

SJR 15:

A Study of Health Care Delivery

What are the Committee's Goals?

- Accumulate Data Regarding Impacts of:
 - Self-referrals/Conflict of interest on community hospitals/ patients?
 - Specialty hospitals, economic credentialing on health care access /costs?
 - Specialty hospitals on health care quality, effectiveness, innovation?
 - Community hospital service as a public health safety net?
- Legislation Restricting Specialty Hospitals, Physician Referrals?
- Legislation that levels playing fields and allows co-existence of specialty hospitals and community-based hospitals?
- Education -- but not legislation -- on certain of these topics?

Physician Self-Referral Complaints

- Self-referrals drive up use & costs
- Self-referrals leave low-paying patients with nonprofit providers & steer better payors to specialty hospitals
- More competition means all providers:
 - have to buy expensive technology to compete, meaning more overall use to pay off equipment;
 - Compete for scarce staff, with resulting pay boosts
- Self-referrals jeopardize nonprofits' ability to provide low-return services (like emergency) through cross-subsidy. May result in nonprofits expanding into other areas of care.

Changing Health Care Scene (1)

Vertical Integration

More hospital control

Hospital
 • Hospitalists
 • Radiology
 • Pathology
 • Physical Therapy
 • Rehabilitation

Physician Clinic
 Employees

Independent
 Doctors

Horizontal

Independent
 Doctors

Outside
 Services

Hospitals

Community
 Health Centers

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Self-Referrals/Conflict of Interest

Independent Providers

- Free-standing clinics
- Ambulatory surgery
- Specialty hospitals
- Privileges at hospitals?

Hospital-Employed Providers

- Hospital-owned Clinics
- Hospitalists
- In-hospital Services
- Outpatient Services
- Joint ventures

Equal-Opportunity Docs

(need another entity before being engaged with patient)

- Anesthesiologists
- Pathologists

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Changing Health Care Scene (2)

- Cost of technology
- Cost of education (upfront and CE)
- Cost of malpractice insurance
- Cost of staffing
- Medicaid, other payments below costs
- Higher health care costs and unequal insurance coverage impacting uncompensated care.
- Increase in number of for-profit hospitals, providers?

Independent Providers

- Traditional approach
- Request privileges at hospitals
- Can perform specialty practices without challenge under self-referral constraints if in own office

Hospital-Employed Providers

- Clinics – Physician practices owned by hospitals. May agree not to practice within hospital and to refer patients to hospital. May receive economies of scale and efficiency with billing, supplies, staffing pools
- Hospitalists (may be direct or under contract)
- In-hospital services, including labs, imaging, physical or occupational therapy, sleep labs
- Outpatient services – may compete with free-standing clinics, providers

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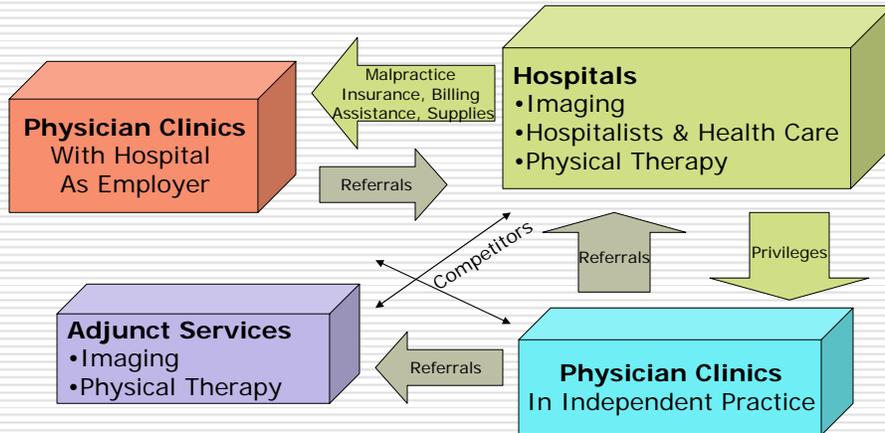
Equal-Opportunity Docs

