Redefining Health Care: Creating Value-Based Competition on Results

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This presentation draws on a forthcoming book with Elizabeth Olmsted Teisberg (Redefining Health Care: Creating Value-Based Competition on Results, Harvard Business School Press). Earlier publications about the work include the *Harvard Business Review* article "Redefining Competition in Health Care" and the associated *Harvard Business Review* Research Report "Fixing Competition in U.S. Health Care" (June 2004). No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means — electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise — without the permission of Michael E. Porter and Elizabeth Olmsted Teisberg.

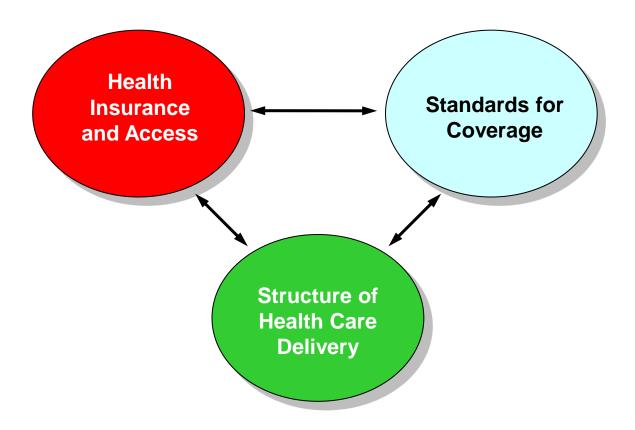
The Paradox of Health Care

- Costs are high and rising
- Services are restricted and fall well short of recommended care
- In other services, there is overuse of care
- Standards of care often lag and fail to follow accepted benchmarks
- Diagnosis errors are common
- Preventable treatment errors are common
- Huge quality and cost differences persist across providers
- Huge quality and cost differences persist across geographic areas
- Best practices are slow to spread
- Innovation is resisted



How is this state of affairs possible?

Issues in Health Care Reform



Zero-Sum Competition in Health Care

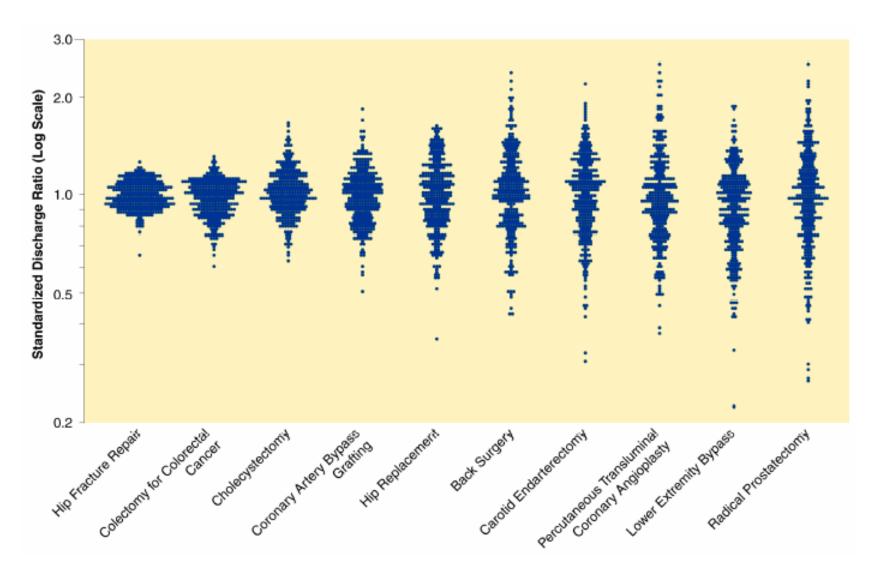
- Competition to shift costs
- Competition to increase bargaining power
- Competition to capture patients and restrict choice
- Competition to restrict services in order to reduce costs



None of these forms of competition increases value for patients

- The focus should be on value for patients, not just lowering costs.
- There must be unrestricted competition based on results.

Outcome Variation, Selected Surgical Procedures



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- Competition should center on medical conditions over the full cycle of care.

