

Primary Care Access Program (PCAP)

Idaho Department of Health & Welfare
Germane Committee Presentation

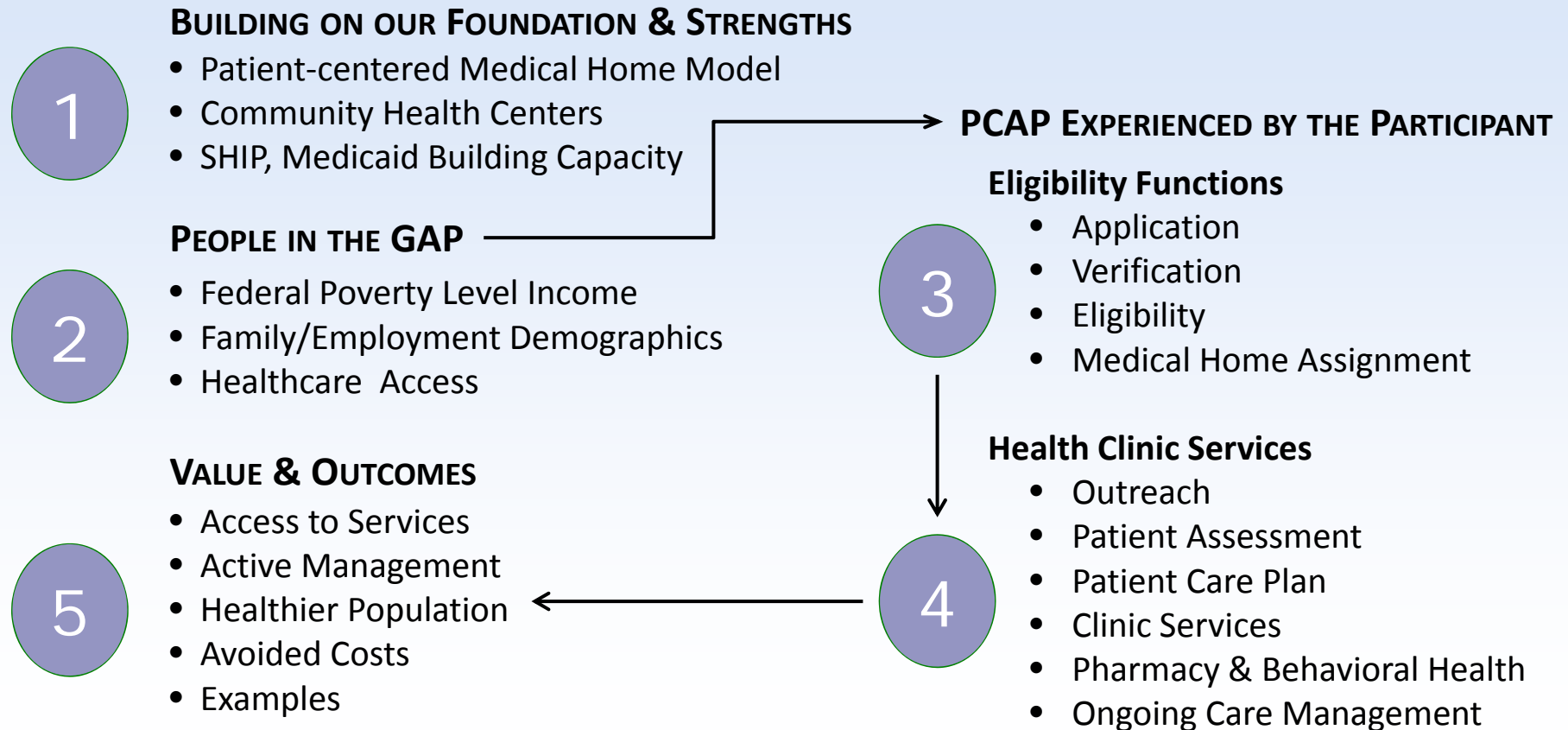
Foundations – Populations – Processes - Outcomes

