Partnering with Physicians in Enterprise Cost Control

The High-Performing Clinical Enterprise, Part 2
1. The New Physician Partnership Mandate

2. Building the High-Performing Clinical Enterprise

3. Toward a New Physician Compact
The High-Performing Clinical Enterprise

Seven Practices for Partnering with Physicians on Cost Management

1. Enabling Cost-Conscious Care Delivery
   Engineer a Reliable and Low-Cost Clinical Product

   Establish Expected Clinical Practice
   1. Cost-driven care variation agenda
   2. Implementation-focused clinical governance model

   Translate Standards into Frontline Care Delivery
   3. Refined rules-based environment
   4. Meaningful accountability for participation and performance

2. Transforming the Clinical Enterprise
   Build a Cost-Efficient Clinical Workforce

   Redesign the Clinical Engine
   5. Principled network curation
   6. Stabilized compensation structure
   7. Productivity-enabling role redesign

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Transforming the Clinical Enterprise
Build a Cost Efficient Clinical Workforce

5. Principled Network Curation
6. Stabilized Compensation Structure
7. Productivity-Enabling Role Redesign
If We Were Building from Scratch…

Today’s Physician Networks Not Engineered for New Market Realities

Characteristics of the Status Quo Physician Enterprise

- Designed with physicians at the core
- Heavy reliance on procedural, surgical specialists
- Defaults to legacy roles and responsibilities
- Burdened by low functioning technology
- Centered on in-person clinical interactions

Common Shortcomings in Existing Physician Networks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shortcoming</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expensive</td>
<td>$400K</td>
<td>Expected per physician losses at multi-specialty employed medical group¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underproductive</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Reduction in productivity for disengaged physicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roles Operate Below Top Of Impact</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Of adult primary care can be provided by nurse practitioners or other APs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burned Out</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Highest rate of burnout experienced by physicians² in 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ For a bottom quartile performing medical group with 150 or fewer physicians.
² For emergency medicine physicians.

Envisioning the Cost-Effective Clinical Enterprise

**Network Design**

- **Right Size and Composition**
  Network should be rightsized to reflect emerging supply needs and only include culturally compatible clinicians.

- **Strategy-Aligned Incentives**
  Physician compensation should reward desired performance while upholding the system’s cost goals.

- **Financial Sustainability**
  Economic alignment models should be financially sustainable and support the interests of both physicians and the system.

**Care Delivery**

- **Right Roles and Responsibilities**
  Clinicians should operate at top-of-impact to improve efficiency, productivity, and engagement.

- **Value-Added Technology**
  Technology should facilitate, not impede, the delivery of high-value and efficient care.

- **Practice Sustainability**
  Clinicians should be able to deliver high-quality, patient-centered care without feeling burned out.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Transforming the Clinical Enterprise

Three Steps to Building a Cost-Efficient Clinical Enterprise

- **Principled Network Curation** (5)
  - Create a defensible methodology for selecting strategy-aligned physicians and culling low-performers.

- **Stabilized Compensation Structure** (6)
  - Sustain partnership by meaningfully supporting and rewarding physicians without inflating network costs.

- **Productivity-Enabling Role Redesign** (7)
  - Redefine roles and responsibilities to maximize productivity and stem burnout.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Choosing the Right Partner No Easy Task

Systems Unprepared to Meet Heightened Partnership Activity

Pressure to Partner Mounting

- **Physician preferences:** More physicians are seeking partnership to avoid burdens and financial exposure private practice

- **Increased competition:** New physician aggregators are entering the market and driving up purchase price

- **New regulations:** MACRA is accelerating partnership activity and raising the stakes for partnership decisions

Systems Poorly Positioned to React

- **Conflicting priorities:** Health systems often prioritize growth ambitions over selectivity in partnership decisions

- **Outdated models:** Network design is guided by old assumptions about both supply and demand

- **Limited data:** Meaningful information about performance is limited and systems subsequently set low bar for entry

91% CEOs predict continued growth in employment due to the requirements of MACRA

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Debunking the Myth of a Physician Shortage

