WE’RE CLINICIANS TOO!
SPINE CARE AND SPINE SURGERY: The Payor’s Perspective

Carl M. Devore, MD, MPH
Associate Medical Director, Excellus BC/BS

Brian D. Justice, DC
Associate Medical Director, Excellus BC/BS
Medical Director, Pathway Development and Spine Program, LHMG
April 20, 2013
Objectives

- Describe what we experience in reviewing the surgical requests we receive
- Describe our organization’s approach to developing a better “system of care” for spine care
- Explore the important mutual issue of information – what do all of us need more of, to improve the quality and value of patient care?

Goals by 2016:
- Cut spine costs 50%
- Provider satisfaction
- Change FFS to other systems
The Spine Surgery Review

• Based on documentation submitted by the surgeon to Health Plan doctor like myself
• Considerable variation in quality of documentation
  – History; e.g., “back and leg pain”
  – Complete neurological exam
  – Imaging interpretation: surgeon vs. radiologist
  – Specific rationale for approach; e.g., facet removal/fusion decision
The Spine Surgery Review (cont.)

- The denial/phone call/appeal process
  - Use of clinical peer reviewers – an imperfect solution
  - Sharing actual imaging: a work in progress
What Constitutes Appropriate Non-Surgical treatment?

- Tremendous variation in documentation of non-surgical care
- Uncertainty on everyone’s part as to what is appropriate – modalities, duration
- Classic example: NASS criteria for fusion for lumbar DDD
Criteria within Criteria

- Legitimately debatable surgical indications
- Facet removal/fusion
- Repeat decompression/fusion
- Pseudoarthrosis
- Lumbar DDD/fusion
- Listhesis – how much is relevant, how unstable is it?
Cost Drivers – More Than Just Surgical Rates

- Both utilization (# of operations/1000) AND unit cost ($ per operation) are on the rise
- What are the factors that are driving each?
- What are the roles of the payors and surgeons in managing and controlling these costs?
From Unsystem to System

• We currently have an unsystem of spine care
• Excellus BCBS is engaged in two major initiatives
  – Accountable Care Organizations – risk-sharing between payor and provider group
  – Spine Health Center – emphasizes front-end care that is evidence-based and emphasizes self care
  – Brian will discuss this in detail in a few minutes
The Imperative of Information Sharing

• We support and follow current emerging research on QALY for surgical procedures
• We support the registry concept and are currently studying the N2QOD Registry very carefully
• We are considering a scenario in which
  – We provide incentives for surgeons to participate
  – In return, they share their individual outcome data with the Health Plan, to guide future coverage determinations
From Contention to Collaboration

- Excellus BCBS recognizes that there is enough uncertainty to go around
- The current contentious utilization management (approval/denial) process has serious limitations
- Shared clinical, cost-sharing, and data-sharing initiatives can transform the relationship between payor and provider communities
Value (Quality / Cost): What Brings It?

- **Quality**
  - Starts with agreed upon outcome measures
  - Pain (Poor choice)
    - VAS, “Pain as 5\textsuperscript{th} vital sign”
  - Function (Better choice)
    - ODI, NDI, Roland Morris
  - Quality of Life (Even better choice)
    - PROMIS (NIH), SF – 36

- **Cost**
  - Direct costs (“medical”)
    - Cost silos (PCP, surgery, chiro, Rx, injection, imaging…)
  - Indirect costs (lost work days, lost productivity....)
    - How do we capture?
Patient Engagement/How We Talk With Patients

- Meaningful shared decision making
- Minimize fear provoking language
  - DDD becomes “I have a degenerating back”
- Patient preference matters
- Motivational Interviewing
Psychosocial Measures

• Best Predictor of spine fusion outcomes is . . .

Psychosocial measures

• Pain is a whole person response to nociceptor firing
  • Anxiety
  • Depression leads to perception of pain
  • Fear
  • Beliefs / attitudes
  • Distress
Finding and Fostering Provider Value

- 20x variation in spine fusion rates! (Dartmouth Atlas)
- Organizational self-policing is a worthy goal but is rarely achieved

- We need a consistent, clear evidence-based, patient-centered approach
  - **Pathways** give opportunity for employers/payors to:
    - Reward high value providers
    - Marginalize low value providers
From Unsystem to System

Introducing the New Lifetime Health Medical Group/Excellus Health Plan Spine Health Program
Spine Care Pathway - Process

- Evidence-based (NCQA, research based, evergreen)
- Process driven (Lean Six Sigma)
- Enhanced communication (EHR, meetings/community)
- Feeder pathways for PCPs, ERs, UCCs (Pt point of entry)
- Primary Spine Provider (manage, treat and triage skills)
- Classification systems (coordinate diagnosis, treatment, education, outcomes, data collection)
- Cost efficiencies, necessary resource allocation
- Clinical benchmarks with other programs (Spine, 2011)
- Contextualizing care, respect patient expectations
- Aligning the interests of all stakeholders
Quality Through ‘Front End Efficiencies’

- Efficient Delivery Systems
  - Primary Spine Practitioner is the “Hub of the Wheel”
  - “Feeder” Referral Pathways from ED, UC, PCPs, Medical Home, ACQA, Employer Groups
  - Standardize evaluation and management across provider groups and clinical settings (minimize variation)
  - Strategic Partnerships with high performing specialists across multiple disciplines: spine surgeons, pain specialists, neurology, mental health, Physical Rehab (MOUs)

- Public Health Campaign – self triage (ED?), self care, prevention
Primary Spine Practitioner (PSP)

• Trained Specialists:
  – Evidence based approaches in Hx, Px and Rx (biopsychosocial/relational model, r/o ‘red flags’, identify/address ‘yellow flags’, specialized ‘tool box’)
  – Motivational interviewing and communication, emphasizing self directed care
  – Accurate / quick triage for surgical and pain intervention consults (‘Fast Track’) awa imaging
  – Knowledge of manipulation and exercise
  – Knowledge of appropriate use of opioids and steroids
  – Knowledge of full spectrum Dx/Rx options to effectively and efficiently coordinate care
  – Promote a public health perspective for spine care
Quality/Outcome Measures

- Provider Quality (checklists, pathway adherence – red flag prior to imaging)
- Clinical Outcomes (pt. satisfaction, pt. directed goal attainment, functional measures, referral rate, return to work, recurrence rate, global health measure, patient registry?)
- Community Satisfaction (all stakeholders – industry, PCPs, referral network, subscribers w/o spine pain through public health initiative)
- Value Measures (internal costs, visits, imaging, referrals/episode; cost savings data; ED diversion)
- Benchmarking against non participating spine pain pts and other plans.
Value Add: Efficiencies

- **Patients**
  - Clear consistent care pathways, less cost (time and $), quicker return to activity/work, less unnecessary care/test

- **Community**
  - Lower per capita costs, less disability, greater productivity

- **Payors**
  - Appropriate surgeries, imaging, pain intervention, no reduplication of care/tests, increased subscriber satisfaction, decrease ED visits, minimizes variation

- **Providers**
  - Classification simplifies care decisions, $$ in risk sharing models, lessens clinical burden, EHR driven quality metrics/guidelines
Contact Information

Carl Devore, MD

carl.devore@excellus.com
(585) 238-4335

Brian Justice, DC

brian.justice@excellus.com
(585) 389-6027