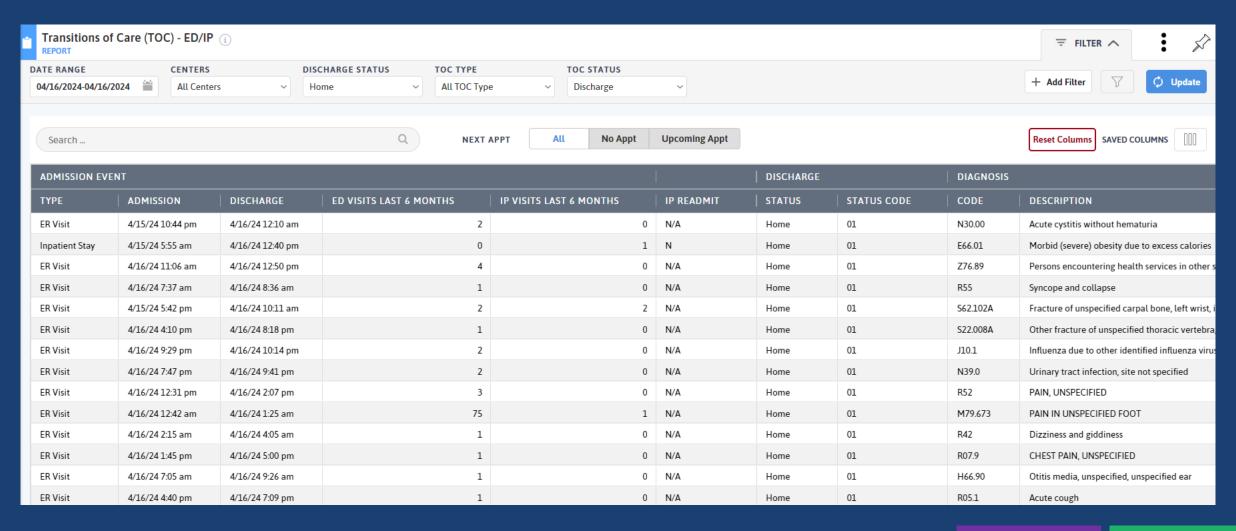
Contract Details





Reduce Hospital Utilization





Manage Cost and Utilization



Key Outcomes

	المحميا	Costs
KAA		
	IUUUU	O O313

Proactively identify high-risk, high-cost patients and tailor care management programs to divert them from high-cost settings, achieving both cost reduction and improved health outcomes.

Enhanced Network Management

By analyzing utilization patterns, healthcare providers can pinpoint areas of leakage and identify gaps in their network, ultimately optimizing resource allocation and patient care.

Reduced Variation in Care

Identify providers deviating significantly from established care pathways for specific conditions.

Health Equity Embedded in DRVS





Source: cdc.gov

Essential Elements of VBC





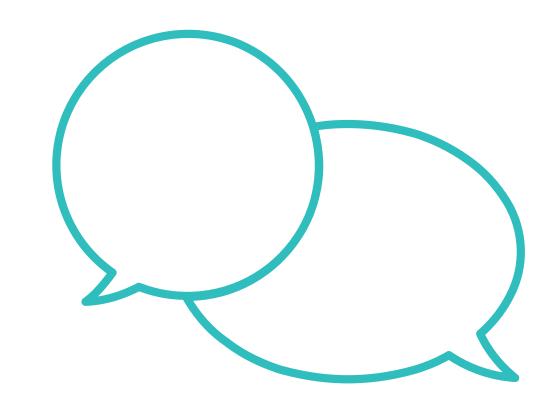
Additional Conference Sessions

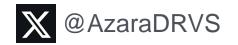


Azara Product	Session Name	Room				
Thursday, May 2 nd 10-11 am						
APO	Azara Patient Outreach: Raising the Sails of Cancer Screening	Otis				
ACC	A Tale of Two Ships: Azara Care Connect to Support Value-Based Care	Marina III/IV				
TOC	Navigating the Continuum: Enhancing Transitions of Care	Commonwealth C				
Thursday, May 2	nd 11:30-12:30 am					
ACU	Beyond Quality: How Azara Cost and Utilization Supports Value-Based Care Success	Commonwealth A/B				

Questions?







Achieve, Celebrate, Engage!

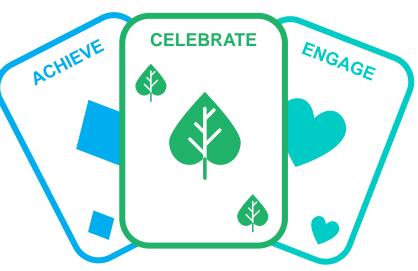
ACE'd it? Share your DRVS success story and become an Azara ACE!

Show your organization has used DRVS to Achieve measurable results, Celebrate improvement in patient health outcomes, and effectively Engage care teams and/or patients. Stories should showcase how DRVS helped your organization overcome a challenge, the tools and solutions used to drive improvement and details of the successes that resulted from your initiatives. ACEs should be able to provide examples that quantify quality improvement, cost savings, operational efficiency or patient health improvement.

