

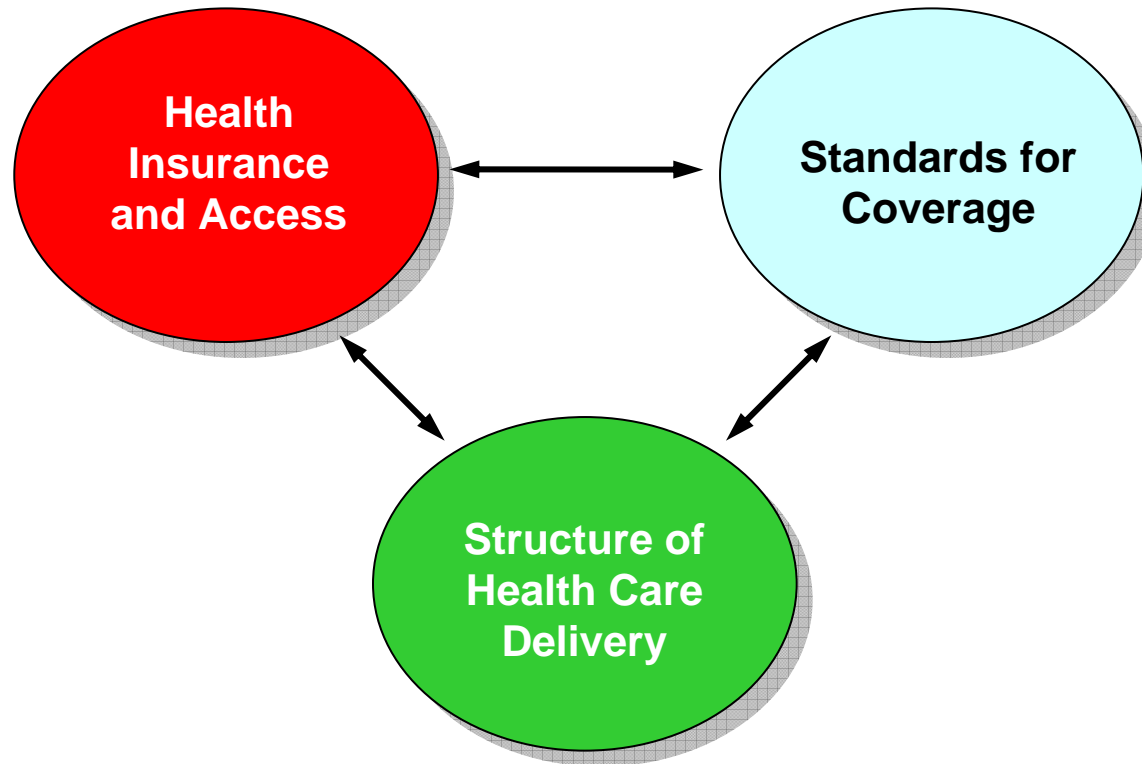
Redefining Health Care: Creating Value-Based Competition on Results

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Harvard Business School

*National Association of Chain Drug Stores
Annual Meeting
May 2, 2006*

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.

Issues in Health Care Reform



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**



- Competition is **not** working
- How is this state of affairs possible?

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**

Root Causes

- Competition in the health care system takes place at the **wrong levels** on the **wrong things**