Population Health and Consumerism Shifting Both Supply and Demand

**Demand Destroying Forces**
- Population Health Self-Destroys Demand for Certain Specialists:
  - Need for Diagnostic Radiologists: -20.7%
  - Need for Non-invasive Cardiologists: -22.3%
- Financial Exposure Extends Demand Destruction to Primary Care:
  - Reduction in health care services under HDHPs: 14%
  - Reduction in physician office spending following implementation of HDHPs: 25%

**Supply Expanding Innovations**
- Consumer-Focused Innovation Creates a Host of Physician-Alternatives:
  - 60% of consumers willing to be treated sooner by a AP rather than wait for a physician
  - 76% of patients care more about access to health care than need of human interactions

1) Moderate refers to the shift in the number of physicians needed to manage care for 100,000 lives when utilization shifts from loosely managed care to moderately managed care, as defined by the Milliman benchmarks.
2) High deductible health plans.

Sources:
- PwC, “Healthcare’s new entrants: Who will be the industry’s Amazon.com?” Health Research Institute, April 2014; Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Debunking the Myth of a Physician Shortage

Continued

Impact of Population Health on Specialist Demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialist</th>
<th>Change in Number of Physicians (Moderate Care Management)¹</th>
<th>Change in Number of Physicians (Aggressive Care Management)²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ophthalmologists</td>
<td>-22.3%</td>
<td>-44.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-invasive Cardiologists</td>
<td>-22.3%</td>
<td>-44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anesthesiologists</td>
<td>-17.3%</td>
<td>-34.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Radiologists</td>
<td>-20.7%</td>
<td>-41.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermatologists</td>
<td>-15.9%</td>
<td>-31.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Moderate refers to the shift in the number of physicians needed to manage care for 100,000 lives when utilization shifts from loosely managed care to moderately managed care, as defined by the Milliman benchmarks.

² Aggressive or well managed refers to the shift in the number of physicians needed to manage care for 100,000 lives when utilization shifts from loosely managed care to well managed care, as defined by the Milliman benchmarks.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Shape Mix by Putting the Brakes on Recruitment

Add New Specialists to Network Only if Clear Need Exists

Physician Partnership Decision Tree

Is this physician needed to provide coverage for lives currently under contract or expected in the near future?

- **Strong yes**
  - Ensure sufficient practice quality/culture, then push for employment

- **Moderate yes**
  - Ensure sufficient practice quality/culture, then push for alignment through CIN

- **No**
  - Do not offer partnership, no need to evaluate quality/culture

Case in Brief: Jacobs Health Care

- Large health system in the Southwest with roughly 2,000 employed physicians and CIN with more than 4,000 providers
- Strict partnership criteria means network virtually closed to new specialists; PCP ranks still growing, but capacity needs evaluated every six months

1) Pseudonym.
2) Clinically Integrated Network.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
## Raise the Bar on Performance Standards

### Jacobs¹ Turns Suggestions Into Requirements to Participate in Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contract risk a goal, but not immediate</td>
<td>• Considering MSSP⁴ Track 2 or 3 to qualify for MACRA APM⁵ track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Performance standards for network partners recommended but not required</td>
<td>• Compliance with standards now seen as non-negotiable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Representative network participation standards for PCPs

- ✔ Be a certified PCMH²
- ✔ Use Jacobs PAC³ providers
- ✔ Have an EMR
- ✔ Complete patient satisfaction surveys
- ✔ See patients again before renewing home health requests

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### Case in Brief: Jacobs Health Care¹

- Large health system in the Southwest with roughly 2,000 employed physicians and CIN with more than 4,000 providers
- Strict partnership criteria means network virtually closed to new specialists; PCP ranks still growing, but capacity needs evaluated every six months

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¹) Pseudonym.
²) Patient-centered medical home.
³) Post-acute care.
⁴) Medicare Shared Savings Program.
⁵) Alternative Payment Model.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
A Window into Comprehensive Performance

MACRA Support Allows for Market-Leading Insight into Clinical Practice

Steps to Retrieving Meaningful Cost and Performance Data

1. System sells support services for MIPS reporting
2. Independent physician groups remain strong in the market
3. Groups share data reports with System
4. System gains insight on groups’ performance

Data Provides Prediction of Performance in MIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource utilization</td>
<td>Cost-consciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality scores</td>
<td>Outcomes, patient experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACI Score</td>
<td>EMR utilization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Case in Brief: Astin¹ Health

