

Caring for Our Dual-Eligibles

The Vital Role of Home and Community Based Services

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Annual Case Management Conference

Agenda

- Key Characteristics of the Dual Eligibles
- What are their service use/spending patterns?
 - How community organizations can address and improve health outcomes and costs
 - Separate strategies for LTSS impacting Medicare and Medi-Cal service use
 - Home & Community Services Network

Reality

Without major changes in the way the U.S. pays for and delivers health care, total national health spending is projected to rise to \$4.6 trillion—or nearly 20 percent of GDP—by 2020.

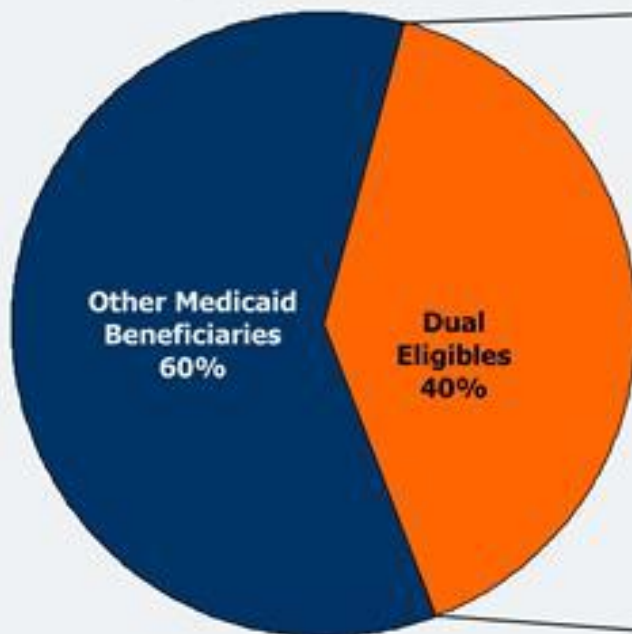
Centers for Medicaid & Medicare Services: Projections based on National Health Expenditures (January 2011)

Root Causes of Current Crisis

- Fragmentation
- Communication
- Financial Silos
- Turf
- Unclear provider/patient/family roles and responsibilities

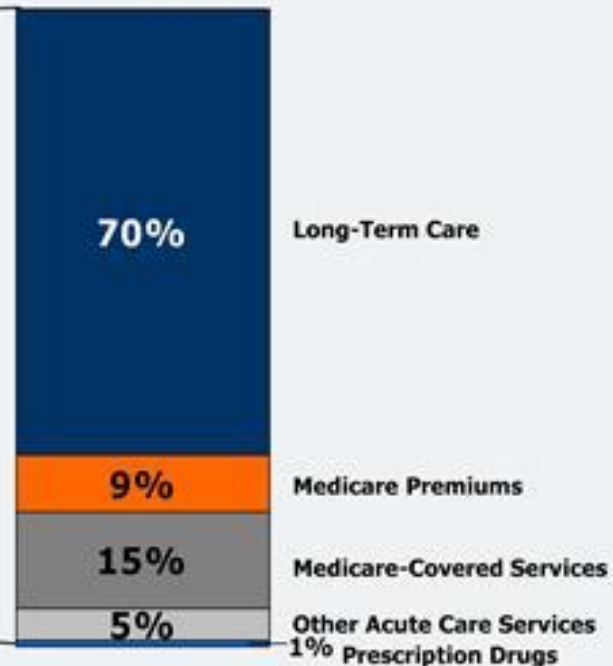
Medicaid Expenditures for Dual Eligibles, 2007

*Percent of Medicaid Spending,
by Dual Eligible Status:*



**Total Medicaid Spending, 2007:
\$300 Billion**

*Percent of Medicaid Spending on Dual
Eligibles, by Type of Service:*



**Total Medicaid Spending on
Dual Eligibles, 2007: \$121
Billion**

SOURCE: Urban Institute analysis of data from MSIS and CMS Form 64, prepared for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 2010.