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Director

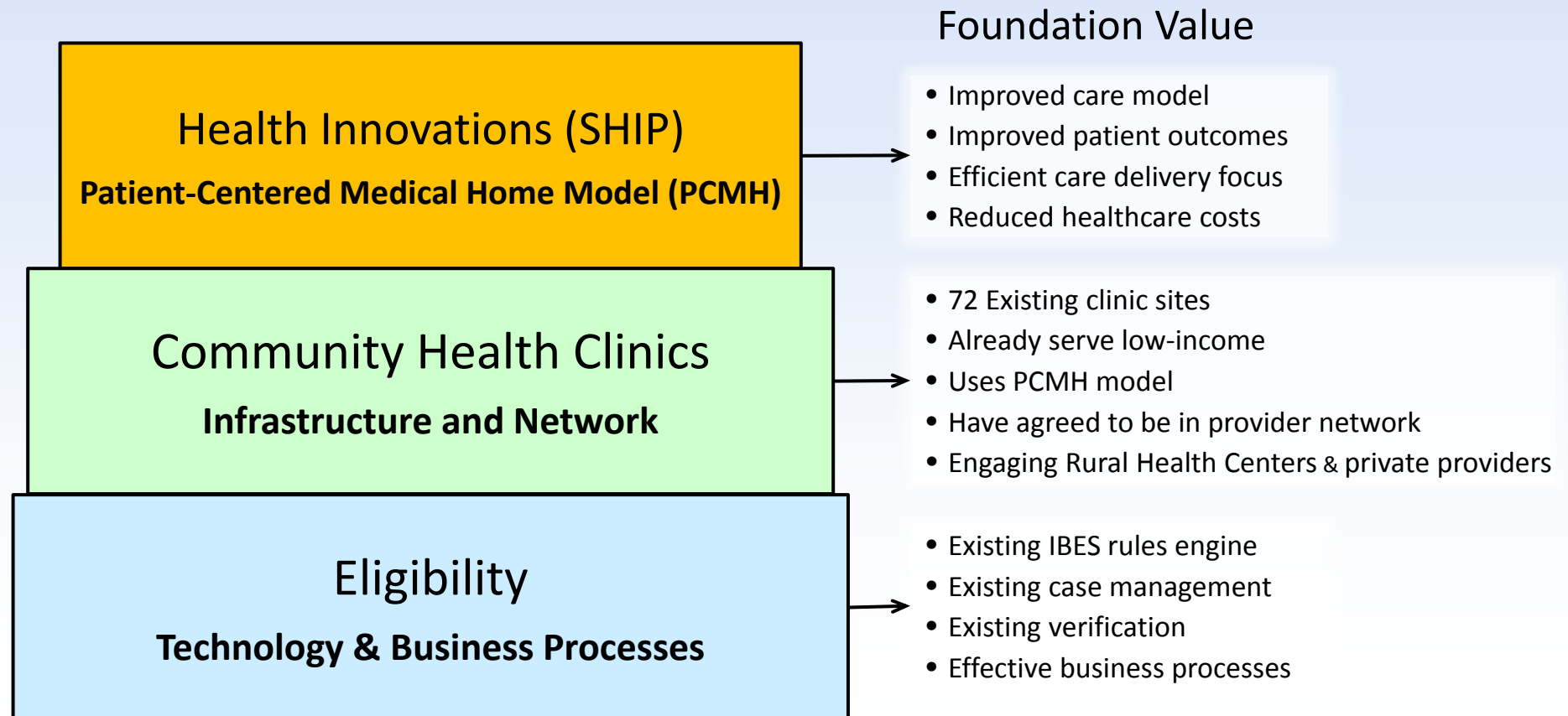
January 26, 2016

Island Park Idaho – used with permission

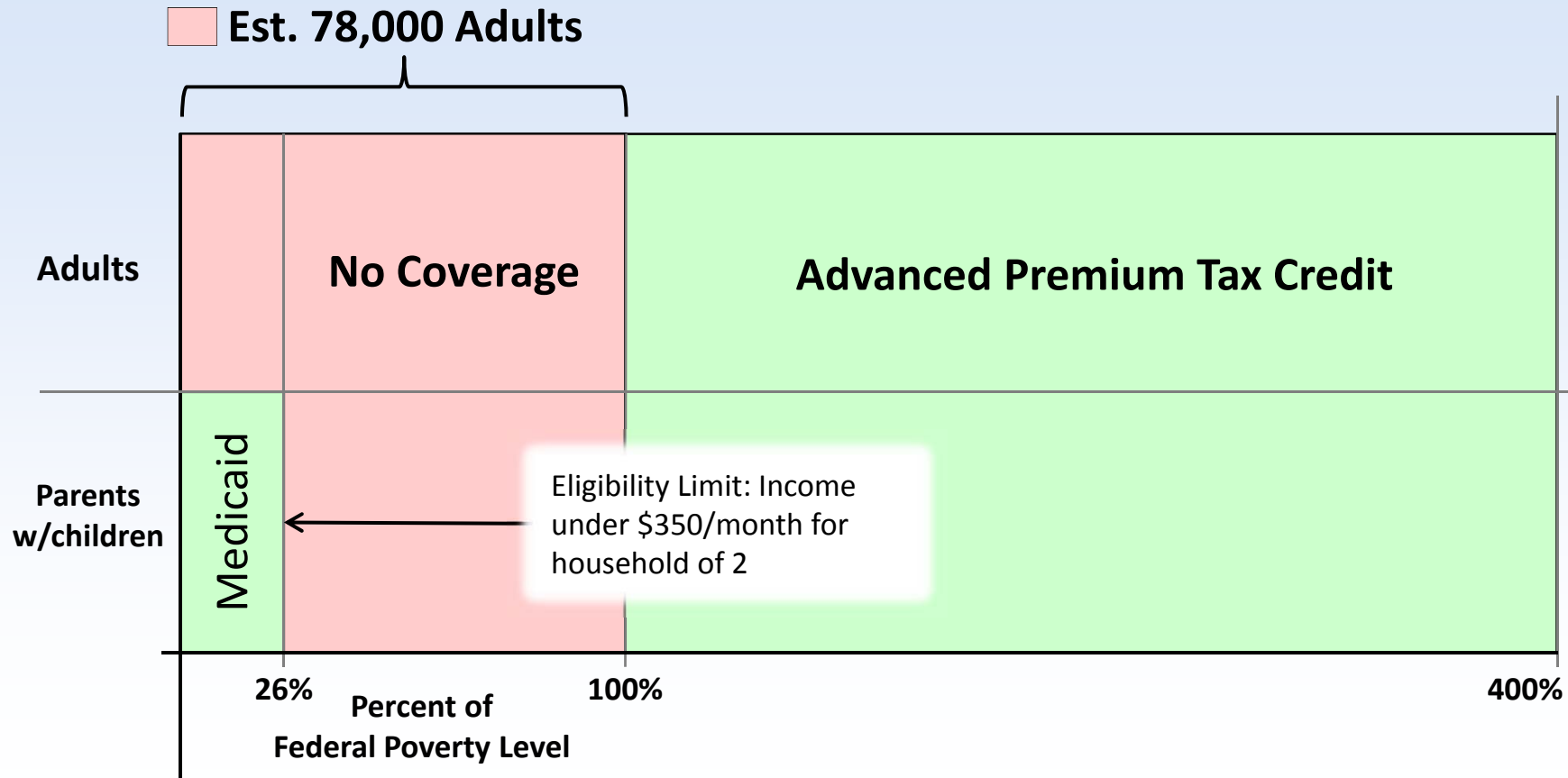
Primary Care Access Program (PCAP) Overview