- 10-hospital integrated delivery system located in the South
- Operates a physician services organization (PSO) offering analytics and reporting products
- Purchasers of PSO services agree to share physician-level cost and quality data
- Uses data to determine which physicians to bring into their employed medical group or CIN

¹ Pseudonym.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Embracing Millennial Talent

New Physicians Offer Opportunity to Mold Strategy-Aligned Partners

**Millennials in the Physician Workforce**

- 15% Of physicians in the US workforce are under 35

- 52% Of millennials working in health care say good opportunities for career progression made an employer attractive

- 52% Of millennials working in health care would deliberately seek out employers whose corporate social responsibility values matched their own

**Working with Millennial Physicians**

**Advantages**
- Technology proficient
- Highly teachable
- Loyal

**Disadvantages**
- Greater work-life balance expectations
- Significant investment to train

**Case in Brief: New West Physicians**

- Physician-owned primary care medical group network of 120 providers based in Denver, CO
- Focused on recruiting young physicians willing to learn and open to new models of care delivery

Drawing a Line in the Sand

Formal Process Expedites Exit of a Few Bad Apples

University Hospital Holds Physicians to Productivity Standards

Identify Low Performers
Physicians below 50th percentile of productivity are identified; system leaders alert them of their status

Formalize Expectations
Physicians who have not improved are placed on three-month performance improvement plans (PIPs)

Reward Improvements
Physicians who complete their performance improvement plans remain in the network

Hold to Set Standards
Physicians are culled if they do not achieve the goals of their performance plan

Physician Performance in Year One of Program

84 Physicians warned about performance status
34 Physicians self-improved after being warned
50 Physicians put on performance improvement plans (PIP)
6 Physicians failed to improve

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Case in Brief: University Hospitals

- 1,032-bed health system located in Northeast Ohio
- Physicians performing at or below MGMA’s\(^1\) 50\(^{th}\) percentile of productivity are put on a three-month performance improvement plan (PIP)
- In the first year of the program, 84 of the 2,000 physicians were given a warning, 34 self-improved, and the remaining 50 were given a PIP
- Six physicians failed to right their performance and were let go
Principles of Network Curation

Takeaways for Health System Leaders

**Slow Recruitment Efforts**
When right-sizing network, rely on attrition to achieve desired size with minimal disruption

**Identify Opportunities to Mold Partners**
Recruit physicians who have a foundation of cultural alignment and can be taught over time

**Establish Clear Expectations for Inclusion**
Codify standards for physicians to join the network and remain in good standing

**Capture Data Ahead of the Market**
Capitalize on existing relationships to collect meaningful performance data before competitors

**Create a Defensible Process for Culling**
Communicate expectations and deploy a clearly defined plan for culling low-performers

**Reevaluate Network Regularly**
Don’t make network curation a one-time event; reassess size and composition over time

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
### No End in Sight

**Physician Compensation Continues to Climb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Remains Expensive</th>
<th>Trends Point to Continued Growth</th>
<th>And Physicians are Driving Most of the Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$400K</td>
<td>49% increase in the number of hospital-employed physicians, 2012-2015</td>
<td>85% Medical group costs attributed to human capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected per physician losses at multi-specialty employed medical group¹</td>
<td></td>
<td>50% Medical group human capital costs attributed to physician labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Physician compensation is like college tuition: We all realize the rising costs are not sustainable, but no one knows what to do…. Nobody else in our health system gets the year-over-year wage growth that our physicians do. But on the other hand, everything else that costs that much is bricks and mortar, and you can’t fill those beds without providers.”

*Medical Group CEO of a 8-Hospital System*

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¹ For a bottom quartile performing medical group with 150 or fewer physicians.

Improving Clinician Labor-Cost Efficiency

Provider Skills Map to Care Type, Not Problem Type

Classifying Primary Care Visits

Diagnostic

- Stomach pain
- Headache
- Weight loss
- Weight gain

Proposed Distribution: Care Type

- Sore throat
- UTI
- Diabetes
- Asthma

Protocol-Driven

Typical Distribution: Problem Type

Acute

Chronic

Physician Advantage

- Physicians trained in differential diagnosis
- Shorter visits help meet productivity expectations
- Average compensation: $235,592

Advanced Practitioner Advantage

- APs trained in patient education techniques
- Cost-effective to spend more time with patient
- Average compensation: $100,584

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.