Duals Demonstration Project – New Arenas of Capitation

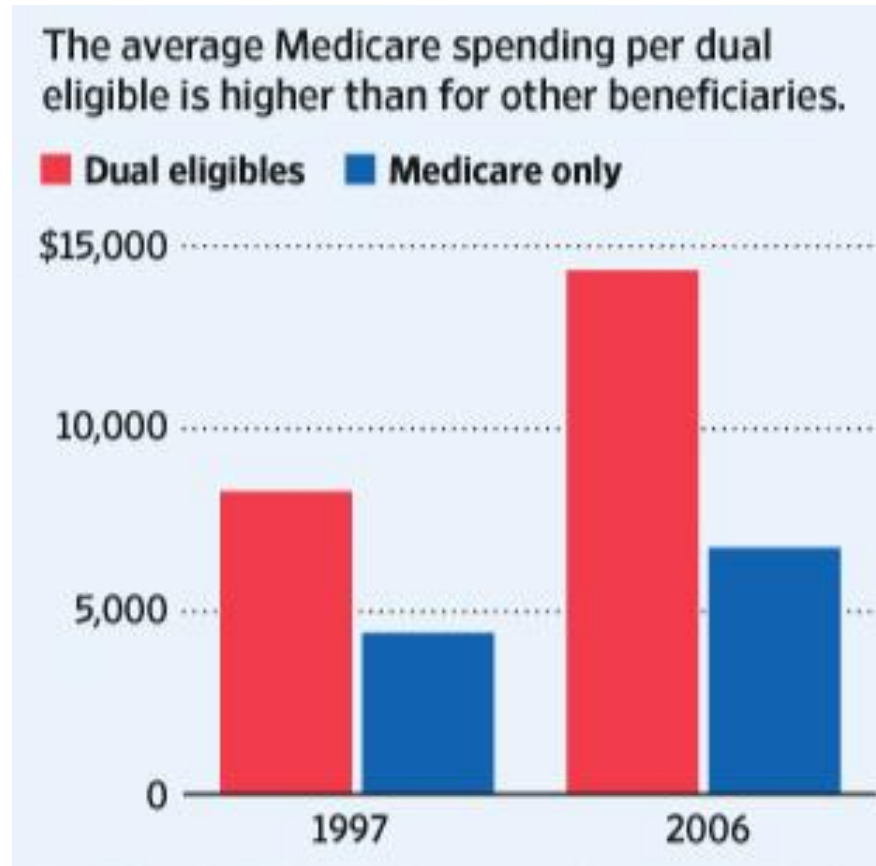
- Total financial responsibility for the full continuum of Medicare and Medi-Cal services will now include:
 - medical care
 - behavioral health services, and
 - long-term services and supports (LTSS):
 - In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)
 - Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS)
 - Multipurpose Senior Services Program (MSSP)
 - Skilled nursing facilities
- Social supports help dual eligible beneficiaries maintain health and live at home as long as possible

What is Long Term Care?

- Encompasses a wide array of medicine, social, personal and supportive and specialized housing services
- Social and environmental factors are crucial to determining full positive impact of medicine
- Needed by people who have lost some capacity for self-care
- Care at home or in a nursing home
- Most who need LTC are over age 76 (63%)



America's Dual Eligibles

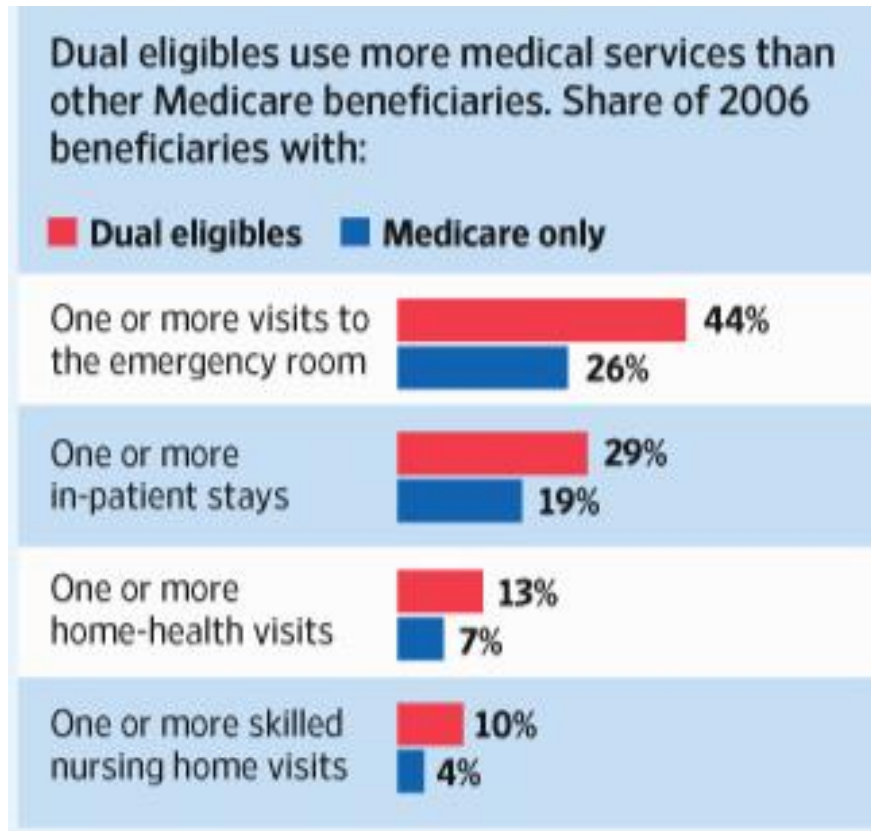


Sources: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Kaiser Family Foundation, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

