



# Data Analysis for Clinical Operations and Facility Reimbursement

**Zimmet Healthcare Services Group, LLC**

**CORE Analytics**

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ZIMMET HEALTHCARE  
SERVICES GROUP, LLC



VBP



~~SNFRM~~

SNFPPR

QRP



Functional Status

Skin Integrity

Medication Reconciliation

Incidence Major Falls

Transfer Health Information

MSPB

Discharge to Community

Potentially Preventable Hospital Readmissions

5 Star



Health Inspection

Staffing

Quality Measures

VBP



~~SNFPM~~

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Quality Measures

9 Short Term Measures

15 Long Term Measures

VBP



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Functional Improvement

Re-hospitalization

ED Visit

Discharge to Community

Moderate to Severe Pain

Pressure Ulcers

Flu Shot

Pneumonia Vaccine

Antipsychotic Medication

VBP



SNFRM

SNFPPR



**Up to a 2% reduction in Medicare payment for poor performance**

QRP



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## SNFRM

## SNFPPR

# QRP



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# 5 Star



Functional Improvement

Re-hospitalization

ED Visit

Discharge to Community

Moderate to Severe Pain

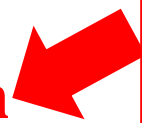
Pressure Ulcers

Flu Shot

Pneumonia Vaccine

Antipsychotic Medication

**Up to a 2% reduction in Medicare payment for failure to report**



VBP

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QRP

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5 Star

SNFRM

SNFPPR

Re-hospitalization

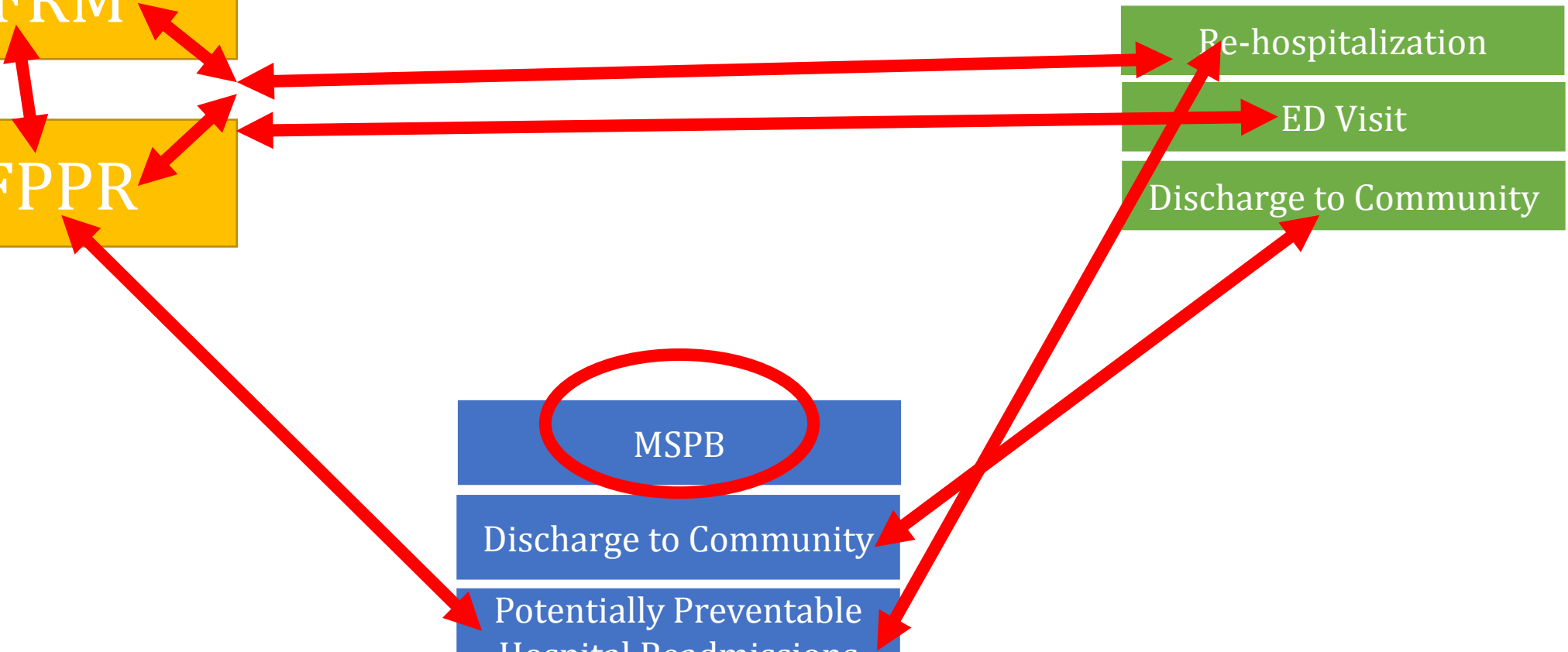
ED Visit