1) Urinary tract infection.
2) Average annual compensation for Internal Medicine MD.
3) Average annual compensation for Internal Medicine NP.
Rebalancing Network Composition

Most Systems Underutilize Advanced Practitioners

Reimagining Physicians’ Role with Team-Based Care

Physicians refer low-level cases to APs

APs perform all protocol-driven care

Brenner’s Target Ratio

1MD: 1AP

APs refer higher-acuity patients to physicians

2x
Average investment per employed physician compared to the average investment per AP³

Case in Brief: Brenner Health Network¹

• 1,000+ physician IPA based in the Northeast

• Striving to reach a ratio of one advanced practitioner² for every one physician

¹) Pseudonym.
²) Advanced practitioner, including Nurse Practitioners (NPs) and Physician Assistants (PAs).
³) Based on Advisory Board analysis.
Employment Far From the Only Option

Multiple Avenues to Defer Employment—Especially for Specialists

Select Hospital-Physician Partnership Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth of Contractual Relationship</th>
<th>Cost per Physician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers most flexibility to craft physician incentives and build unified medical group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Integration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthens private practice economics and builds network loyalty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO¹ Advantage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offers physicians administrative support at fair market value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundles Advantage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds incentive pool through unit costs savings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-Management Advantage:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewards physicians for achieving specific service line quality, efficiency goals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions Guiding Model Selection:

What do physicians need from a system relationship?  What do health systems want from their physician partners?  What is the most cost-effective way of achieving these goals?

1) Management services organization.
However, Employment Sometimes the Right Choice

Even Advocate Expands Access Through Its Employed Physicians First

Advocate Medical Group Provides Accessibility

Case in Brief: Advocate Physician Partners

- 5,000+ provider CIN affiliated with 12-hospital Advocate Health Care in Chicago; includes both independent practices and system’s 1,500+ provider employed network
- Advanced CIN with strong track record of achievement on risk-based contracts
- Prioritized access expansion through Advocate Medical Group after efforts with clinically integrated independent physicians fell short of expectations
Incremental Innovation in Compensation Models

More Talk than Action in Major Compensation Overhaul

Renewed Interest in Salary-Based Pay

- **Respond to Consumer Market Forces**
  - Allows for work that is not directly reimbursed but increasingly important for consumer loyalty

- **Enhance Medical Group Growth**
  - Encourages patient sharing within a particular specialty area in order to maximize access

- **Prevent Physician (and Administrator) Burnout**
  - Foster more collaborative group culture in which physicians need not be paid piecemeal for every initiative

New Applications of Production Base + Bonus Model

**New Definitions of Productivity**

- **Primary Care:** Care team productivity, panel size
- **Specialists:** Practice or group level productivity

**Non-Production Metrics**

- Clinical Quality
- Patient Experience
- Access to Care
- Group Citizenship

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
### Compensation Formula for Foundation Physicians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-End Distribution of Profits</th>
<th>Production-Based Pay for Non-HMO Patients</th>
<th>25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Production-Based Pay for HMO Patients</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salary-Based Pay for HMO Patients</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Incentives</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Salary-Based Pay for HMO Patients**
   - PCPs paid variable salary based on size of attributed age- and sex-adjusted panel
   - Specialists paid fixed salary based on expected care for entire HMO population

2. **Production-Based Pay for Non-HMO Patients**
   - Includes all patients with non-HMO insurance
   - All physicians paid a percent of charges submitted for these patients

3. **Year-End Distribution of Profits**
   - Split based on equal draw for all seniority, patient satisfaction, peer reviews, and citizenship

4. **Other Incentives**
   - Small bonuses paid for performance against other initiatives deemed important by group

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1) Group average, individual formula based on patient panel mix.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Blending Incentives to Match Contract Economics