The Care Delivery Value Chain: Primary Activities
Breast Cancer Care

Breast Cancer Care						
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT			 			
INFORMING	Education and reminders about regular exams Lifestyle and diet counseling	patient and family on the diagnostic process and the diagnosis		patient and	Counseling patient and family on rehabilitation options and process	Counseling patient and family on long term risk management
MEASURING	Self exams Mammograms	Mammograms Ultrasound MRI Biopsy BRACA 1, 2		• Procedure- specific measurements	Range of movement Side effects measurement	• Recurring mammograms (every 6 months for the first 3 years)
ACCESSING	Office visits Mammography lab visits	Office visits Lab visits High-risk clinic visits	Office visits Hospital visits	Hospital stay Visits to outpatient or radiation chemotherapy units	Office visits Rehabilitation facility visits	• Office visits • Lab visits • Mammographic labs and imaging center visits
	MONITORING/ PREVENTING	DIAGNOSING	PREPARING	INTERVENING	RECOVERING/ REHABING	MONITORING/ MANAGING
	Medical history Monitoring for lumps Control of risk factors (obesity, high fat diet) Clinical exams Genetic screening	Medical history Determining the specific nature of the disease Genetic evaluation Choosing a treatment plan	Medical counseling Surgery prep (anesthetic risk assessment, EKG) Patient and family psychological counseling Plastic or oncoplastic surgery evaluation	Surgery (breast preservation or mastectomy, oncoplastic alternative) Adjuvant therapies (hormonal medication, radiation, and/or chemotherapy)	In-hospital and outpatient wound healing Psychological counseling Treatment of side effects (skin damage, neurotoxic, cardiac, nausea, lymphodema and chronic fatigue) Physical therapy	MANAGING • Periodic mammography • Other imaging • Follow-up clinical exams for next 2 years • Treatment for any continued side effects
				R		Breast Cancer Specialist

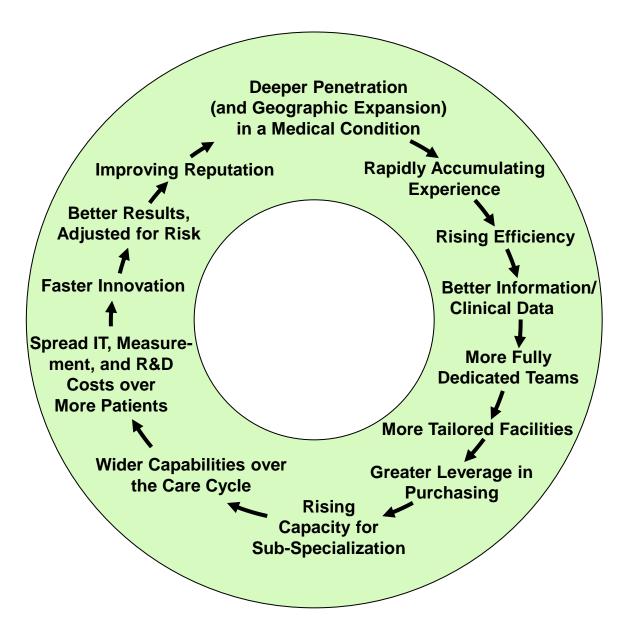
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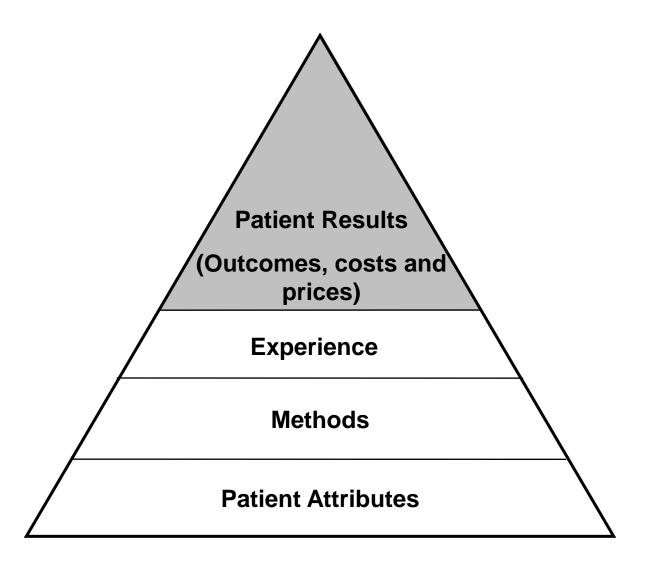
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- There must be unrestricted competition based on results.
- Competition should center on medical conditions over the full cycle of care.
- Quality and cost will often improve simultaneously.
- Value is driven by provider experience, scale, and learning at the medical condition level.