Why the Costs are so High

- For Medicare the reason for high costs among duals is the **elevated need for acute care** resulting from increased prevalence of chronic disease associated with age, disability, poverty and **need for innovations in care and self-care**
- Medical interventions alone are not enough
- With targeted evidence-based interventions at home, much better results can be achieved

America's Dual Eligibles



Sources: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; Kaiser Family Foundation, Medicare Payment Advisory Commission

America's Dual Eligibles

Many hospitalizations of dual eligibles are potentially avoidable, one study showed.

Total hospitalizations for dual eligibles, 2005
958,837

Potentially avoidable hospitalizations

382,846, 40%



For potentially avoidable hospitalizations

Average length
of stay

6.7 days

Average cost
to Medicare

\$7,846

Average cost
to Medicaid

\$321

How Home and Community Services Address and Improve Health Outcomes

- Gaps in care, lack of coordination/communication
- Multiple, complex chronic conditions
 - Evidence-based enhanced self-care programs (e.g, Chronic Disease Self Management (CDSMP), Diabetes Self Management (DSMP))
- Complex medications/adherence (HomeMedsSM)
- Multiple ER visits/avoidable hospitalizations
- Post-hospital support to avoid readmissions
- Nursing home diversion/return to community
- In-home palliative care in last year of life



How to Best Care for the Duals to Achieve Optimal Health Outcomes

The Triple Aim for Improvement

- Improving the individual experience of care
- Improving the health of the population
- Reducing the per capita costs of care

Dr. Donald Berwick- 2008

Hot Spotting

- **High costs come from specific target groups, where the investment of a new intervention yields better health and quality of life outcomes while driving down costs**
- Target Medi-Cal, keeping people out of nursing homes and.....
- Impact Medicare more directly by reducing ER, hospital admissions and readmissions

Medicare Hotspotting

- Target evidence-based interventions to high risk patients with resolvable issues:
 - HomeMeds
 - In-Home Care Coordination to address basic needs
 - Post-hospital coaching
 - Nursing home diversion
 - In-Home Palliative Care

Medi-Cal Hotspotting

- Community based services network to reduce isolation, assure access to physician, food, transportation, personal care, safe setting
- In-home care coordination for high risk of decline – ongoing supports:
 - In Home Supportive Services (IHSS); CBAS (community based adult services – was ADHC)
 - MSSP – avoid nursing home; delay nursing home
 - In-home palliative/Hospice

Functional decline drives dependence

- Comprehensive in-home “eyes and ears” for medical team identifies key areas of risk that can lead to health decline, medical emergency or other crises
- Addressing these can stabilize and prevent decline
- Services may include environmental modification to support in face of frailty



Fragmented Community Services

- Area Agencies on Aging/ senior centers and core services
- Caregiver Resources Centers
- In-home Supportive Services (IHSS)
- Adult day health/Community-Based Adult Services (CBAS)
- MSSP – nursing home diversion

Community Care Approaches at Home

- Care at home can sustain independence
- Comprehensive in-home assessment identifies risks, basis to craft and in-home careplan
- Currently MSSP offers County-wide coverage
- Credentialed, contracted purchase system for in-home care/environmental modification

Activities of Daily Living (ADLs)

- Personal care activities people engage in every day
- Fundamental to caring for oneself to maintain personal independence
- Assessment determines level of care/assistance needed
- Certifies LTC level of care/payment level

ADL Functions

- ADL Functions

- Bathing
- Dressing
- Grooming
- Mouth care
- Toileting
- Transferring bed/chair
- Climbing stairs
- Eating

Each function is rated to determine level of support required:

-INDEPENDENT

-NEEDS SOME HELP

-VERY DEPENDENT

-CANNOT DO

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)

- Related to independent living
- Valuable for evaluating level of disease
- Determinant of person's ability to care for themselves and their environment

IADL Functions

- IADL Functions

- Shopping
- Cooking
- Managing medications
- Using the phone and looking up phone numbers
- Doing housework
- Doing laundry
- Driving or using public transportation
- Managing finances

Each function is rated to determine level of support required:

-INDEPENDENT

-NEEDS SOME HELP

-VERY DEPENDENT

-CANNOT DO

Home and Community Network Services Model

Purchased Services

(Credentialed Vendors)