Continued

Case in Brief: Sharp Rees-Stealy Medical Group

- 500+-physician medical foundation based in San Diego; affiliated with four-hospital Sharp Healthcare
- Compensation model includes a large component based on a salary guarantee, as well as several other pay structures and added incentives over time
- Conflicting priorities for physicians, from having a charges-based pool for non-HMO patients and a salary-based pool for HMO patients, is mitigated by the group’s revenue tipping far enough toward capitation

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Designing Budget-Neutral Bonuses

Establish a Physician Funded Pay-for-Performance Pool

UnityPoint takes a 3% **withhold** from Medicare ACO payments

System ranks **physicians’ performance against quality and utilization metrics** to determine eligibility for earning back withhold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physician Rank</th>
<th>% of Withhold Earned Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case in Brief: UnityPoint Health**

- 33-hospital health system with locations across Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois
- NGACO¹ participants are subject to a 3% withhold from their ACO FFS reimbursements
- Providers will be categorized as platinum, gold, silver or bronze based on their performance on 13 metrics, including both quality and utilization

¹) Next Generation Accountable Care Organization.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Case in Brief: UnityPoint Health

- 33-hospital health system with locations across Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois
- NGACO participants are subject to a 3% withhold from their ACO FFS reimbursements
- The withhold is based on quality and utilization metrics, divided into five buckets:
  - **Hospital metrics**: Patient safety and adverse events composite, pneumococcal vaccine, influenza vaccine, follow-up after hospital discharge, and risk-adjusted all-condition unplanned readmissions
  - **Primary care metrics**: Pneumococcal vaccine, influenza vaccine, follow-up after hospital discharge, risk-adjusted all-condition unplanned readmissions, acute admission rates for patients with diabetes, and annual wellness visits
  - **Specialists metrics**: Pneumococcal vaccine, influenza vaccine, risk-adjusted all-condition unplanned readmissions, admissions for COPD or asthma in older adults, admissions for heart failure, and acute admission rates for patients with diabetes
  - **SNF metrics**: Pneumococcal vaccine, influenza vaccine, risk-adjusted SNF 30-day unplanned readmissions, and risk-adjusted SNF average LOS
  - **Home health metrics**: Pneumococcal vaccine, influenza vaccine, risk-adjusted 60-day acute care hospitalization during home health episode, and risk-adjusted ED use during home health episode

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
**Key Questions for the Health System Executive Team**

**Discussion Guide: Provider Compensation Strategy**

- How long can we sustain current compensation levels, especially if we expand our employed medical group? How can we actively work to control compensation growth over time?

- Is our current approach to provider compensation inflating fair market value? How can we effectively reward providers without driving up compensation benchmarks?

- Can we craft a compelling value-proposition for providers through desirable non-financial features such as geography or culture instead of market-leading compensation?

- How will we compete with non-traditional competitors who might not be bound to the same fair market value restrictions? Given a growing set of partnership options, why should providers choose to work with our organization?

- Do we consider the returns on our investment in the medical group holistically? How are we accounting for the downstream value of the group?

- Have we dedicated sufficient time and energy to structuring APP compensation? Should we incorporate the performance-based incentives we design for employed physicians?

- Are we facing other major changes, such as an EMR implementation, that might discourage disruption to provider compensation at this time?

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Discussion Guide: Performance-Based Incentive Design

- How effectively does our compensation model translate our organization’s market incentives to frontline providers? Does MACRA require us to accelerate risk-sharing with providers?
- What are the right metrics to motivate desired performance? How will we balance breadth and focus when selecting the number of metrics?
- Does our current model lead to patient “hoarding” among individual physicians or reward network access and growth through collaboration?
- As we expand non-reimbursed care management and access to prepare for population health and consumerism, does our compensation model encourage or inhibit provider participation?
- Is our compensation model contributing to physician burnout? How can we eliminate the “hamster wheel” feeling without overly compromising productivity?
- Is shifting to a salary model right for our organization? How much could physician productivity fall with such a change? Can we design a compensation model that continues to motivate our physicians on productivity while ensuring sustainability?
- How frequently should we update our compensation model and the performance metrics contained within it? Should we “shadow” any changes to compensation design before the new model goes into effect?
Confronting Physician Burnout

Understanding and Identifying Burnout Among Clinicians

Physician Burnout on the Rise...