Too Broad

- Between broad line hospitals, networks, and health plans

Too Narrow

- Performing discrete services or interventions

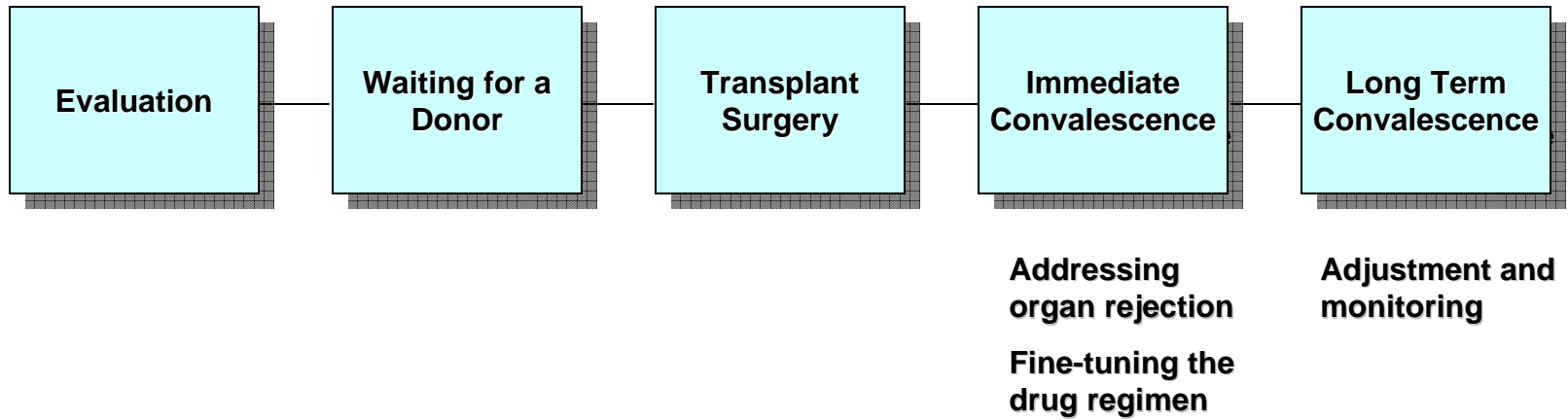
Too Local

- Focused on serving the local community

Principles of Value-Based Competition

1. The focus should be on **value for patients**, not just lowering costs.
2. There must be **unrestricted competition** based on **results**.
3. Competition should **center on medical conditions** over the **full cycle of care**.

