



Cheyenne Regional



Wyoming Institute of Population Health

Building Bridges Between Health Care Delivery
Systems, Patients and Communities

PCMH 101 and Telehealth Implications

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Our Passion

Inspiring and creating models that change the future of health care.

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Introduction





Wyoming Institute
of Population Health

Building bridges between health care delivery
systems, patients, and communities

Healthcare is an Ever Changing Industry



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Choluteca Bridge in Honduras...



Puente colgante de Choluteca

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...Now the Bridge to Nowhere



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The River isn't Moving, it has Moved

- Getting on board before you get behind
 - Accountable Care Act
 - Alternative Payer Models
 - Meaningful Use
 - Physician Quality Reporting System (PQRS)
 - MACRA
 - National Committee on Quality Assurance (NCQA)



Health Care was Designed for a Different River

Fee-for-service

- ❖ Objective is volume driven
- ❖ Care is reactive, and acute patient needs
- ❖ Care coordination is not efficient
- ❖ Care management is not a priority

Pay for Performance

- ❖ Objectives is outcome driven
- ❖ Care is proactive, and total patients needs
- ❖ Coordination of care is delivered
- ❖ Care management is expected



Why PCMH Redesign?





- Joint Principals of the PCMH
 - PCMH is an approach to providing comprehensive primary care for all ages
 - PCMH is a health care setting that facilitates partnerships between individual patients, and the personal physicians





Principals

- Personal Provider
- Provider directed medical practice
- Whole person orientation
- Care is coordinated and/or integrated
- Quality and safety
- Enhanced access
- Payment



Evidence based care model – *it's the right thing to do*

- Focused on preventative care
- Reduction in ED use and re-hospitalization
- Increased health of patient panels
- Patient, employee, provider satisfaction and engagement
- Advanced access to care



Right *Care*, Right *Place*, at the Right *Time*

- Emergency Department (ED)
 - An emergency is when a condition arises that you deem severe, oftentimes a life or death situation. Good examples are heart attack symptoms, stroke or a compound fracture — a bone break that protrudes through the skin.
 - The ED is set up with the resources needed to effectively diagnose and treat life or death situations.
 - Role of a PCMH is to follow up after an ED visit

<http://mayoclinichealthsystem.org>



- Urgent Care (UC)
 - UCs clinics can be thought of as a middle ground between the patient and their PCP.
 - Patients should utilize UCs when they feel their ailment cannot wait until the next day, and cannot get into their regular PCP for treatment.
 - UCs should not be used for primary care, or for follow up from an ED or hospital encounter.

<http://mayoclinichealthsystem.org>



- Primary Care Clinic

- Primary care providers (PCPs) is who patients should call to schedule checkups and other non-urgent medical appointments.
- PCPs should be the link to specialty care, and refer patients to where they feel the best care will be given to meet the individual patient's need (care management/coordination)
- Remember that primary care providers know the patient's medical history, what medications they are on, and provide continuity of care for the entire family.
- Not all Primary Care clinics are Medical Homes...

<http://mayoclinichealthsystem.org>



Primary Care Clinic v.s. *PCMH*

- It's not a Place...It's a partnership with your primary care provider.
 - PCMH puts *the patient* at the center of their care, working with the *health care team* to create a personalized plan for reaching their goals.
 - The *primary care team* is focused on getting to know the patient and earning their trust. They care about the *whole patients health*.



Medical Neighborhoods and PCMH Navigation

- Medical Neighborhood
 - Specialists (i.e. Cardiology, Endocrinology)
 - Non-Physician Specialty care (i.e. Podiatry, Dentistry)
 - Educational Resources (i.e. Diabetes Education, Nutrition)
 - Social Support (i.e. Food Banks, Housing)



PCMHs are the drivers within the medical neighborhood

- Facilitate care agreements with specialists to increase communication
- Assists patients to find the most appropriate care outside the Medical Home
- Follow up on referrals to complete the loop
- Increased continuity for patients and care teams



Alternative Payer Models

- Medicaid
 - Per Member Per Month (PMPM) PCMH Program
- Medicare
 - Chronic Condition Management (CCM)
 - Transitions of Care Management (TCM)
- Private Payers
 - Starting to adopt similar models



Methodologies Behind PCMH

- Triple Aim
 - PCMH is a stepping stone to improve health care by focusing on the Triple Aim.





The Triple Aim can be achieved by...

- ❖ Care coordination
- ❖ Care management
- ❖ Team based care
- ❖ Preventative care
- ❖ Health IT
- ❖ Relationships



Adapting to the Medical Home Evolution Through Technology

- Consumer Driven Health Care
 - Access to Care
 - Alternative Encounters
 - Price Transparency



Role of Telehealth in the PCMH Standards

- Patient Centered Access and Continuity (AC)
 - AC 06: Alternative Appointments: Provides scheduled routine or urgent appointments by telephone or other technology-supported mechanisms.



Access to Care

- Reduction In ED Utilization
- Reduced Readmissions
- Increased Outcomes
- Patient Satisfaction
- Reduction in Cost



Alternative Encounters – Virtual Visits

- Connectivity
 - Smart Phone, tablet, computer encounters
- Convenience
 - Virtual visits drive patients to away from box store medicine
- Availability
 - Virtual visits provide care in rural locations
 - Specialty Outreach



Price Transparency

- Patients Shopping for Health Care
- Lower Operational Costs
- Affordable Delivery of Care



Growing Pains

- Adapting to the New Delivery Mode
 - Providers
 - Patients
- Comfort and Experience
- Compliance
- Rural Connectivity



Does it pass the Triple Aim test?

- Does it improve the health of the population?
- Does it increase experience and outcomes?
- Does it reduce the cost of care?

YES!



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Questions?



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