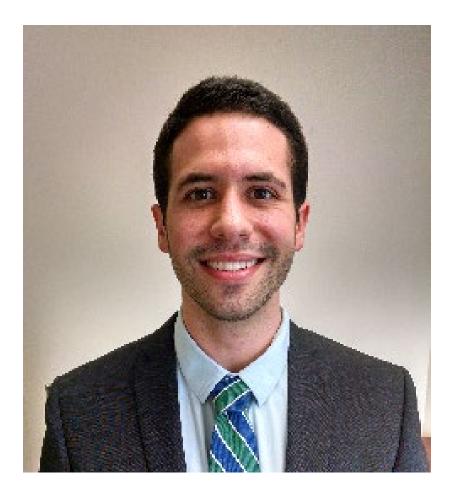


Overview of Today

- Introductions
- The need for APMs
- Peer support in APMs



Presenters



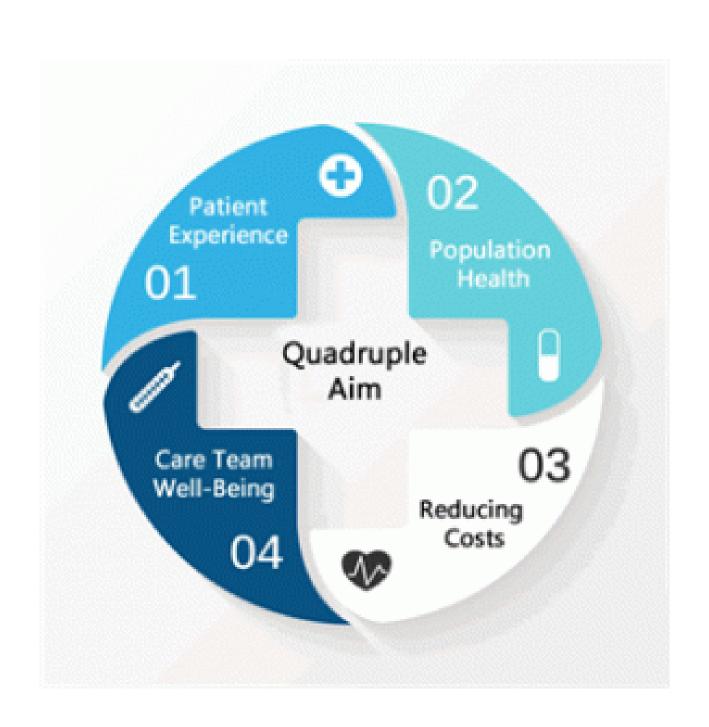
Nathaniel Counts, JD, Associate Vice President of Policy at Mental Health America



Kelly Davis, Director of Peer Advocacy, Supports, and Services at Mental Health America



Payment Reform



- Fee-for-service is broken highcosts, bad outcomes, stressed providers
- HHS leading transition from volume to value through APMs
- In 2017, 34% in advanced APMs and growing every day this is the future



What Do Payers Think about the Future of APM Adoption?

+90%

think APM activity will increase

→9%

think APM activity will stay the same

+ 0%

think APM activity will decrease

?1%

not sure or didn't answer

Categories Payers Feel Will Be Most Impacted

3B **48**%

3A 25%

		9 1	2
Will APM adoption result in	Strongly Agree/ Agree	Strongly Disagree/ Disagree	Unsure
better quality of care?	99%	0%	1%
more affordable care?	89%	2%	9%
improved care coordination?	97%	1%	2%
more consolidation among health care providers?	59 %	18%	23%
higher unit prices?	6%	73 %	21%



*Top 3 Barriers:

- 1. Willingness to take on financial risk
- 2. Ability to operationalize
- 3. Provider interest/readiness

Top 3 Facilitators:

- 1. Health plan interest/readiness
- 2. Purchaser interest/readiness
- 3. TIE: Provider interest/readiness and government influence

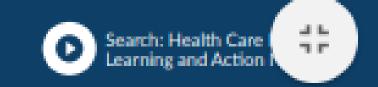
*Please see the Methodology and Results Report and the LAN Insights Report for more information.













