

Acknowledgment

This program was made possible by CMS Grant #1C1CMS330971-01-00 from the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

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Center for Medicare & Medicaid Innovation Health Care Innovation Awards

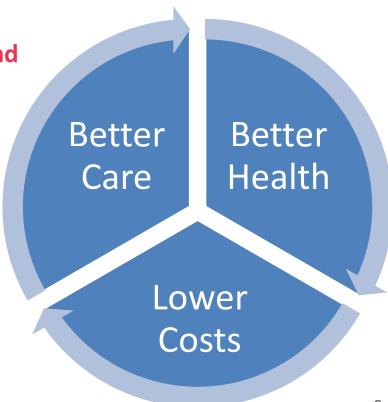
"New models of care and payment that continuously improve health and healthcare for all Americans"

2012



TRIPLE AIM

Improve the quality and experience of care



Improve the health of populations

Reduce per capita cost

Source: Berwick, DM, et al; The Triple Aim: Care, Health & Cost; May/June 2008; Health Affairs



Community Health Programs

New referral pathways assuring patients receive the safest, and most appropriate, level of quality care





Community Health Paramedics



Nurse Health Line / **Nurse Navigators**







Aim

By 6/30/2015, improve access to appropriate levels of quality care and treatment by 40% and reduce total patient cost by \$10.5 million over three years for Washoe County 911 acute and non-acute patients.

Measures

- Increase % non-acute patients receiving better care and shorter ED wait times via treat and release or transport to non-ED site by 9% per year by 6/30/15.
- Increase % targeted patients receiving better care via community health paramedic intervention by 5% per year by 6/30/15.
- Increase % patients calling the nurse triage center by 5% per year by 6/30/15.

Community Health Early Intervention Team Driver Diagram

Primary Drivers

9-1-1 emergency ambulance triage and treatment redesign:

Alternative pathways are provided to patients seeking medical evaluation of urgent medical conditions.

Enable exchange of data/communications:

New health information technologies link emergency ambulance delivery system and the broader health care delivery system.

Stakeholder and community

engagement: New linkages between the emergency ambulance delivery system and the broader health care delivery system.

Aligned financial

incentives: Reform of existing payment systems achieves sustainable funding of patient care services.

Version 10

Secondary Drivers

- Training: specialized paramedics and nurses.
- Protocols: to assess and match patient care needs to appropriate health care provider or community service.
- **Design integrated health information technologies** and uniform electronic patient care reporting system across multiple health care providers and facilities.
- Exchange patient care data across targeted patient care delivery settings and networks (including 9-1-1 system, hospital emergency department (ED), urgent care centers, physician offices and medical home).
- Engage key health partners and community stakeholders; target patient populations receive better care from community health paramedics.
- Market community-wide non-emergency phone number (as an alternative to dialing 9-1-1) tied to a nurse-staffed 24/7 call center which provides medical advice and triages patients to the appropriate health care provider or community service.
- Establish shared savings model among key system partners.
- Develop new reimbursement methodologies for 1)
 ambulance-based treat and release and transport to non-ED
 facilities, 2) medical evaluation services by community health
 paramedics, and 3) community-based nurse triage center.
- Establish ambulance-based payment for transport to urgent care center; patient treatment at scene and release; and patient treatment and refer to alternate health care provider.
- Program integrity: Build fraud, waste and abuse prevention measures in partnership with payer, regulatory and national organizations.

Measurement & Evaluation

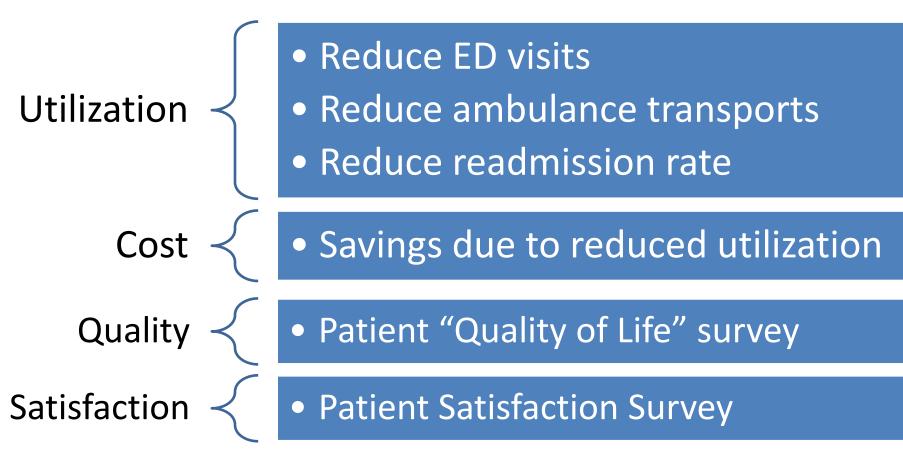
- Self-Monitoring Plan
 - ✓ 28 measures reported to CMS quarterly
- Categories
 - ✓ Process, Structure, Balancing, Outcome
- Outcome Domains
 - ✓ Quality, Cost, Utilization, Satisfaction
- Operations Plan
 - ✓ Quarterly milestones