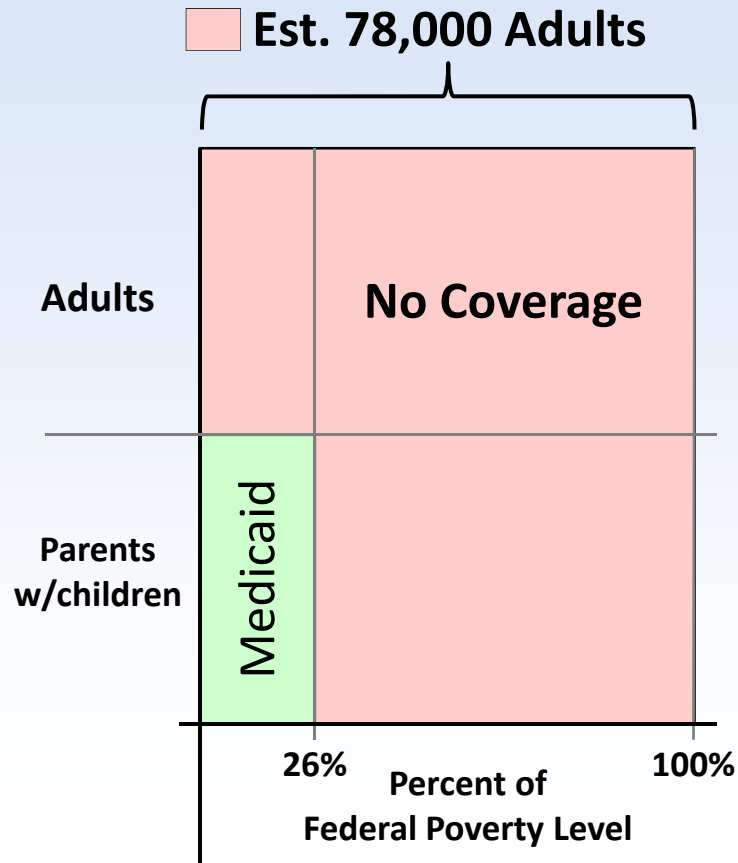
PCAP: Building on Existing Foundations and Strengths



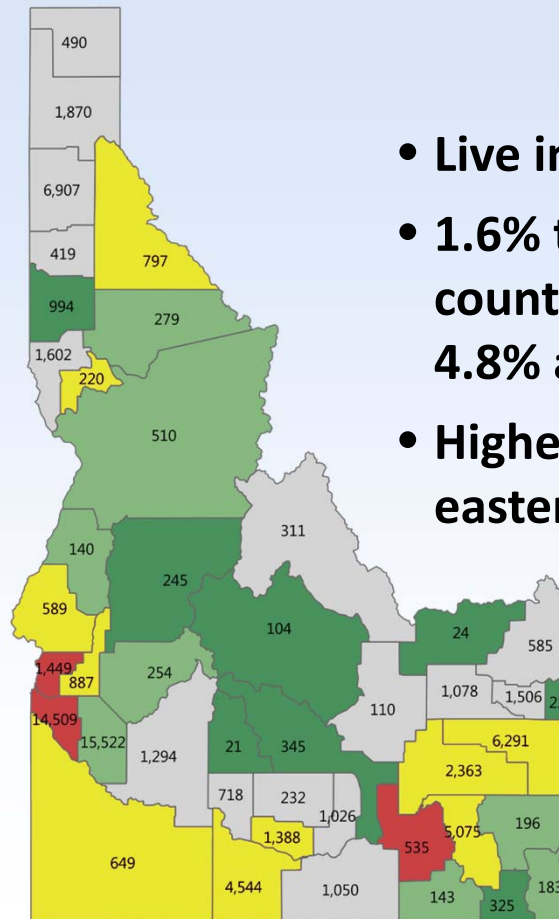
Target Population: People in the Gap



Gap Population: Where do They Live?

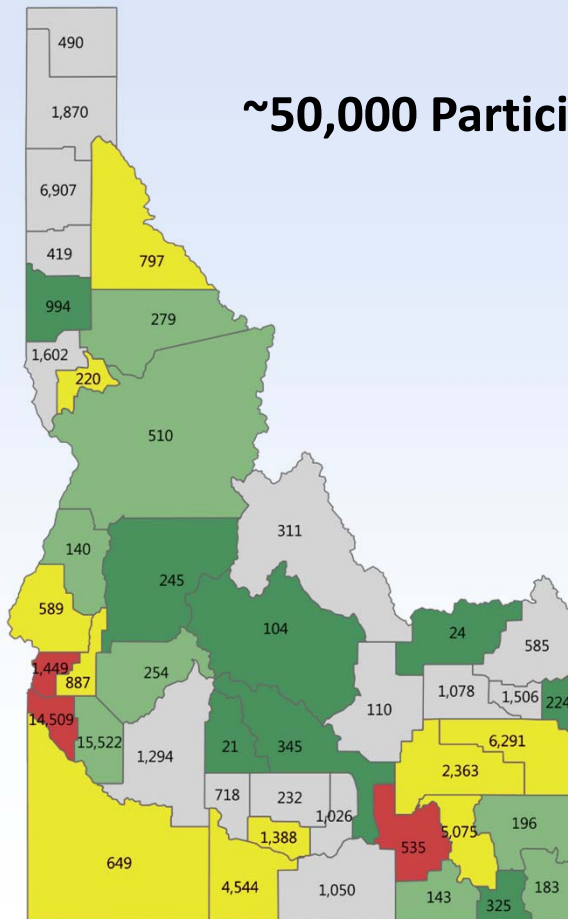


- Live in every county
- 1.6% to 7.3% of county population; 4.8% average
- Higher in southwest & eastern Idaho