100%

0%

45% in 2011

59% in 2017

...Even Among the Most Engaged

33.33%

20.00%

28.57%

47.37%

Disengaged
Ambivalent
Content
Engaged

Multiple Consequences of Physician Burnout

16%

11%

$150k-300k

Patient Experience
Quality of Care
Recruitment & Retention

Decrease in patient satisfaction scores for burned-out physicians
Percent increase in medical errors in burned-out surgeons
Turnover cost of replacing a single physician

1) Percentage of Respondents Agreeing or Strongly Agreeing With the Statement "I am experiencing more work-related stress and burnout than I did 3 years ago".

Ultimately, a Productivity Problem

Physicians Overburdened, Underproductive, and Burned Out

Physicians’ Growing To-Do Lists Limits Their Most Important Work

*Allocation of Physician Time in Ambulatory Practice*

Time physicians spend on **direct clinical face time** with patients

- **27%**

Time spent on **administrative, non-clinical tasks**

- **73%**

- **38.5%** EHR documentation and review
- **19.1%** Administrative tasks related to insurance or billing
- **10.7%** EHR review of test results, medication and other orders
- **6.1%** Logistical arrangements, clinical-planning

Beyond Temporary Solutions

Long-Term Strategy Requires Enterprise Change

Instilling top-of-impact care
Ensure the use of every health team member is optimized, beyond just care management

Including physicians in strategic decisions
Empower the clinical workforce to ensure commitment for business strategies

Rethinking technology in our workflow
Streamline the use of technology to prevent interruptions in the provision of care

Freeing physicians of operational burdens
Eliminate tasks that overly burden physician interactions, taking time away from patients

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Designing for Top-of-Impact Care

Role Redesign Improves Productivity and Reduces Burnout

Barriers to Network Productivity

- Clinicians overburdened with below-license administrative tasks
- Clinicians inundated with low-acuity visits that crowd out high-impact interactions
- Clinicians constrained to treating local patients due to in-person delivery model

Designing the Efficient Clinician Enterprise

1. Sustainably offload non-clinical tasks to support team
2. Redirect low-acuity visits to low-cost solutions
3. Extend clinician reach through telehealth tools

Network productivity

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Sustainably offload non-clinical tasks to support team

Remove Physicians’ Number One Frustration

Non-Clinical Roles Shift from Note-Taker to a Bi-Directional Partner

Technology-Enabled Scribes Take on a More Proactive Role

Traditional Role
Accurate documentation

Expanded Role
- Improve care continuity
- Deploy clinical care pathways
- Uphold clinician communication
- Close care gaps

Scribes Eliminate Physician Frustrations

- Prevents note-taking distractions, improving patient-physician interaction
- Expedites EHR navigation, protecting valuable clinical time
- Prevents physician after-hours documentation, stymieing burnout

Better for Systems, Too

- 10% Increase in physician productivity when using scribes
- $24,257 Additional revenue produced by physicians’ with scribes, who accurately coded

Source: Bank, AJ., Gage, RM, “Annual impact of scribes on physician productivity and revenue in a cardiology clinic”, Clinical Outcomes Research, 2015; Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Providing the Right Support to the Right Physician

Privia Considers Specific Physician Needs Before Rolling Out Scribes

Segmentation of Physician Performance

1. Doing a good job
2. Needs his life back
3. Rushing through work
4. Overwhelmed

Structuring Differentiated EHR Support

Assess physician performance
Evaluate physicians on both quality of documentation and time spent on documentation

Segment physicians
Clearly define groups of physicians to determine how to best improve the value of their documentation

Roll out pilot
Provide a pilot groups with remote scribes from one of two vendors

Decide on program structure
Privia will evaluate the performance of the pilot groups, decide on supports

1) Privia’s EHR tracks the time of documentation, after hours saved by remote scribes.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Providing the Right Support to the Right Physician

Continued

Case in Brief: Privia

• National physician practice management company based in Arlington, VA
• Piloting remote scribes to physicians to alleviate the time burden of documentation and improve the value of documentation
• Segmented physician group by evaluating physician quality of documentation and time spent on documentation
• Rolling out two remote scribe vendors, Augmedix and Physicians Angels, to select physicians in each of the segmented cohorts
• Scribe pilot is part of a larger initiative to automate routine functions to other staff members, such as pre- and post-visit planning, HCC coding support, and delegated low-level clinical tasks