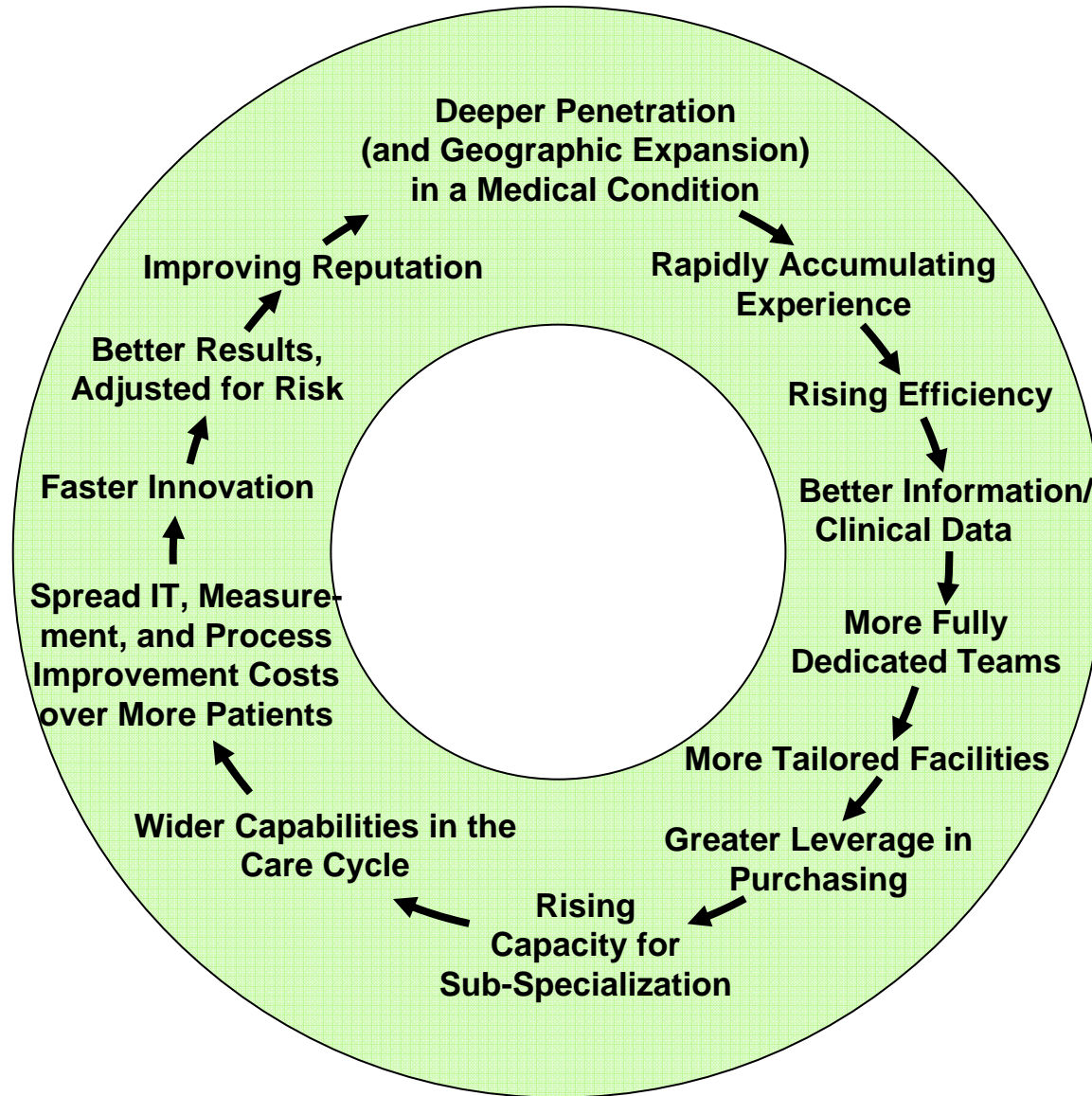
Organ Transplant Care Cycle



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4. High quality care should be **less** costly.
5. Value is driven by **provider experience**, **scale**, and **learning** at the medical condition level.

