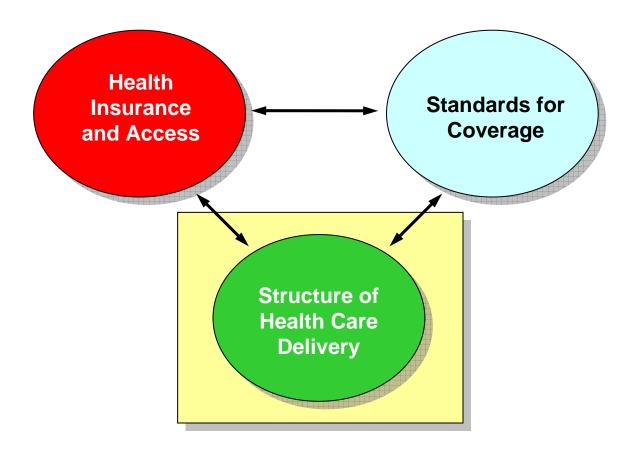
### Value-Based Competition in Health Care

Professor Michael E. Porter Harvard Business School

Kennedy School of Government February 15, 2007

This presentation draws on Michael E. Porter and Elizabeth Olmsted Teisberg: Redefining Health Care: Creating Value-Based Competition on Results, Harvard Business School Press, May 2006. Earlier publications about health care include the *Harvard Business Review* article "Redefining Competition in 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**



#### **Competition in Health Care**

#### **Bad Competition**

- 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



Zero or Negative Sum

#### **Good Competition**

 Competition to increase value for patients



Positive Sum

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- 2. There must be unrestricted competition based on results.
  - Results vs. supply control or process compliance
  - Get patients to excellent providers vs. "lift all boats"

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

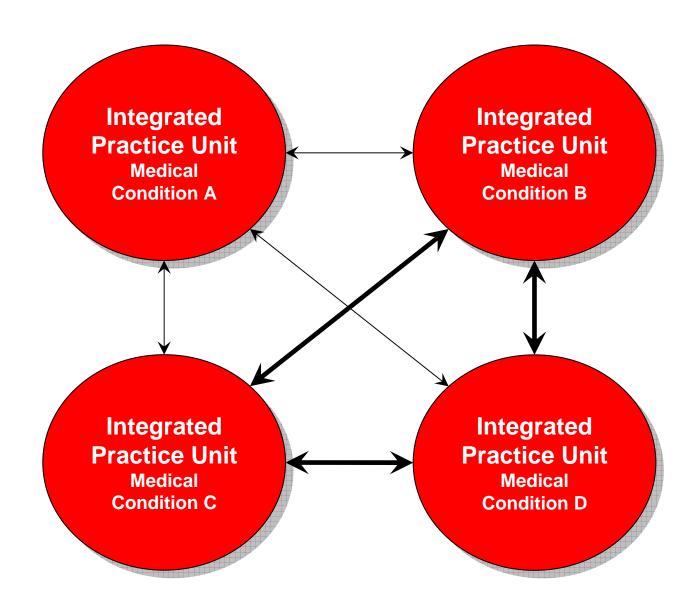
#### What is a Medical Condition?

- A medical condition is an interrelated set of patient medical circumstances best addressed in an integrated way
  - From the patient's perspective
- Includes the most common co-occurrences
- Examples
  - Breast Cancer
  - Diabetes (including vascular disease, hypertension)

# Breast Cancer Care Care Delivery Value Chain

INFORMING  MEASURING  ACCESSING	Self exams     Mammograms      Office visits     Mammography     lab visits	Counseling patient and family on the diagnostic process and the diagnosis  Mammograms  Ultrasound  MRI  Biopsy  BRACA 1, 2  Office visits  Lab visits  High-risk clinic visits		Counseling     patient and     family on     treatment and     prognosis     Procedure-     specific     measurements      *Hospital stay     Visits to     outpatient or     radiation     chemotherapy     units	Counseling patient and family on rehabilitation options and process Range of movement Side effects measurement  Office visits Rehabilitation facility visits	Counseling patient and family on long term risk management Recurring mammograms (every 6 months for the first 3 years)  Office visits Lab visits Mammographic labs and imaging center visits
	MONITORING/PREVENTING  • 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)	RECOVERING/ REHABING  • In-hospital and outpatient wound healing  • Psychological counseling  • Treatment of side effects ( skin damage, neurotoxic, cardiac, nausea, lymphodema and chronic fatigue)  • Physical therapy	MONITORING/MANAGING  • Periodic mammography • Other imaging • Follow-up clinical exams for next 2 years • Treatment for any continued side effects
						☐ Breast Cancer Specialist☐ Other Provider Entities☐