Benefits:

- Azara will help tell your story and provide a client-branded version for your use
- Potential to create a 2-4 minute video or hour-long Azara-hosted webinar
- Win Azara swag!





Submit your success story by completing the form at this link or scan our QR code:

See this year's ACE posters in the Ballroom Foyer!

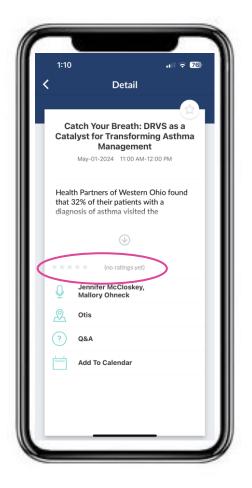


We Want to Hear From You!

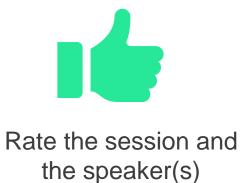


Click on the session from your agenda in the conference app.

Click the stars in the center of your screen to rate and provide feedback.













Thanks for attending!



MSSP Highlights



456MSSP ACOs

597,231

Health care providers and organizations

10.9 million

Medicare Beneficiaries 67% of the ACOs are participating in two-sided risk

BIG reporting option changes coming in 2025

• MUST report using CQMs - Decisions To Make

New Health Equity (HE) components

- 2024 is the first year HE components have been included in MSSP
- New coding and payment for community health integration services
- Additional HE components/measures expected in coming years

MSSP – ACO Primary Care Flex



One-time advanced shared savings payments of \$250,000 are meant to help providers with the costs of forming an ACO

Monthly, prospective payments would replace Medicare fee-for-service pay for primary care

ACO PC Flex is embedded in the MSSP ACO model and is only available to Low Revenue MSSP ACOs

Program Start January 1, 2025

Participation Voluntary

Goal is to provide more primary care funding and flexibility, addressing traditional primary care underfunding

Application Due Date
August 2024

Program Length 5 years

This is only available to Low Revenue ACOs with a goal to support and sustain independent primary care organizations.

ACO Reach Overview



132 Reach ACOs

131,772Health care providers and organizations

2.1 millionMedicare
Beneficiaries

More aggressive downside risk than MSSP

ACO Reach participants are required to submit a health equity plan and recruit beneficiaries from underserved communities

Health Equity Benchmark Adjustments can result in an additional \$30 PBPM payment

Participating providers must collect certain SDOH and demographic data for all beneficiaries

Medicaid ACOs

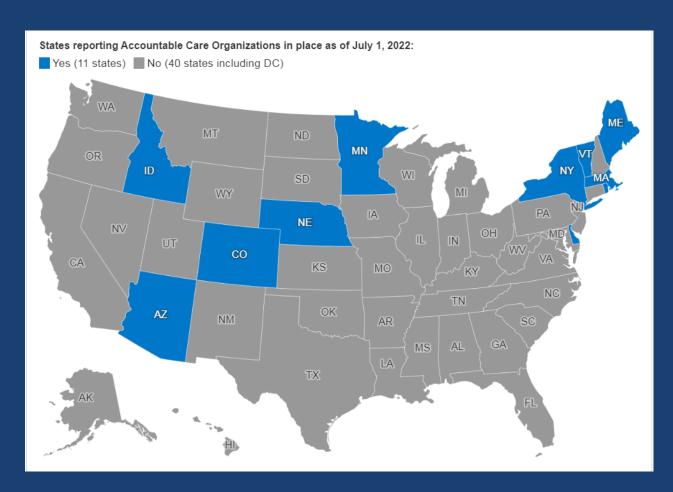


Unlike MSSP, state ACOs have had limited growth since 2015

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2023
7	8	13	14	14	9	11

There is an important distinction between Medicaid ACOs and Medicaid Managed Care.

- ACOs are state sponsored and have state specific models
- Medicaid Managed Care may have various VBC programs that could include an ACO model, but it is specific to that Health Plan



Plus Delaware

https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/mapping-medicaid-managed-care-models-delivery-system-and-payment-reform/

Attribution Methods



Two components of attribution



- Retrospective: Most common in ACOs, attribution happens after a performance period based on claims data.
- Prospective: Attribution is done at the beginning of a period based on pre-existing patient-provider relationships.



- Patient Choice: Patients select their primary care provider (PCP).
- Geography: Patients are attributed to providers based on location.
- Visit-Based: Patients are attributed to the provider they see most frequently.
- Clinical: Attribution is based on the provider assigned in the patient's electronic health record (EHR).
- Cost Derived: Attribution goes to the provider who delivers the most primary care services by cost.
- Event Derived: Attribution goes to the provider who delivers the most or most recent primary care services within a specific period.
- Functional: An algorithm determines the provider most involved in the patient's care.