Problems in Payment Reform

- Most models are not reducing total costs, and payment reform as a whole has not
- Behavioral health outcomes are poor (Depression Remission = 8.7%), and big cost-driver
- Need greater delivery innovation in addition to better coordination/management



Peer Support



Reduces highest cost services, better outcomes, including management of other chronic health conditions



Works in many settings:
primary care, psychiatric
inpatient, outpatient, crisis
services, emergency
departments, community
health centers



A key opportunity to address the behavioral health workforce shortage



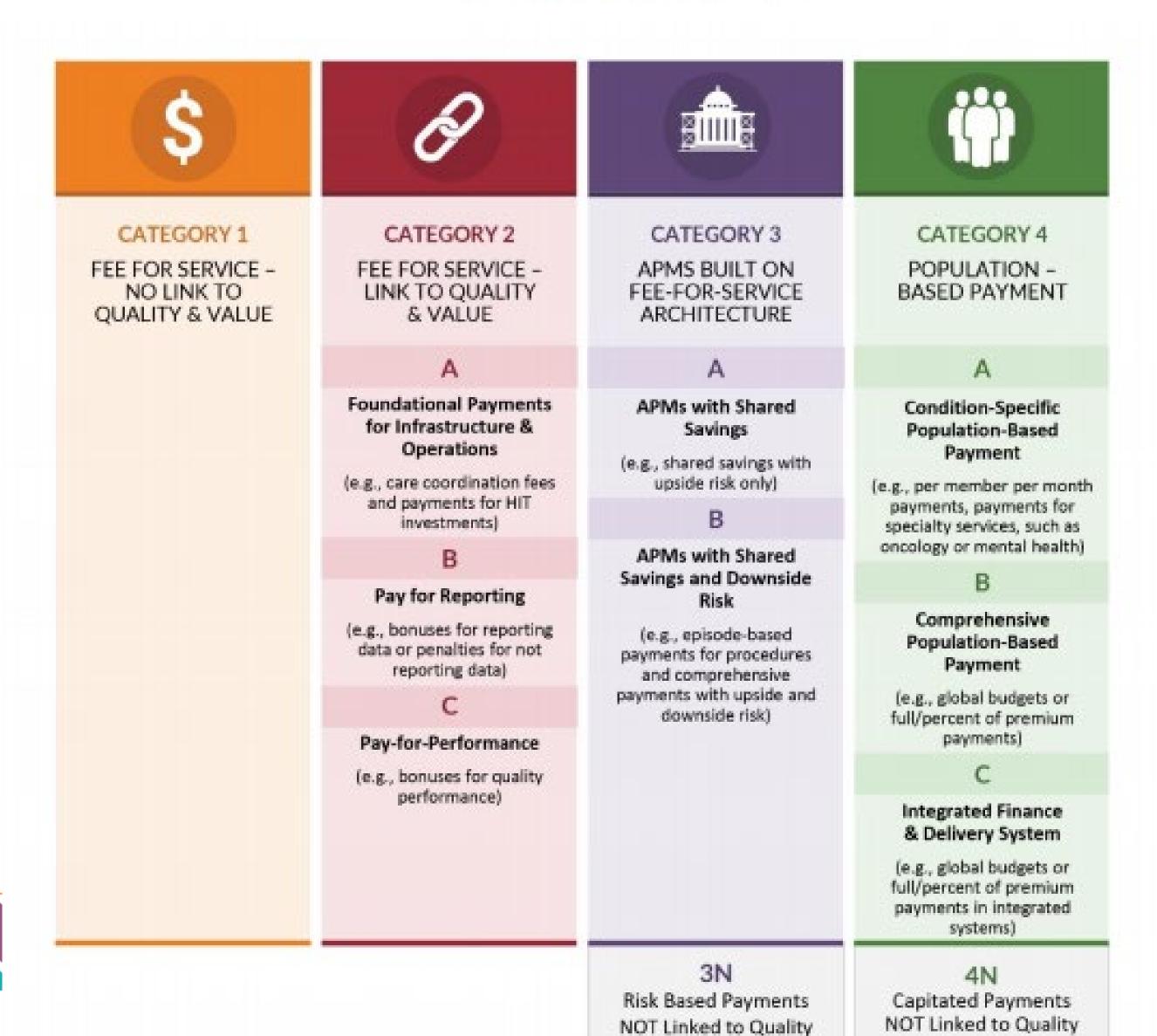
Peers in APMs

- From the early history focused on many of the leading concerns, like reducing high-cost services, improving overall health and self-management
- Remain primarily in public mental health and traditional payment model – limited access
- Fit poorly in FFS, but limited expansion into APMs





Figure 1: LAN APM Framework





APMs for Peers

Population-Based Payment Models Episode-Based Payment Models Social
Determinants of
Health Models



Population-Based Payment Models



Offer per member, per month payments to provider/provider team to manage health of a specific population



Payments are decided based on expected costs and provider performance on health, satisfaction, and cost