- Anesthesiologists – E.g. In Missoula the majority have joined in a practice. Provide on-call to hospitals, write own contracts with insurers, but would have no service without separate entity.
- Pathologists – also need to have lab or separate entity to deal with patients

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Access and Delivery



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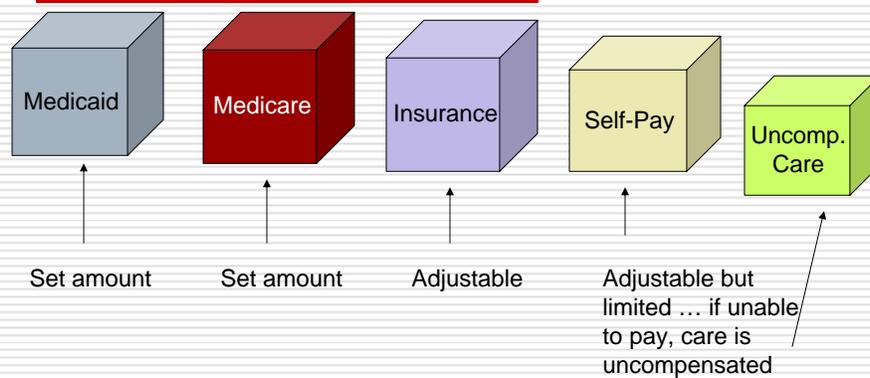
Health Care Cost Contributors

- Technology
- Uncompensated Costs
- Cost of Educating Providers
- Malpractice Insurance
- In Montana, Limited Competition
 - Competition in Missoula, Billings between hospitals
 - Competition between towns for patients who can afford to travel (some travel just to get to care)
 - Competition without pricing transparency means choice among providers is rarely a question of cost and more likely to be word of mouth on quality

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Patient Mix: determines how costs shifted among payors



Competition and Market Approaches

- What is needed for competition:**
 - Informed Public
 - Provider Competition/Availability
- What about monopolies?**
 - Is a health care market like a utility market – limited suppliers, many users?
- What is the role of regulation?**
 - What types of regulation would help to create level playing field – if any?

Costs and Ownership Transparency

- Allows choice

- Is the choice “portal” through insurance rather than provider ownership/type? Would transparency of ownership impact choice?

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Quality – Effective Care

- Physician Credentialing by Insurers**
 - Provides way to monitor providers
 - States vary in ways to streamline this
- Specialty Hospitals/ASCs**
 - May have better length of stay (ASCs can't be more than 24 hours or past midnight of day of service) – but what are the roles of patient acuity and the economic incentives to increase quality control?

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Economic Credentialing

- Used by hospitals to detect competing financial interests
 - services provided
 - equipment sales
 - lawyer relatives working on malpractice cases, etc.
- Typically extends to family members

Personal Responsibility Factors

- Ability to choose type of care
- How to avoid inappropriate use?

Access – Provider Availability

Community Health Center

- Direct Care Model – Can serve uninsured (56% of case mix), boost primary care, decrease hospitalizations, lower uncompensated costs
 - In rural areas – assists those unable to travel to larger medical service areas
- Discounted Services by Providers

Adequate Provider Compensation

- Short-changed providers don't participate

Who provides the safety net?

- Depends on area. Rural Health Clinics, Critical Access or Nonprofit Hospitals, Sole Providers

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Other financial considerations

Nonprofit hospitals and taxation issues

Relationship with insurers

Montana Facility Finance Authority

Lack of control over expanding facilities (Certificate of Need)

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What Topics to Cover?

- Research:
 - Costs and outcomes for nonprofit and specialty hospitals (ASCs and specialized facilities) – Use Attorney General data for nonprofits
 - Range of services at various facility types
 - Health care quality, effectiveness at various facility types
 - Impacts on nonprofit community hospitals of competition – using GAO questionnaire
- Exploring Good/Bad of Information Technology?
- Exploring Workforce and Educational Tie-ins?
- Education on Certain of These Topics?
- Legislation?