Gap Population: Demographics

~50,000 Participants known in Idaho Benefit Eligibility System (IBES)



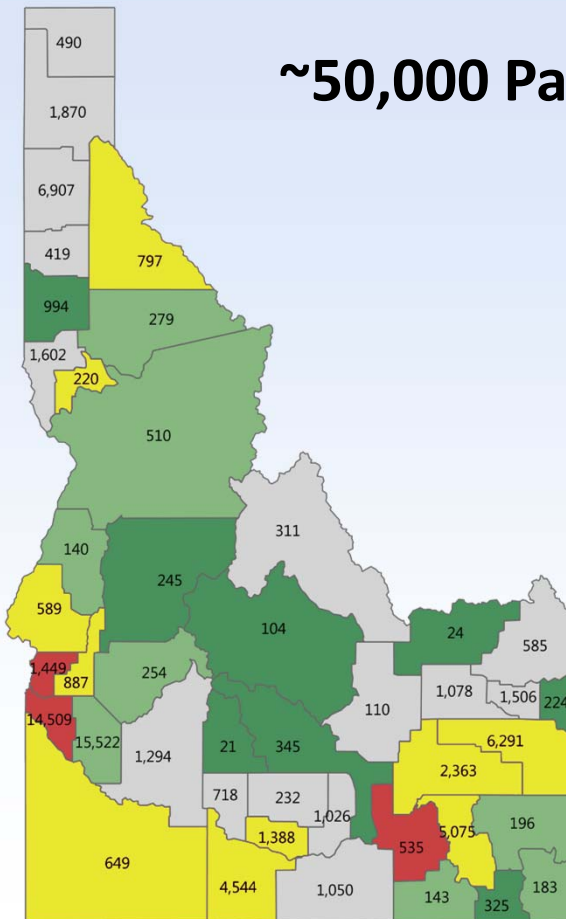
- 55% are female; 45% male
- 84% between ages 18-50; 16% are older than 50
- 65% live in households with at least one child
(Child usually in Medicaid; parents stuck in the Gap)
- 25% are a household of one, 17% with two , and 58% in households with 3 or more

Gap Population: Demographics

~50,000 Participants known in IBES

77% have household income

- 65% are in a household with earned income
- Typical jobs include:
 - Food service workers
 - Laborers in construction, farming and forestry
 - Home health aides, childcare workers, retail sales
 - Transportation, janitorial, office and administrative support
- Other income often includes Social Security, child support, pensions



Gap Population: Current Health Demographics

- Uninsured, low-income adults are under-served by medical system
 - Poor uninsured create bad debt, driving up costs for everyone
 - Private providers reluctant to serve
- Gap folks access care through:
 - Hospital emergency departments
 - Community Health Centers
 - Rural Health Clinics
 - Charity care
 - Indigent healthcare programs
 - Catastrophic healthcare programs
- Gap adults access episodic care, frequently waiting until conditions escalate, resulting in the most expensive and least effective care
 - No preventive plan
 - No chronic condition management
 - No treatment plan
 - No care coordination



Gap Population: Higher Incidence of Chronic Diseases

Poverty's Impact on Chronic Disease Prevalence

Chronic Condition	In Poverty	Not In Poverty	Difference
Depression	30.9%	15.8%	>95%
Asthma	17.1%	11.0%	>55%
Obesity	31.8%	26.0%	>22%
Diabetes	14.8%	10.1%	>46%
High Blood Pressure	31.8%	29.1%	>9%
Heart Attack	5.8%	3.8%	>52%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index: 2012 Report

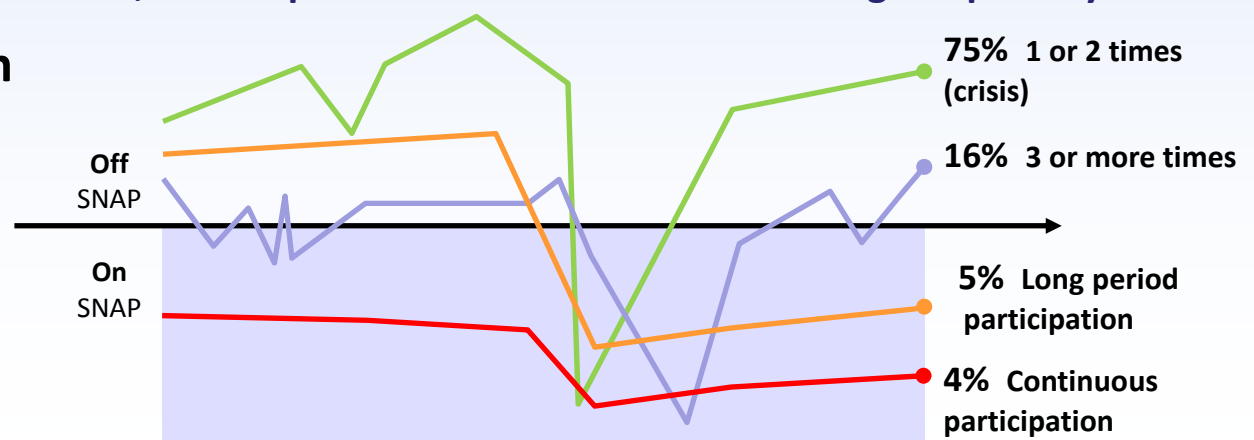
- Prevalence of chronic conditions for adults 45-64 is more than twice as high among those in poverty
- Men with incomes > 400% poverty live an average of 8 years longer than men in poverty
- Other factors contributing to poor health outcomes for adults in poverty
 - Substandard housing
 - Food insecurity
 - Lower level of education
 - Risky behaviors