## Levels of Medical Integration Within Medical Condition versus Across Medical Condition



- 1. The goal should be value for patients, not just lowering costs.
- 2. There must be unrestricted competition based on results.
- Competition should center on medical conditions over the full cycle of care.
- 4. High quality care should be less costly.
  - Prevention
  - Early detection
  - Right diagnosis
  - Early treatment
  - Right treatment to the right patients
  - Treatment earlier in the causal chain

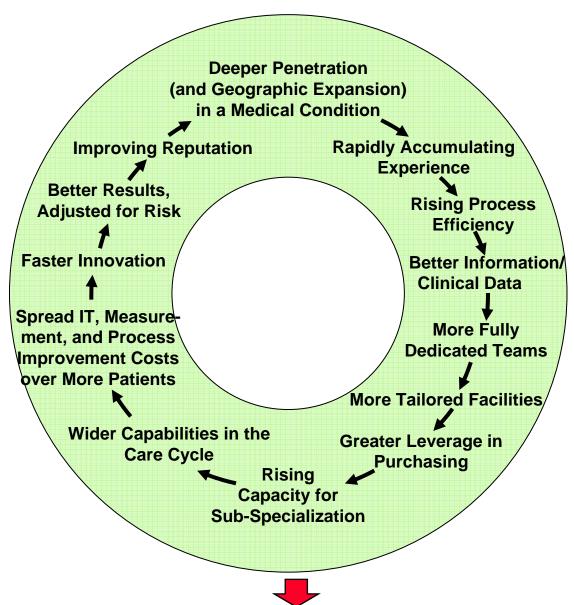
- Fewer mistakes and repeats in treatment
- Fewer delays in care delivery
- Less invasive treatment methods
- Faster recovery
- Less disability
- Slower disease progression
- Less need for long term care



Better health is inherently less expensive than worse health

- 1. The goal should be 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**.
- 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

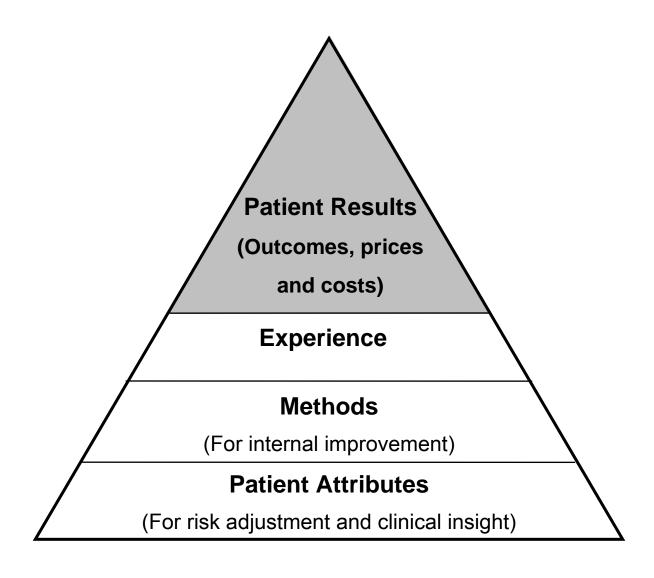


• Feed virtuous circles vs. fragmentation of care

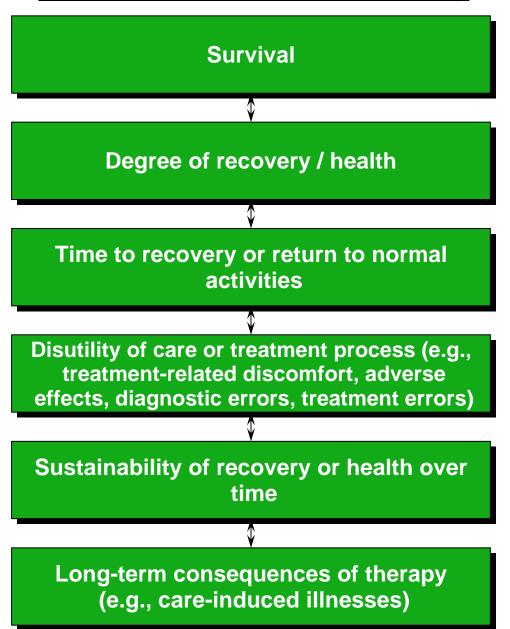
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- 6. Competition should be regional and national, not just local.
  - Management of care cycles across geography
  - Partnerships and inter-organizational integration

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- 7. Results Information must be widely available.

