Case study:

Wellmark ACO
Wellmark® Blue Cross® and Blue Shield® of Iowa

“It’s not about withholding care to reduce costs. It’s about better health outcomes for our members, which, in turn, help control costs.”

— Sheryl Terlouw, director, Network Innovation, Wellmark

Lessons from an early adopter: The Wellmark ACO story
After 18 months of development, Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa launched a groundbreaking ACO shared savings payment model in early 2012—one of the first commercial ACOs in the Midwest.

Early results have shown an increase in quality and a decrease in costs. All signs indicate the Wellmark ACO initiative will continue to grow and expand into new health systems and large physicians groups as well as incorporate new populations.

Snapshot of Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield
Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield is a mutual insurance company owned by its policyholders. Wellmark and its subsidiaries provide health coverage to more than two million members in Iowa and South Dakota. And, through the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, Wellmark is part of a trusted national network that covers more than 100 million people.

What Wellmark set out to accomplish with its ACO
One of the key goals of Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Iowa is to reduce and sustain the percentage increase in the annual healthcare costs (trend) for its members to equal the rate of inflation (as measured by the Consumer Price Index).

During the past decade, Wellmark has teamed with 3M Health Information Systems on working with physicians, hospitals, customers and other stakeholders to transform the healthcare system to achieve this goal. An early adopter in transforming payments for physicians and inpatient and outpatient services, Wellmark built a strong foundation from which to develop this latest initiative—the ACO shared savings payment model—designed to improve quality outcomes, enhance member experience and reduce the rate of increase in costs. An accountable care organization (ACO) is a local healthcare organization that is held responsible for the quality and cost of care delivered to a defined population.

There are significant differences between Wellmark’s ACO initiative and previous attempts at managing healthcare. First and foremost, quality care is the primary focus for the ACO. “It’s not about withholding care to reduce costs,” says Sheryl Terlouw, Wellmark’s director of Network Innovation. “It’s about better health outcomes for our members, which, in turn, help control costs.”

Second, population risk adjustment is essential when healthcare organizations are responsible for the care of designated populations. While early risk adjustment methodologies took patient age and sex into account, today’s risk adjustment approaches measure illness burden and health status.

Finally, the Wellmark ACO relies on actionable data to help healthcare organizations understand and manage performance—not insurance—risk.
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Key components of the ACO

The standardized, five-year ACO contract for each participating health system includes the following key components:

- **Phasing in members.** Initially, the ACO’s financial performance is measured using only Wellmark’s fully insured members. Quality performance is measured using both fully insured and self-funded members, often including the health system’s own employees. The goal is that the ACO and Wellmark will recruit self-funded employers to participate by year three.

- **Member attribution.** The ACO first identifies its service area, participants and primary care physicians (PCPs). Members then designate a PCP and are assigned to the ACO. If a member does not designate a PCP, one is attributed based on the ACO physician group with the most evaluation and management (E/M) services for each member. The attribution process is refreshed monthly and reported to the ACO throughout the performance year.

- **Shared savings.** The ACO payment system is a shared savings/losses model. Options for participating health systems include 50, 60 or 70 percent of the applicable shared savings or shared losses. As with most components of the Wellmark model, shared losses are introduced later in the contract, in this case in the third year. To receive a shared savings payment, an ACO must achieve certain quality measures equal to or better than an established target. For the first year, shared savings triggers are related to primary and secondary prevention (breast cancer and colorectal screenings, and well-child visits for children from birth to 15 months and for children three to six years of age) and chronic and follow-up care (potentially preventable readmissions, members with hospital discharge with provider office visit < 30 days post discharge, and members with chronic disease with > three provider visits). In subsequent years, additional domains (measures) will be added.

- **Financial targets.** There are two financial targets for participating ACOs: Consumer Price Index per member per month (PMPM) and the Wellmark Trend PMPM. PMPM is defined as the total cost of care per member per month, calculated using the allowed amount for inpatient, outpatient, professional and pharmacy services. The ACO must perform better than the trend PMPM target to receive a shared savings payment—and the payment increases as the ACO actual PMPM approaches the Consumer Price Index PMPM target.

- **Quality incentive payment.** This payment is determined by achieving the 3M™ Value Index Score (VIS), which represents a single composite score of quality measures in six domains: primary and secondary prevention; tertiary prevention; panel health status change; continuity of care; chronic and follow-up care; and efficiency.

There are three quality incentive targets:

- The ACO compared to the network
- The ACO compared to itself
- The ACO compared to best practice

Each target has increasing quality incentive payments.

Analytic tools build the foundation

An important underpinning of the Wellmark ACO model is the delivery of real-time analytical tools to providers. These tools, designed and developed in partnership with 3M, include online performance dashboards, created using claims data, which are updated monthly. The dashboards offer actionable financial, population, preventable and quality information that enable better, more targeted care management for high-risk members, and the ability to examine, track and improve performance in terms of costs, quality and member health.