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Avoiding a Hiring Spree

Technology and Outsourcing Facilitate Long-Term Sustainability

Case in Brief: Augmedix

- Health care start-up company based in San Francisco, California
- Developed a platform powered by Google Glass to streamline physician data entry, alert delivery, and electronic health record (EHR) interactions at the point of care

3.2 Hours saved in daily charting time
10% Increase in patients seen each day
33% Reduction in chronic care gaps

Google glass uses point-of-view video streaming to connect physician to a remote scribe

Scribe performs remote documentation in the EHR while physician performs care delivery

Physician responds to each alert in real time, closing care gaps with minimal workflow disruption

Real-time Alerts delivered directly into the physicians vision at the precise moment of need

1) Electronic Health Records.
Building Triage into Primary Care

MetroHealth Redesigns the Practice to Improve Productivity

Nurse-Led Practice Redesign

**Nurses**
Deployed as flow coordinators for the entire clinic, organizing high-acuity patients and providing care in tandem with the physician

**Medical Assistants**
Positioned in the middle of the hierarchy, assisting physicians and taking low-acuity cases

**Physicians**
Practice at top-of-license, at a sustainably more-productive rate

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**Case in Brief: MetroHealth, University of Michigan Health**

- 208-bed hospital and integrated health system in Michigan
- Increasing its physicians productivity from the 60th to the 75th percentile of MGMA productivity in order to take on more covered lives
- Transformed practice staffing so that RNs and MAs control the flow of patients, leaving physicians to focus on patient care
- For every 5,000 lives, practices on average have 1 RN, 5 providers\(^1\), and 6-7 MAs\(^2\)

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\(^1\) Includes on average 2 physicians and 2-3 advanced practitioners.
\(^2\) On average a practice has 2 medical assistants for every physician.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
**Platform Virtually Eliminates Provider Interactions**

**Fairview Dramatically Reduces Time to Treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Calls primary care physician to find a recommended allergist</th>
<th>Schedules appointment with allergist</th>
<th>Receives diagnosis</th>
<th>Prescription sent to pharmacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provider uses algorithm to provide appropriate care, i.e. prescription</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contacts a remote PCP(^1) or PA(^2) via OnCare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prescriptions sent instantly to the pharmacy, ready for collection within one hour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collects treatment plan, prescriptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fairview Health Services**

- 7-hospital system, based in Minneapolis, MN
- Partnered with Zipnosis to create OnCare, an online virtual care platform to provide 24/7 online diagnoses and treatment for low-acuity health needs
- Offers prescriptions for common ailments, such as allergies, strep throat, and UTIs\(^3\), as needed

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1) Primary care physician.
2) Physician assistant.
3) Urinary tract infection.

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Rewriting the PCP Role

Targeted Focus Drives Top-of-Impact Care

Spectrum of PCP Responsibilities

- Pre-visit planning
- Patient record keeping
- Patient education
- Specialty triage
- Complex primary care
- Develop care plans for complex patients

Delegated to Scribes and MAs
Delegated to APs
Scoped PCP

The Specialization of Primary Care

New Focus Areas Form Around Patients

- "Sports Medicine PCP"
- "COPD-ician"
- Geriatrician, Extensivist

Emerging Specialties

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Technology Evolves from Detection to Deep Learning

Artificial Intelligence Provides Glimpse Into Future of Diagnosis

**Existing Technology**

1st Generation Technology
- Computer-aided detection
- Rules-based algorithm

2nd Generation Technology
- Artificial intelligence
- Learning-based algorithm

**Future Technology**

- Correlate beyond visual pictures
- Communicate with patients, colleagues
- Understand causes of diagnosis

Deep Learning Improves Detection of Melanomas

- Able to look at pictures taken by patients on smartphones, improving access to diagnostic care
- Learns from past images, improving accuracy of diagnosis with every picture it processes
- Rate of accurate malignant samples diagnosis, outperforming dermatologists

1) In the same study, dermatologists were found to be 95% accurate.