The Virtuous Circle in Health Care Delivery



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- Competition should be regional and national, not just local.
- Information on results and prices needed for value-based competition must be widely available.

The Information Hierarchy



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- Innovations that increase value must be strongly rewarded.

Transforming the Roles of Health Plans

Old Role

New Role

 Restrict patient choice of providers and treatment



 Enable informed patient and physician choice and patient management of their health

 Micromanage provider processes and choices



 Measure and reward providers based on results

Minimize the cost of each service or treatment



 Maximize the value of care over the full care cycle

 Engage in complex paperwork and administrative transactions with providers and subscribers to control costs and settle bills



 Minimize the need for administrative transactions and simplify billing

 Compete on minimizing premium increases



Compete on subscriber health results

Moving to Value-Based Competition Health Plans

Provide Health Information and Support to Patients and Physicians

- 1. Organize around **medical conditions**, not geography or administrative functions
- 2. Develop measures and assemble results **information** on providers and treatments
- Actively support provider and treatment choice with information and unbiased counseling
- 4. Organize information and patient support around the full cycle of care
- Provide comprehensive disease management and prevention services to all members, even healthy ones

Restructure the Health Plan-Provider Relationship

- 6. Shift the nature of **information sharing** with providers
- 7. Reward provider **excellence** and value-enhancing **innovation** for patients
- 8. Move to single bills for episodes and cycles of care, and single prices
- 9. Simplify, standardize, and eliminate paperwork and transactions

Redefine the Health Plan-Subscriber Relationship

- 10. Move to multi-year subscriber contracts and shift the nature of plan contracting
- End cost shifting practices, such as re-underwriting, that erode trust in health plans and breed cynicism
- 12. Assist in managing members' medical records

Moving to Value-Based Competition Providers

Defining the Right Goals

Patient value

Strategic and Organizational Imperatives

- Redefine the business around medical conditions
- Choose the range and types of services provided
- Organize around medically integrated practice areas
- Create a distinctive strategy in each practice area
- Measure results, experience, methods, and patient attributes by practice area
- Move to single bills and new approaches to pricing
- Market services based on excellence, uniqueness, and results
- Grow locally and geographically in areas of strength

What Businesses Are We In?

Chronic Kidney Disease

Nephrology practice



- End-Stage Renal Disease
- Kidney Transplants
- Hypertension Management

Moving to Value-Based Competition Providers

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Enabling Conditions

- Explicit care delivery value chains
- Integrated IT Infrastructure
- Systematic processes for knowledge development

Moving to Value-Based Competition Suppliers

- Compete on delivering unique value over the full cycle of care
- Demonstrate value based on careful study of long term costs and results versus alternative therapies
- Ensure that the products are used by the right patients
- Ensure that drugs/devices are embedded in the right care delivery processes
- Market based on value, information, and customer support
- Offer support services that contribute to value rather than reinforce cost shifting

Moving to Value-Based Competition Consumers

- Participate actively in managing personal health
- Expect relevant information and seek advice
- Make treatment and provider choices based on excellent results and personal values, not convenience or amenities
- Choose a health plan based on value added
- Build a long-term relationship with an excellent health plan
- Act responsibly

Roles of Government in Value-Based Competition

- Require the collection and dissemination of the risk-adjusted outcome information
- Open up value-based competition at the right level
- Provide for price transparency
- Limit or eliminate price discrimination
- Develop information technology standards and rules to enable interoperability and information sharing
- Invest in medical and clinical research

How Will Redefining Health Care Begin?

- It is already happening!
- Each system participant can take voluntary steps in these directions, and will benefit irrespective of other changes.
- The changes are mutually reinforcing.
- Once competition begins working, value improvement will no longer be discretionary or optional
- Those organizations that move early will gain major benefits.