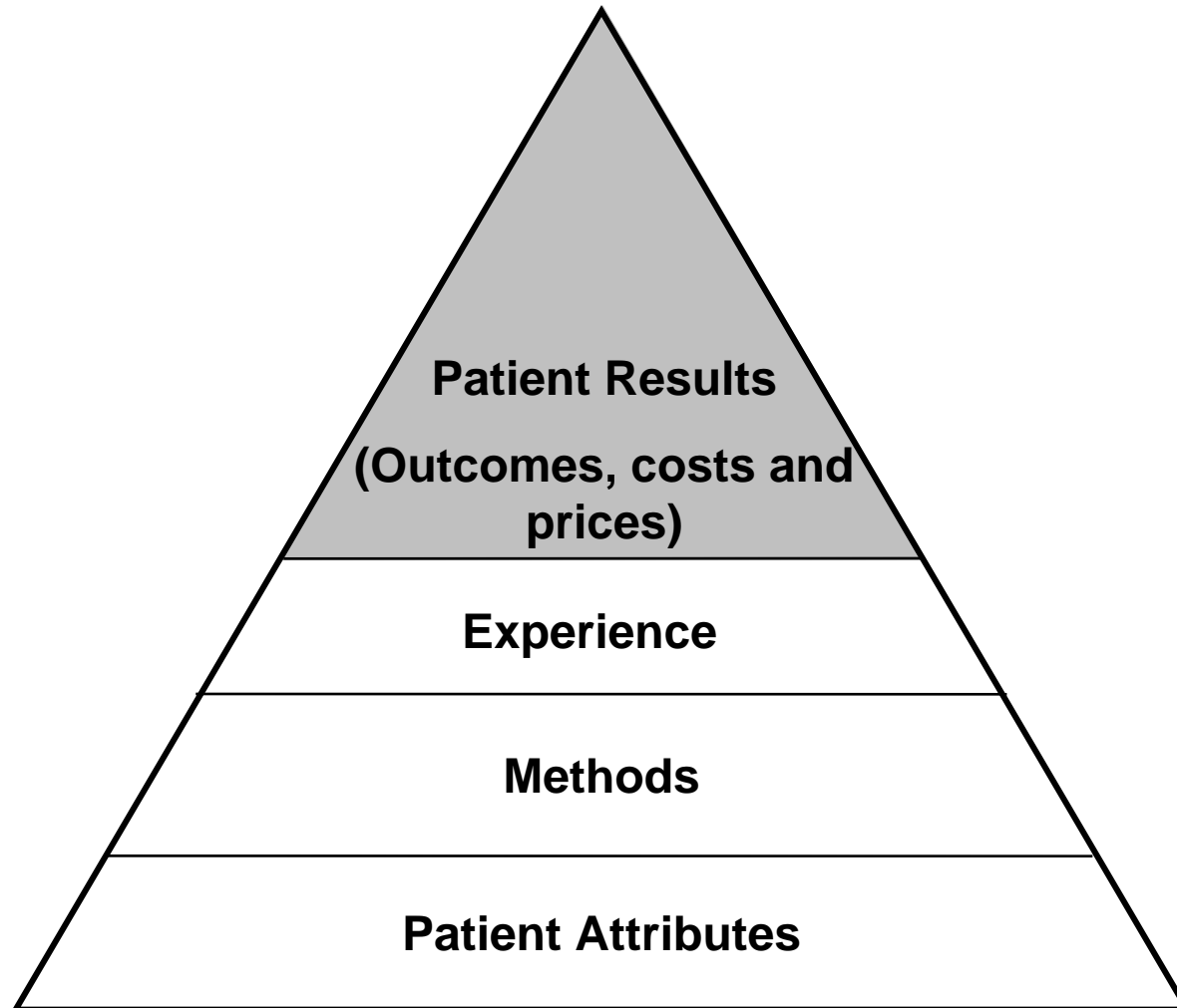
The Virtuous Circle in a Medical Condition



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5. Value is driven by **provider experience**, **scale**, and **learning** at the medical condition level.
6. Competition should be **regional** and **national**, not just local.
7. **Information** on results and prices needed for value-based competition must be widely available.

The Information Hierarchy



Boston Spine Group

Clinical and Outcome Information Collected and Analyzed

OUTCOMES

METHODS

Patient Outcomes

(before and after treatment, multiple times)

Visual Analog Scale (pain)

Owestry Disability Index, 10 questions (functional ability)

SF-36 Questionnaire, 36 questions (burden of disease)

Length of hospital stay

Time to return to work or normal activity

Service Satisfaction

(periodic)

Office visit satisfaction metrics (10 questions)

Overall medical satisfaction

("Would you have surgery again for the same problem?")

Medical Complications

Cardiac

Myocardial infarction

Arrhythmias

Congestive heart failure

Vascular deep venous thrombosis

Urinary infections

Pneumonia

Post-operative delirium

Drug interactions

Surgery Complications

Patient returns to the operating room

Infection

Nerve injury

Sentinel events (wrong site surgeries)

Hardware failure

Surgery Process Metrics

Operative time

Blood loss

Devices or products used

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7. **Information** on results and prices needed for value-based competition must be widely available.
8. **Innovations** that increase value must be strongly rewarded.

Moving to Value-Based Competition

Providers

Defining the Right Goals

- Superior **patient value**

Strategic and Organizational Imperatives

- Redefine the business around **medical conditions**

What Businesses Are We In?