Gap Population: Not a Static Population

- Income fluctuates with job changes, employment loss, family changes, insurance opportunities
- Data from SNAP illustrate the dynamic changes to individual participation: month to month the participant count may change little but the individuals churn on and off services continuously

- Participants are expected to move on and off PCAP program as circumstances change and health issues are stabilized

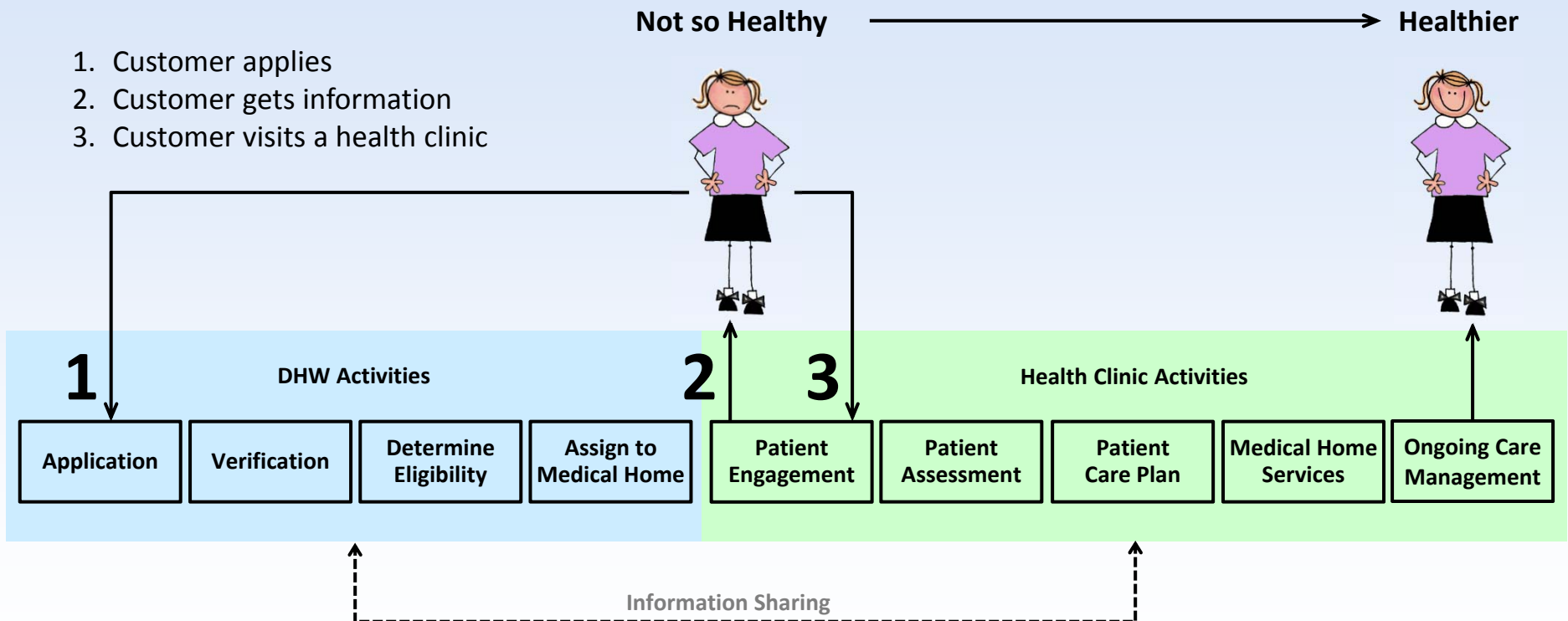
575,000 People received SNAP Benefits during the past 6 years



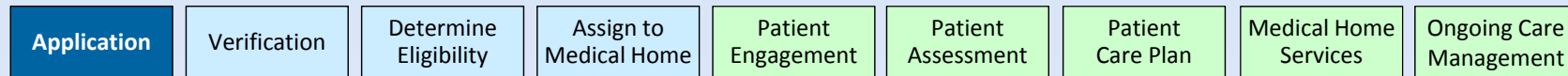
The Primary Care Access Program 9 Step Process

Customer Interactions

1. Customer applies
2. Customer gets information
3. Customer visits a health clinic

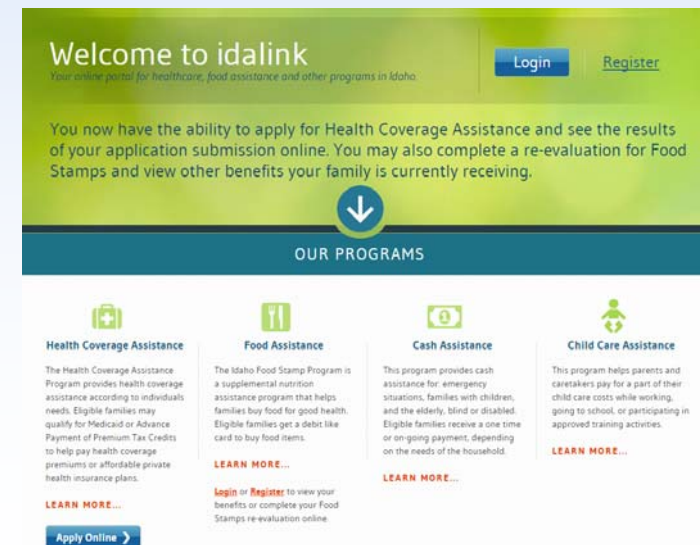


The PCAP Process: Step 1 - Application

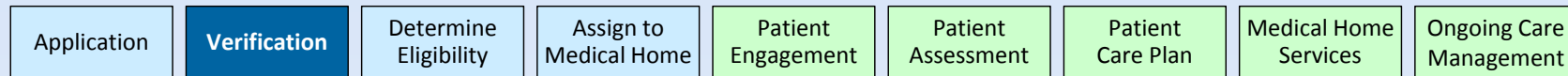


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- Completed by the individual or by someone acting on their behalf
- Healthcare Coverage applications will also consider Medicaid and APTC
- Applications can be submitted in many venues:
 - Online 24/7 at DHW's idalink site or Your Health Idaho
 - By phone during DHW office hours
 - In person at 19 DHW state offices statewide
 - Paper applications by mail, email or FAX
 - Enrollment assistors at CHCs
- Average processing time is less than 5 days