Today, four health systems—Iowa Health System (Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, and Quad Cities), Mercy Medical Center (Des Moines), Genesis Health System (Davenport) and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare (Waterloo)—are engaged in the Wellmark ACO.

Elements for success

Two hallmarks of the Wellmark healthcare transformation journey—which began with a new inpatient payment program and a primary care physician pay-for-quality incentive program in 2006—have been integral to the success of this ACO initiative.

Engagement and collaboration

As it had done with other healthcare transformation initiatives, Wellmark engaged providers in the design of the ACO. During the 18-month development process, Wellmark was “patient and we listened,” says Mike Fay, Wellmark’s vice president of Health Networks. “We recognized that we’re in this together. We weren’t going to force this down anyone’s throat—that would not have helped advance our mutual goals.” A joint operating and steering committee, composed of representatives from both organizations, was created as part of the launch, and it still meets regularly to review data, discuss opportunities and address issues.

Over the years, Wellmark has built a reputation and system for transparency with its hospitals and physicians. In the initial phases of healthcare transformation, Wellmark focused on sharing information about fees and payment rates with its network providers. This gave the providers a better understanding of the payment methodologies and minimized price variation among them. As the ACO initiative rolled out, there was a recognition of and focus on examining the true drivers of healthcare costs—member risk factors and differences in utilization.
The goals of Wellmark’s ACO strategy

- **Quality outcomes.** Keeping healthy people well and improving the outcomes for Wellmark members when they need care.
- **Better experience/more informed members.** Ensuring that all appropriate care is received in a timely manner, that members are actively engaged in the care they receive and that they understand the costs.
- **Reducing the rate of increase.** Supporting participating providers’ efforts in lowering costs.

Early results show the ACOs are making a difference

The charts below illustrate how the health systems are improving health and lowering costs. The “Quality Trend: Two Domains in VIS” chart shows one of the systems is eligible to receive a quality incentive payment because the 2012 overall VIS (3M Value Index Score) improved all year, with the last period reaching 0.11, which is above 0, the network average. Two domains in particular, primary and secondary prevention and chronic and follow-up care, showed steady improvement throughout the year, contributing to overall performance. The “Financial Trend” chart shows results from all ACOs, indicating that the steadily decreasing costs are the trend.

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<th>Provider Allowed PMPM</th>
<th>Outpatient Allowed PMPM</th>
<th>RX Allowed PMPM</th>
<th>Risk Adjusted Target PMPM</th>
<th>Inpatient Allowed PMPM</th>
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<th>Quality Trend: Two Domains in VIS (Sample ACO)</th>
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Lessons learned

Reflecting on more than two years of experience with their ACO strategy, Wellmark leaders cite a number of lessons they have learned that can help others as they craft their accountable care strategies.

Look at quality through different lenses. “When we talk about quality, it’s important to ask the question: From whose perspective?” says Fay. “For physicians it’s generally about clinical quality, but for members it’s their own experience and how their physicians perform. This makes a difference in terms of how we talk about quality and the tools we provide to measure and improve it.”

Implement all quality domains rather than incorporate them over time. “One of the things we would have done differently, in retrospect, is start with all the quality measures in place,” says Fay. “The phased-in approach conceptually made sense, but practically it has been more challenging.”

Don’t underestimate the challenges of moving from process-to outcomes-based measurement. “Our initial educational efforts focused more on the calculation of the quality measures rather than on how providers can use them,” says Terlouw. “We found that providers are looking more for the insight, support, and how-to education and training for using these measures to be successful.”

Be prepared to expand your engagement to new constituencies. Traditionally, health plans have worked primarily with health systems’ financial or managed care executives. However, the intersection of cost and quality means that new constituents, including members, are now engaged in accountable care. “Because the number of people you now work with has grown exponentially, you need to have an intensive onboarding program,” explains Fay.

And, Terlouw points out, members are playing a larger role through the ACO. “They get a vote,” she says. “They have a choice of physician, and they vote with their feet.” This means more education and information for consumers and a keen focus on improving the member experience.

Pay attention to the market and capitalize on opportunities. Staying abreast of the dynamic healthcare marketplace—both locally and nationally—helps in crafting and adjusting your strategy along the way. For example, Wellmark launched its ACO around the same time that the CMS Pioneer ACO Model and Medicare Shared Savings Programs were introduced. “This enabled health systems to compare and contrast the different models,” says Fay.

Next steps

The Wellmark ACO initiative will continue its growth and expansion in the coming years. This means adding new health systems and large physicians groups into the mix as well as incorporating new populations. Other items on the drawing board include the planned phase-in of additional quality measures and the integration of a consumer engagement strategy that helps drive consumers to meaningful and actionable financial and quality information.

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“It’s not a simple task to align incentives and change behavior. This is a big challenge, and the 3M℠ Strategic Opportunity Analysis helped by opening up the dialogue and providing a road map.”

— Mike Fay, vice president, Health Networks, Wellmark

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