Nephrology practice



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

Moving to Value-Based Competition

Providers

Defining the Right Goals

- Superior **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 units**
- Create a **distinctive strategy** in each practice unit
- Measure **results, experience, methods, and patient attributes** by practice unit
- 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**

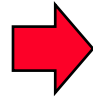
Enabling Conditions

- Analyzing the **care delivery value chain**
- Harnessing the power of **Information Technology**
- Systematizing **knowledge development**

Transforming the Roles of Health Plans

Old Role: culture of denial

- Restrict patient choice of providers and treatment
- Micromanage provider processes and choices
- Minimize the cost of each service or treatment
- Engage in complex paperwork and administrative transactions with providers and subscribers to control costs and settle bills
- Compete on minimizing premium increases



New Role: enable value-based competition on results

- Enable informed patient and physician **choice** and patient **management** of their health
- Measure and reward providers based on **results**
- Maximize the value of care over the **full care cycle**
- **Minimize** the need for administrative transactions and simplify billing
- Compete on subscriber **health results**

Moving to Value-Based Competition

Suppliers

- Compete on delivering **unique value** over the **full care cycle**
- **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**

Moving to Value-Based Competition

Employers

- Set the goal of increasing **health value**, not minimizing health benefit costs
- Set new expectations for health plans, including **self-insured** plans
- Provide for health plan **continuity** for employees, rather than plan churning
- Enhance provider competition on **results**
- Support and motivate employees to **make good health care choices** and **manage their own health**
- Find ways to **expand insurance coverage** and advocate reform of the insurance system
- Measure and hold employee benefit staff accountable for the company's **health value received**

What Government Can Do: Policies to Improve Health Insurance, Access, and Coverage

Insurance and Access

- Enact **mandatory health coverage**
- Provide **subsidies** or vouchers for **low-income** individuals and families
- Create **risk pools** for high-risk individuals
- Enable **affordable insurance plans**
- Eliminate **unproductive** insurance rules and billing practices
 - **Ban** re-underwriting
 - **Clarify legal responsibility** for medical bills
 - Eliminate **balance billing**

Coverage

- Establish a **national standard** for required coverage
- The Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP) as a **starting point**

What Government Can Do: Policies to Improve the Structure of Health Care Delivery

- Enable universal results information
 - Establish a process of **defining outcome measures**
 - Enact **mandatory results reporting**
 - Establish information **collection** and **dissemination** infrastructure
- Improve **pricing** practices
 - Establish episode and **care cycle** pricing
 - Set limits on **price discrimination**
- Open up **competition** at the right level
 - Reduce **artificial barriers** to practice area integration
 - Modify Stark laws
 - Phase-out **corporate practice of medicine** laws
 - Require a value justification for captive referrals or treatment involving an economic interest
 - Eliminate artificial restrictions on **new entry**
 - Institute results-based **license renewal**
 - Strictly enforce **antitrust** policies
 - Curtail anticompetitive **buying group practices**
 - Eliminate barriers to competition **across geography**
 - Establish reciprocity in state-level licensing
 - Modify tax treatment of medical travel

What Government Can Do: Policies to Improve the Structure of Health Care Delivery (continued)

- Establish standards and rules that enable information technology and information sharing
 - Develop standards for interoperability of hardware and software
 - Develop standards for medical data
 - Enhance identification and security procedures
 - Provide incentives for IT adoption
- **Reform** the malpractice system
- **Redesign** Medicare policies and practices
 - Make Medicare a **health plan**, not a payer or a regulator
- Modify counterproductive **pricing practices**
- Improve Medicare **Pay-for-Performance**
- **Align** Medicaid with Medicare
- Invest in medical and clinical **research**

Health Care for Low Income Americans

- Mandatory, universal health coverage is essential, with subsidies for those who need – for reasons of **economics** as well as **equity**.
- Two class care works **against** the fundamental dynamic of using quality improvement to reduce costs
- Competition does **not** mean substandard care for low income Americans.
- Results reporting makes substandard care for any patient reflect poorly on the provider of that care, so **quality and value will improve for all**.
 - Results reporting will **unmask disparities in care**, making them intolerable.
- The **price of a service should not depend on who is paying** (as it does today), but on the care needed and on the provider.

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.