The PCAP Process: Step 2 - Verification



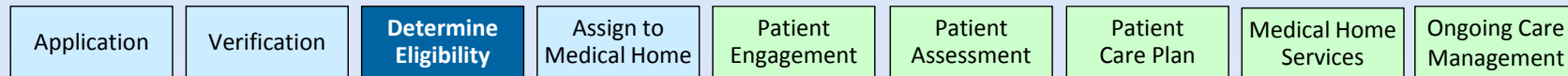
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PCAP
will verify
individual
circumstances
for eligibility

Identity	✓
Residence	✓
Income	✓
Citizenship	✓
Other Insurance	✓
Household	✓

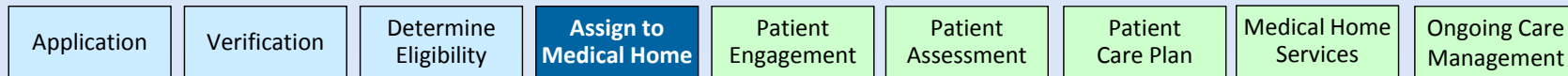
The PCAP Process: Step 3 Determine Eligibility



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- **Adults 19-64 years old with no access to health insurance coverage**
- **Income below 100% federal poverty: \$ 981/m for 1; \$ 1,328/m for 2**
- **Must be U.S. citizen or legal resident who meets 5-year requirement**
- **Individuals move to appropriate coverage based on circumstances**
Eligibility testing will move individuals to Medicaid or APTC as warranted
- **Eligibility starts in the month of application**
- **Up to 12 month certifications aligned with other Health Coverage programs**
- **Individuals must contribute to healthcare costs**
- **Individuals must engage in their treatment plans for prevention/treatment**

The PCAP Process: Step 4 Assign to Medical Home

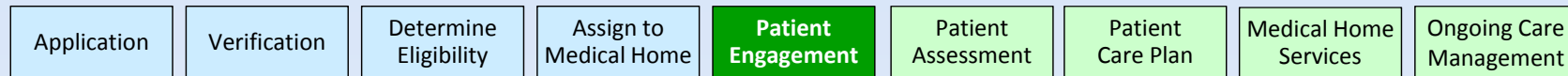


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- Geo coding will be used for medical home assignments
- Participant notified of clinic assignment; participant can change to a preferred location
- Provider notified of participant assignment; automatically assumes responsibility to provide PCMH services to individual
- 24x7 database delivers real-time eligibility status to all providers

The PCAP Process: Step 5 – Patient Engagement

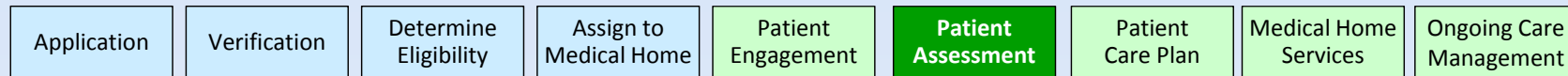


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- **Provider pro-actively contacts and welcomes participant to PCMH via phone, email or letter**
- **Provider explains:**
 - **PCMH model of care, health assessment process, care plan**
 - **Participant responsibilities include paying share of costs, active participation in both assessment and care plans**
 - **Next steps**



The PCAP Process: Step 6 – Patient Assessment

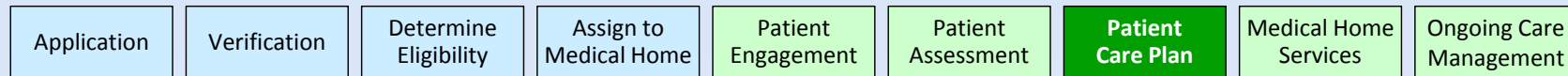


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- Practice contacts patient after patient is assigned to their medical home
- Initial assessment is completed over telephone or in-person with clinic staff to assess current health status
- Assessment results indicate patient's current health status and ongoing level of care needed
- Patient/practice arrange office visit to develop care plan



The PCAP Process: Step 7 - Patient Care Plan



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Patient Assessment results used to develop Patient Care Plan



- **Healthy individual:**
Basic preventive care, guidance for self-care and education about how to access appropriate care when needed

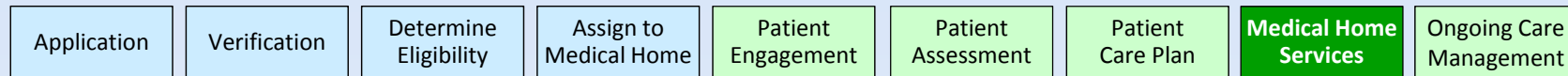


- **Individual w/some concerning issues:**
Meets with provider to develop care plan, access needed medications, and agree to actively participate in self-care