Measure Categories

 Operational milestones **Process** Health Information Technology Structure implementation Patient safety measures Balancing Rate of repatriation transports • ED Visits/1,000 • Ambulance Trans/1,000 Outcomes • Hospital Readmission rate

Outcome Domains





Science of Improvement

	Measurement for Research	Measurement for Improvement
Purpose	Discover new knowledge	Bring new knowledge into daily practice
Tests	One large "blind" test	Many sequential, observable tests
Biases	Control as many biases as possible	Stabilize the biases from test to test
Data	Gather as much data as possible, "just in case"	Gather "just enough" data to learn, complete another cycle
Duration	Can take long periods of time to obtain results	"Small tests of significant" changes accelerates rate of improvement

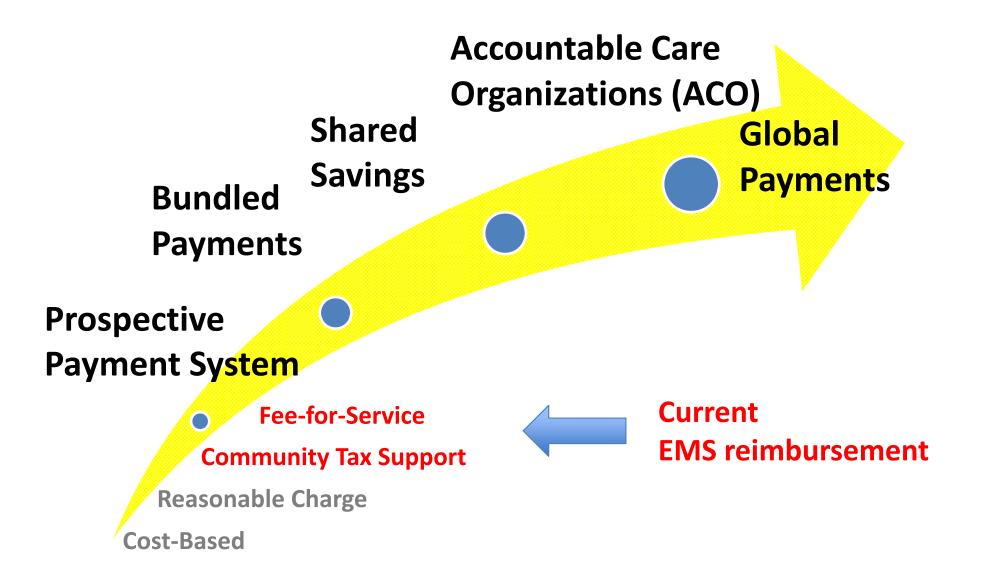


Source: Institute of Healthcare Improvement

Principles New Model of EMS Care and Payment

Balanced triage	Prudent layperson definition of emergency	
Patient-centered	Patient choice and consent	
Integrated	Emergency care, primary care, mental health, social needs	
Stakeholder-engaged	Tailored strategies for clinical partners	
Payor-aligned	Referral to in-network care	
New health information technologies	Exchange of patient records and data	
Evidence-based	Use of new data analytics across all domains	

Value-based Purchasing

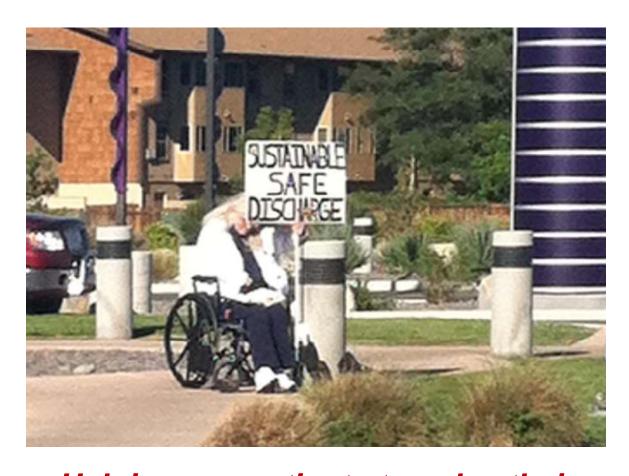


Value-based Purchasing

Care and Payment Redesign:

- Early advanced assessments
- Assess, care and refer
- Alternative eligible sites of care

Results



Helping our patients to solve their medical, mental, social, life care problems



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