- Safety devices, e.g., grab bars, w/c ramps, alarms
- Home handyman
- Emergency response systems
- In-home psychotherapy
- Emergency support (housing, meals, care)
- Assisted transportation
- Home maker (personal care /chore) and respite services
- Replace furniture /appliances for safety/sanitary reasons
- Heavy cleaning
- Home-delivered meals – short term
- Medication management (HomeMeds)
- Special needs required to maintain independence



Referred Services

- AAA
- IHSS
- Community Based Adult Services (formerly Adult Day Health Center)
- Regional Center
- Independent Living Centers
- Home Health
- In-Home Palliative Care
- Hospice
- DME
- Families / Caregivers Support Programs
- Senior Center Programs
- Evidence-based Health Impacting Self-Care programs
- Long-term home-delivered meals
- Housing Options
- Communication Services
- Legal Services
- HICAP
- Ombudsman
- Benefits Enrollment for services (ie food stamps)
- Money management
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Volunteer services

Area Agencies on Aging and Sponsors of MSSP Offer Best Strengths

- Area Agencies on Aging – crucial safety net
- MSSP sponsors can evolve expanded home care expertise
- Scaling up from solid base and clinical infrastructure safer than “reinventing”
- Scaling best led by neutral community player, not health care entity
- Partners in Care and AAAs offer best base



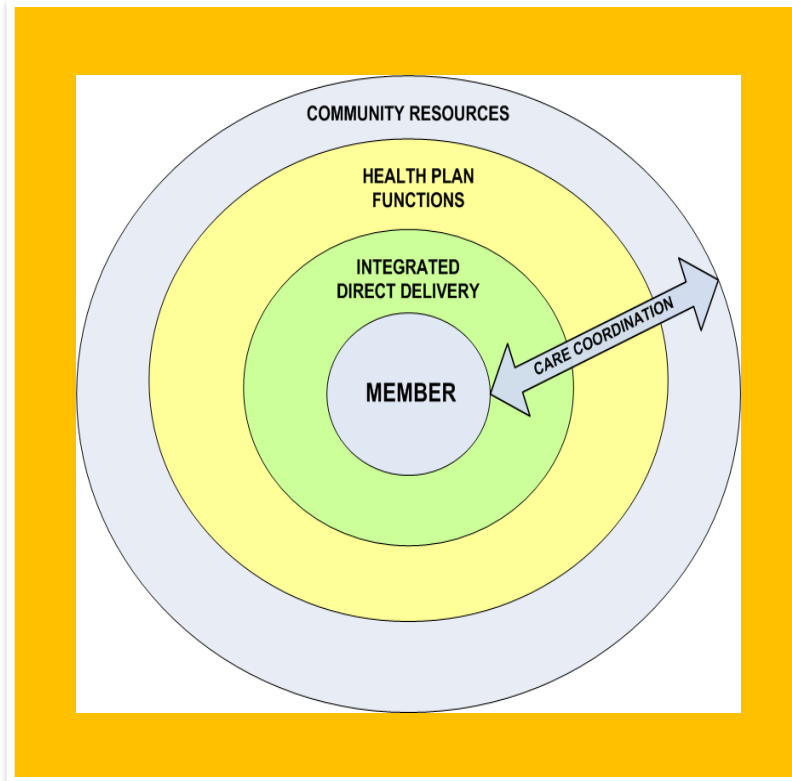
Home and Community Services Network - Key Elements

- Full geographic coverage of L.A. County - one portal for all
- Credentialed contractors for purchase of home and community-based services and personal care
- Common data system
- Strong business case – CM on pmpm + purchase services
- MSSP model is prototype
 - Build on base of 3,400 clients/170 care coordination staff – RNs and Social Workers in 7 locations-
 - Cost effective, proven, and uniform model of care
- Arrange and purchase services on fixed budget/contracts
- Tiered in-home care management models possible

How We Work Together

- Home and Community Services Network
 - A proposed model for purchase of services care coordination through a central portal
- Key Elements:
 - Contracted networks and linked partnerships
 - County-wide Community Care Management
 - Administrative simplicity with full access to both arrange and purchase credentialed community care resources

Together – We Can Manage the Duals



Health Plan Functions

- Enrollment and disenrollment/UM & CM
- Claims and Data Analysis
- Coordinating Medicare & Medicaid

Integrated Direct Delivery

- Different facility needs – primary care clinic integrated with behavioral health institution
- Coordination of referrals, appointments, care mgmt., clinical best practices, staff, clinical records
- Clinical integration with health plans/community

Community Resources

- Care coordination/in-home support
- Access to Public benefits/IHSS/CBAS
- Transportation, food assistance, housing
- EB Targets -- meds /palliative /coaching /self-care

The Time is Now

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