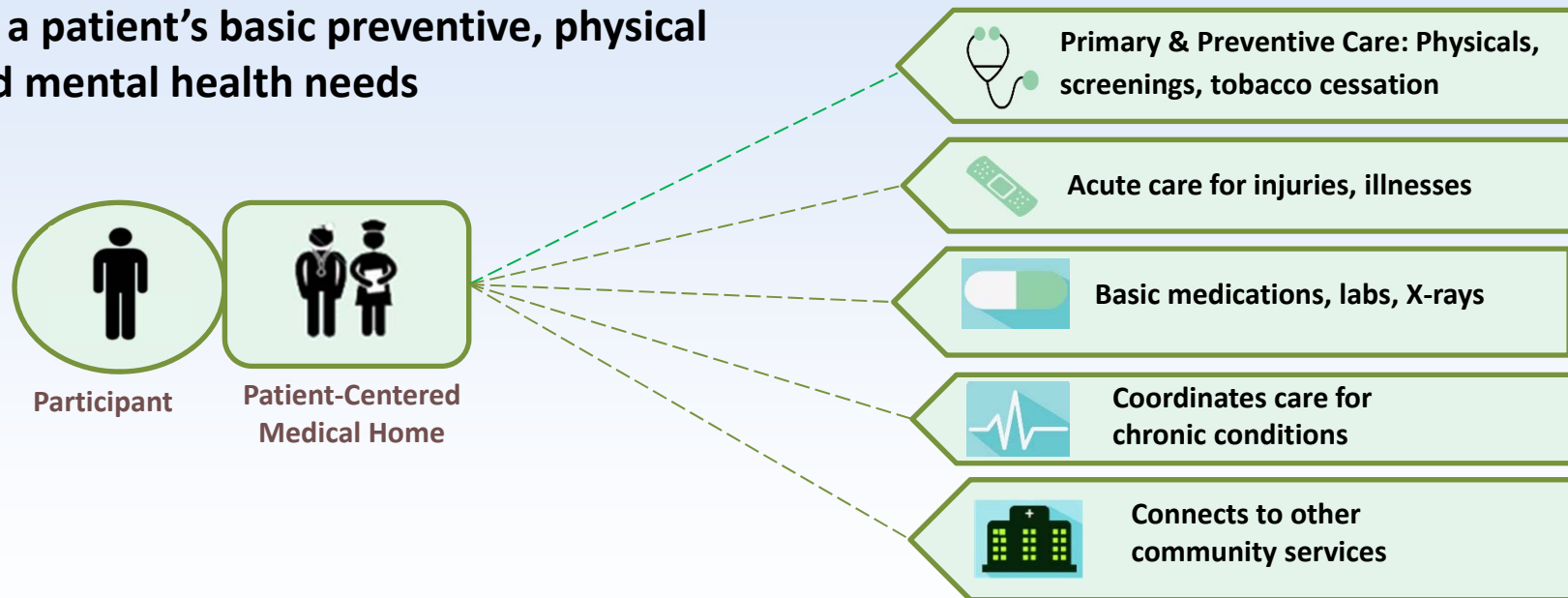
- **Individual with one or more chronic conditions:**
Meets with provider to develop care plan, regular monitoring by PCMH, agree to actively participate in care plan

The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services

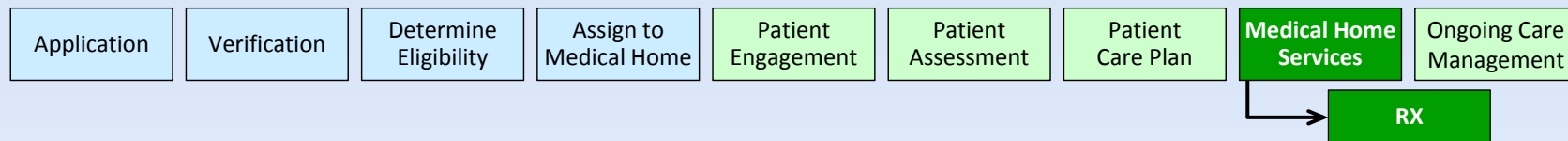


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The primary care provider is responsible for a patient's basic preventive, physical and mental health needs



The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services



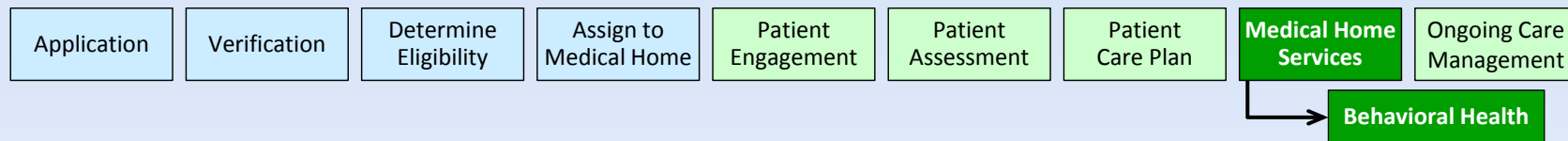
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PCAP provides access to prescriptions, often at deeply discounted pricing

- CHCs either have an on-site pharmacy or contract with a local pharmacy to provide discounted medications
- The community health centers presently have access to comprehensive out-patient formulary at very low costs
- Examples:
 - Diabetes medication: Average wholesale price is \$484; PCAP participant pays \$17.16
 - Asthma inhaler: AWP is \$85.39; PCAP participant pays \$17.08



The PCAP Process: Step 8 – Medical Home Services



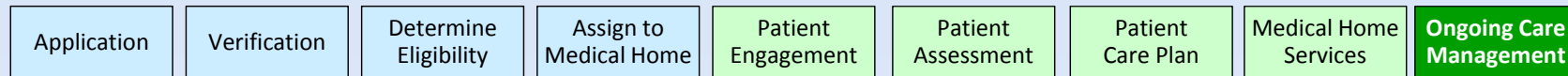
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Office-based Behavioral Health