# Telehealth is a Tool, Not a Strategy

Modalities Differ by Recipient and Timing of Service

## Intended Recipient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing of Interaction</th>
<th>Provider-to-Patient</th>
<th>Provider-to-Provider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synchronous (real time)</td>
<td>Common applications:</td>
<td>Common applications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual primary care</td>
<td>• Telestroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual urgent care</td>
<td>• TeleICU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Virtual pre- and post-op</td>
<td>• Telepsychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asynchronous (time lag)</td>
<td>Common applications:</td>
<td>Common applications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Secure e-messaging</td>
<td>• Teleradiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Remote patient monitoring</td>
<td>• Telepharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wearables (e.g., Fitbit)</td>
<td>• Teledermatology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Virtually Distributing Intensivist Expertise

CHI Health Trims ICU Cost, Length of Stay With TeleICU

The Scalability of TeleICU Programs¹

1 Intensivist 1 Pharmacist
4 Nurses

500 ICU Patients Covered

“eFocus” Extends Reach, Delivers Results²

300,000
50%
$3M
Total ICU patients remotely managed
Decrease in ICU LOS
Total system savings

Case in Brief: CHI Health

- 15-hospital regional health network in Nebraska and Southern Iowa
- The teleICU program ("eFocus") was implemented after increased system-wide demand for intensivist staffing
- eFocus can cover up to 150 ICU beds in 12 hospitals, staffed around the clock by a multidisciplinary critical care team including physicians and nurses


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2) Results since 2007.
The Playbook for Maximizing Productivity

Prioritizing Investments Needed for True Organizational Change

“No Regrets” Moves

Re-scope clinical roles
- Offload non-clinical tasks
- Shift clinical responsibilities to make all clinicians operate at top-of-impact

Automate care delivery
- Shift low-acuity care to an automated platform for faster delivery, improved clinician workflow
- Extend the reach of specialists with virtual platforms

Frontier Strategies

Questions to answer:
- Which doctors get the best technology assistance?
  - Which doctors need AI-enabled assistance?
  - What procedures are automated?
- At what point will artificial intelligence be a complete substitute for care delivery?

Potential System Returns

Disruption to Current Model

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Key Takeaways

Transforming the Clinical Enterprise

1. Actively curate and cultivate the clinical workforce; health systems can’t assume the providers they have are the providers they need

   Health systems must regularly examine the composition of their physician networks and develop principled standards and processes for both adding and subtracting physicians. Market disruptions—especially MACRA—are enabling a rare moment of network reconfiguration.

2. Strive for sustainable economic relationships with physicians; defer employment where possible and stabilize comp growth over time

   While health systems should attempt to partner with physicians without defaulting to employment, system-sponsored medical groups will continue to grow in size. Health systems must align compensation models with system strategy and actively work to manage long-term compensation growth.

3. Improving physician productivity and eliminating burnout aren’t mutually exclusive goals; the same tactics help advance both critical objectives

   Health systems often fear that productivity-focused initiatives will accelerate physician burnout. However, redesigning roles through labor and technology substitutions both maximizes productivity and addresses the root causes of physician burnout by letting doctors be doctors.
1. The New Physician Partnership Mandate

2. Building the High-Performing Clinical Enterprise

3. Toward a New Physician Compact
The High-Performing Clinical Enterprise

Designing the Efficient Clinical Engine

1. **Enabling Cost-Conscious Care Delivery**
   - Establish Expected Clinical Behaviors
     1. Cost-driven care variation agenda
     2. Implementation-focused clinical governance model
   - Translate Standards into Daily Practice
     3. Refined rules-based environment
     4. Meaningful accountability for participation and performance
   - Engineer a Reliable and Low-Cost Clinical Product

2. **Transforming the Clinical Enterprise**
   - Redesign the Clinical Engine
     5. Principled network curation
     6. Stabilized compensation structure
     7. Productivity-enabling role redesign
   - Build a Cost-Efficient Clinical Workforce

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.
Rethinking Our Approach to Doctors

A New Physician Compact…

Old Compact

- Siloed knowledge
- Complete autonomy
- Individual contributors
- Financially privileged
- Subject of strategy

New Compact

- Collective wisdom
- Group adherence
- High-performing teams
- Economically sustained
- Instrument of success

…In Need of a New Physician

Source: Health Care Advisory Board interviews and analysis.