Population-Based Payment Models



ANTICIPATED TO BECOME SIGNIFICANT PART OF HEALTH CARE IN COMING YEARS



PEERS FIT WITH
EMPHASIS ON
COORDINATION
AND EFFECTIVENESS
WHILE REDUCING
INPATIENT AND
EMERGENCY
SERVICES



Accountable Care Organizations

- Payment changed based on cost and quality
- If ACOs hit quality metrics, then share savings
- More and more likely to be capitated
- Peers can thrive in this flexibility reduce inpatient costs and improve outcomes



Episode Based Payment Models



Offer payments to provider/provider team to manage a specific health events or conditions



Payments are decided based on expected costs and provider performance on health, satisfaction, and cost



Bundled Payment for Psychiatric Hospitalizations



PEERS CAN REDUCE RE-HOSPITALIZATION AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT COSTS

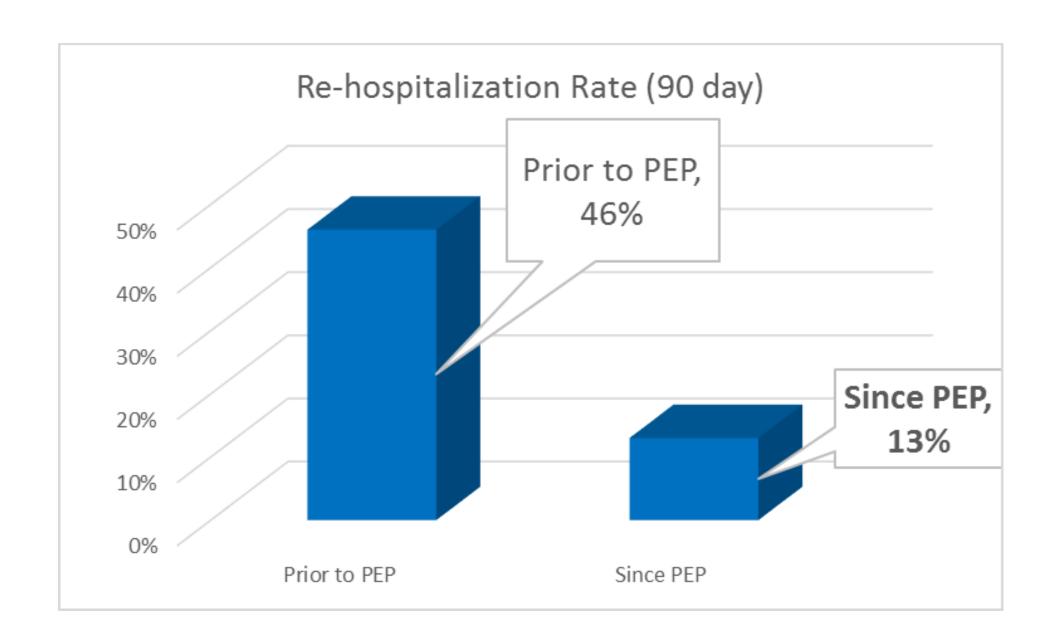


"BRIDGER MODEL"



Pilot with Hospital Corporation of America

- Partnership with MHA, local affiliate, and HCA
- Met people in psychiatric inpatient and followed into the community
- Significant reductions in rehospitalization and improved wellbeing (phq-9 and POM)





Peer-Run Respite



PUTNAM COUNTY ROSE HOUSE, OPERATED BY PEOPLE, INC. IN NEW

- A safe, home-like place for people to go voluntarily during times of distress
- Operated by peers, respites are nonclinical and do not offer medical services like medication management
- Cost-effective alternatives to hospitalization, improve short- and long-term outcomes