- Community Health Centers care for individuals with behavioral health issues that can be managed in a primary care setting
- Presently 22% of their patients have behavioral health issues
- All participating PCAP providers will be expected to provide behavioral health services on-site and connect patients with more serious conditions to community resources
- Individuals with more serious behavioral health issues may also be referred to, and served in partnership with, the local DHW Behavioral Health Office



The PCAP Process: Step 9 - Ongoing Case Management

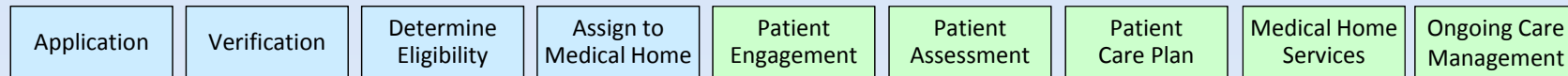


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- Amount of ongoing care management depends on participant's health status and care plan
- Individuals in good health may not need regular monitoring, but will require periodic check-in to ensure their health status has not changed
- Participants with one or more chronic conditions may need to:
 - Report regularly to clinic regarding health indicators such as weight, blood sugar levels, blood pressure readings
 - Participate in group visits/classes with other individuals with similar conditions, such as health education class for diabetics



Outcomes: Tracking & Reporting

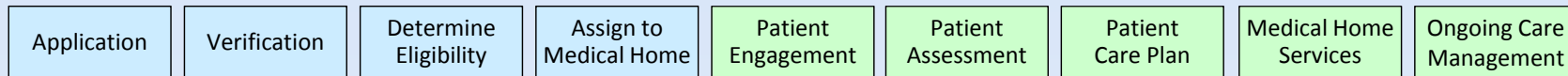


Providers are required to track patient care and outcomes

- Service utilization by participants:
 - Successful engagement
 - Breakdown of health status of participants
 - Percentage adhering to care plan
- Clinical measures for participants:
 - Aggregate data on participants with chronic conditions
 - Percentage of chronic conditions under control, etc.
- Data will be reported to Legislature for program evaluation



Value for Taxpayers



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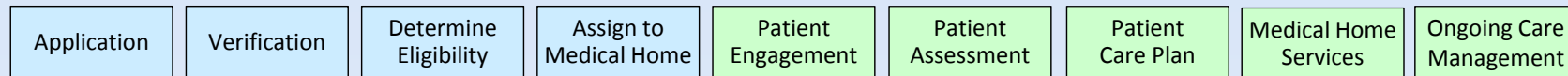
Possible impact on County/State Indigent Costs

SFY 2015 State and County Indigent/CAT Caseloads		
Total Served: 3,680 People		Total Amount Paid: \$36.3 M.
Possible PCAP Covered Services in 2015 Caseloads		
Diagnosis	People Served	Amount Paid
Mental Illness	1,594	\$5.8 M.
Coronary	278	\$6.4 M.
Chronic Disease	129	\$2.4 M.
Respiratory	97	\$2.1 M.
Infectious Disease	15	\$170,000
Total	2,113	\$16.8 M.

Medical reviews in CAT program identify specific preventable hospitalization cases

1. 61-year-old obese male w/history of edema, diabetes, etc. Hospital charge = \$191,382.
2. 42-year-old female, hospitalized for foot abscess due to undiagnosed diabetes. Lack of regular care – Hospital charge = \$70,353
3. 41-year-old uninsured male with history of hypertension and sleep apnea – had undiagnosed diabetes - hospital charge = \$96,182

Value Provided by PCAP Services

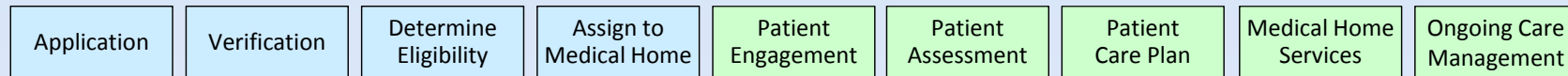


The Primary Care Access Program provides:

- **Patient Engagement**
 - Pro-active participant contacts and expected participant engagement
 - Education for appropriate health care system use
 - Education for emergency vs medical home use
- **Patient Assessment**
 - Identify individuals with emerging or chronic health conditions manageable in a medical home setting
- **Patient Care Plan**
 - Develops appropriate care and preventive plans
 - Engages the individual with a long term view of their own health
- **Ongoing Care Management**
 - Special focus on those with chronic conditions



Value to Communities



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- Healthier, more productive workforce
- Lower healthcare costs for non-Gap Idaho citizens
- Utilizes current medical infrastructure and state systems to reduce costs
- Engages the Gap group in regular medical care that Idaho can use to build on for the future if there is consensus to improve program
- Other community resources can empower people in poverty to improve their lives: Work training, nutrition education, housing, etc.

PCAP is NOT an Entitlement Program

- Enrollment is subject to available funding: If funding does not support demand, a waiting list will be created and used
- Participants must pay share of costs and be invested in their care plan, or they can be disenrolled
- Eligibility criteria can be adjusted to improve program performance or administrative efficiency
- Annual utilization and clinical quality report allows legislators and stakeholders to regularly review program results and monitor effectiveness
- 5-year automatic sunset clause if performance outcomes are not achieved or state wants to change program



PCAP: Next Steps

If Approved

January 2017						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Start Date
Jan. 1, 2017

- Programming PCAP Rules and Verification in IBES begins after SNAP multi-day issuance launches on July 1, 2016
- Modifying business processes and hiring and training new staff starting on July 1, 2016 to support startup efforts between July and December 2016
- Coordinating PCAP eligibility with current insurance exchange open enrollment, which begins October 2016, for administrative efficiencies and reduced state costs
- Allowing CHCs and other providers to evaluate demand so they can expand staff and administrative capacity/training to provide for projected enrollees

QUESTIONS?