### **The Information Hierarchy**



## **Measuring Results The Outcome Measures Hierarchy**

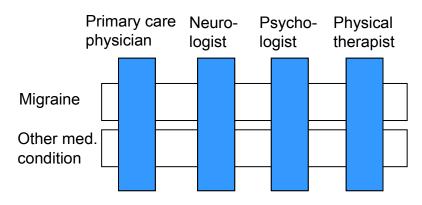


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- 5. Value is driven by **provider experience**, **scale**, and **learning** at the medical condition level.
- 6. Competition should be regional and national, not just local.
- 7. **Information** on results and prices needed for value-based competition must be widely available.
- 8. **Innovations** that increase value must be strongly rewarded.
  - Reimbursement for care cycles, not discrete treatments or services

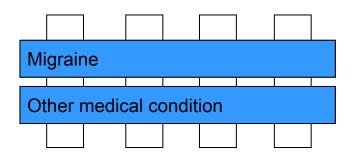
### Moving to Value-Based Competition <u>Providers</u>

- Redefine the practice around care cycles for medical conditions, not specialties
- Organize around medically integrated practice units (IPU)
- Integrate services in each medical condition across geographic locations
- Measure results, methods, and patient attributes by IPU
- Move to single bills and pricing for care cycles
- Choose the scope of services based on excellence
- Grow service lines across geography in areas of strength
- Employ partnerships and alliances to achieve these aims
- Market services based on excellence, uniqueness, and results

## Integrated Delivery of Migraine Care KKH and University Hospital Essen



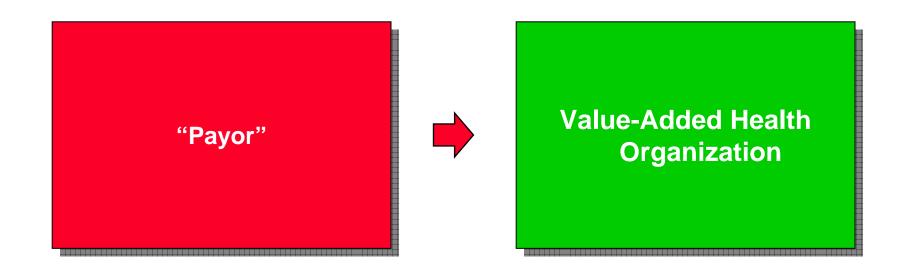
- Current delivery system structured along specialty of providers
- No coordinated multidisciplinary treatment available for migraine – patients move from specialist to specialist or never seek care (50%)
- Lack of systematic outcome data but evidence suggests only 27% of patients receive consistently effective care
- High disease burden with total cost estimated to be 5 billion EUR/year



- Establishment of West German Headache Center, with staff and facility dedicated to migraine treatment
- Multidisciplinary treatment with neurologists, psychologists and physical therapists in the center
- Integration of outpatient clinic, day hospital, inpatient beds, and 51 network neurologists into one delivery system
- Strong focus on results measurement
- The number of patients with six or more sick days from work declined from 58% to 11% after 6 month and patient satisfaction is at 90%

Source: KKH, Westdeutsches Kopfschmerzzentrum

## Moving to Value-Based Competition Health Plans



## Moving to Value-Based Competition Health Plans

- Measure provider results by medical condition
- Advise patients (and referring physicians) in selecting excellent providers
- Reward excellent providers with more patients
- Coordinate patient care across the full care cycle
- Shift reimbursement to bundled prices for care cycles
- Assemble members' total medical records
- Provide comprehensive prevention and disease management services to all members, even healthy ones
- Move to multi-year subscriber contracts
- Organize around medical conditions, not geography or administrative functions

### Moving to Value-Based Competition Government

- Measure and report health results
- Create standard data definitions and interoperability standards to enable the collection and exchange of medical information for every patient
- Enable the restructuring of health care delivery around the integrated care of medical conditions across the full care cycle
- Shift reimbursement to bundled prices for cycles of care instead of payments for discrete treatments or services
- End provider price discrimination across patients
- Remove artificial restraints to competition among providers and across geography

#### Moving to Value-Based Competition Government – cont'd.

- Encourage the responsibility of individuals for their health and their health care
- Require health plans to measure and report health outcomes for members
- Enable universal insurance consistent with value-based principles
  - Create neutrality between employer-provided and individuallypurchased health insurance
  - Move towards an individual mandate to purchase health insurance
  - All health insurance plans should include screening and preventive care in addition to disease management for chronic conditions

#### **The Critics**

- Practicality
  - "Utopian vision"
  - These ideas "might occur to anyone possessed of a modicum of common sense but not too familiar with the real world of health care."
    - Uwe Reinhardt
- Medical Conditions / Provider Strategy
  - "Patients have a nasty habit of having more than one thing wrong with them."
    - Gail Wilensky
  - "If each provider focuses on only one medical condition, they will not be able to treat the patient's real problem..."
    - Various commentators
- Integrated Health Systems
  - "Integrated delivery systems can organize and arrange comprehensive health services for members."
    - Alain Enthoven

#### **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



Providers can and should take the lead