Social Determinants of Health Model



Leaders began looking for new ways to improve outcomes and save money



Address non "health care" needs like housing, transportation



New partnerships with community-based organizations



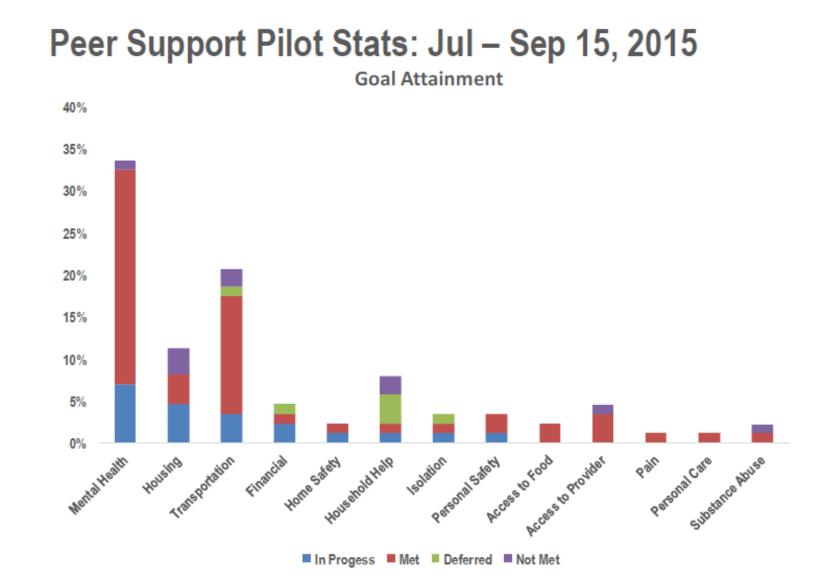
Accountable Health Community Model (AHCM)

- Peers can work with backbone organization as supporters and navigators
- Peer-run organizations can be the community partners
- Can contract for performance outcomes and share savings



Kaiser Permanente Program

- 2 FTE in-person and telephone support
- Dual Eligible
- Outcomes
 - Increased team collaboration
 - Better linkage to care and resources
 - Ability to identify and meet needs with community
 - Addressed traditional gaps post discharge and improved active role (housing, medication, follow up appointments, etc.)
 - Over \$1m in savings





National Certified Peer Specialist (NCPS) Certification

- Wide variety of training, knowledge, and experience to become a peer specialist
- Creates a national uniform standard for peer support with a high level of skills and experience
- Emphasis on integration into health care teams and private sector, especially in APMs large focus on flexibility, coordination, and population health



Takeaways

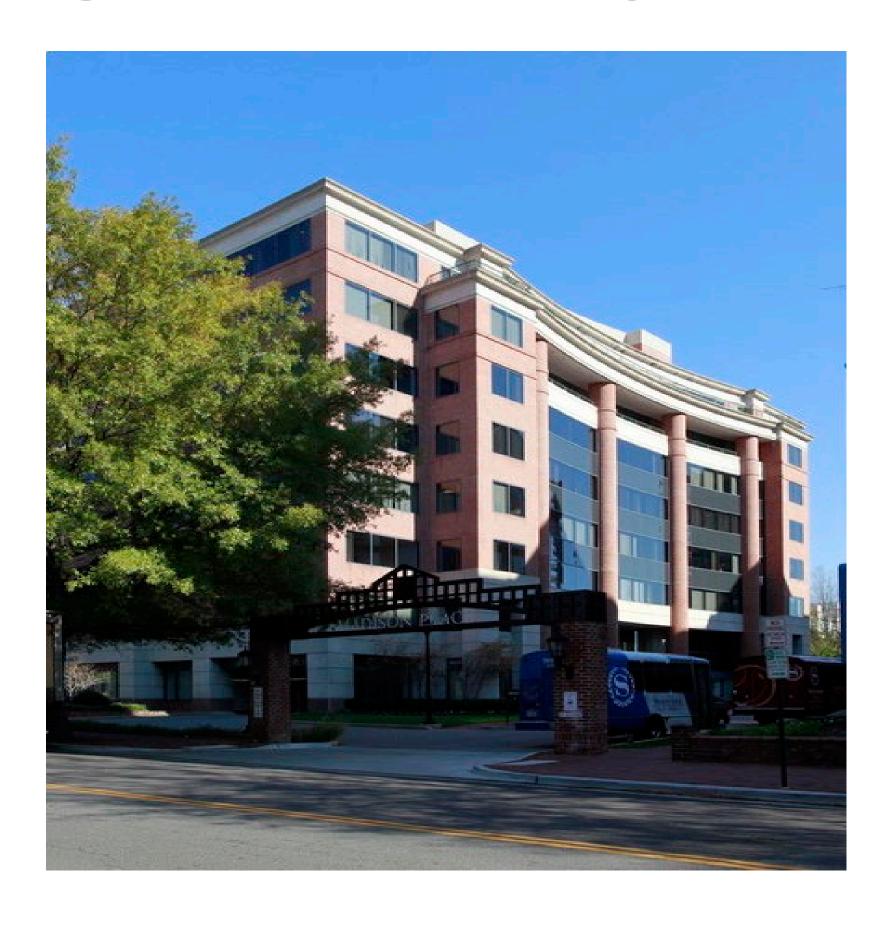
- APMs need to be successful in mental health to address Quadruple Aim
- Peer support specialists offer a critical delivery innovation in an APM
- National certification can help with quality and uptake



Questions?



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