Discharge to Community

MSPB

Discharge to Community

Potentially Preventable Hospital Readmissions



# SNF VBP Financial Impact

Beds (#)	Provider VBP "Profile"			
	Poor (-2%)	Fair (-1%)	Average (0%)	Excellent (1.65%)
50 - 99	\$ (21,941)	\$ (10,970)	-	\$ 18,101
100 - 149	\$ (27,318)	\$ (13,659)	-	\$ 22,537
150 - 199	\$ (38,254)	\$ (19,127)	-	\$ 31,560
200 - 249	\$ (40,895)	\$ (20,448)	-	\$ 33,739
250+ beds	\$ (48,349)	\$ (24,175)	-	\$ 39,888

\*Based on annual Medicare Part A billing for PA SNF providers



# Current SNF Analytics Landscape

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- Old and expensive information
- Costly EMR integration
- Limited benchmarks available
- Minimal comparative integrity
- Data “silos”
- Lack of data sophistication



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# hot · spott · ing

*verb* | hät spät iNG

healthcare hotspotting is a data-driven process of identifying extreme patterns in order to guide targeted intervention to improve the quality of care and reduce costs

*The DON identified that 65% of residents were discharged to the hospital during weekday night shifts through hotspotting.*

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# cost jumper

*noun* | kôst jəmpər

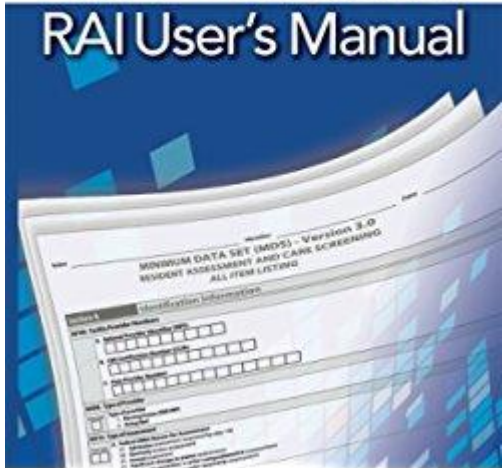
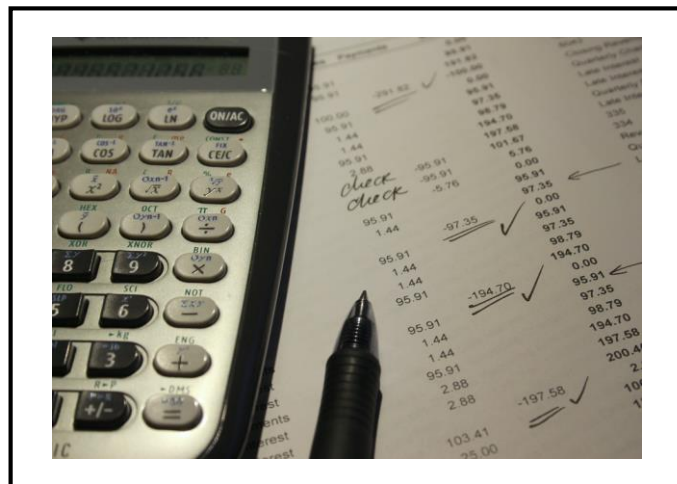
a patient that experiences a significant increase in healthcare costs from one period to another

*CFO: How did we miss the target price for that episode of care?*

*DON: Mrs. Jones was readmitted to the hospital four times this quarter due to her deteriorating condition, she's a real cost jumper.*

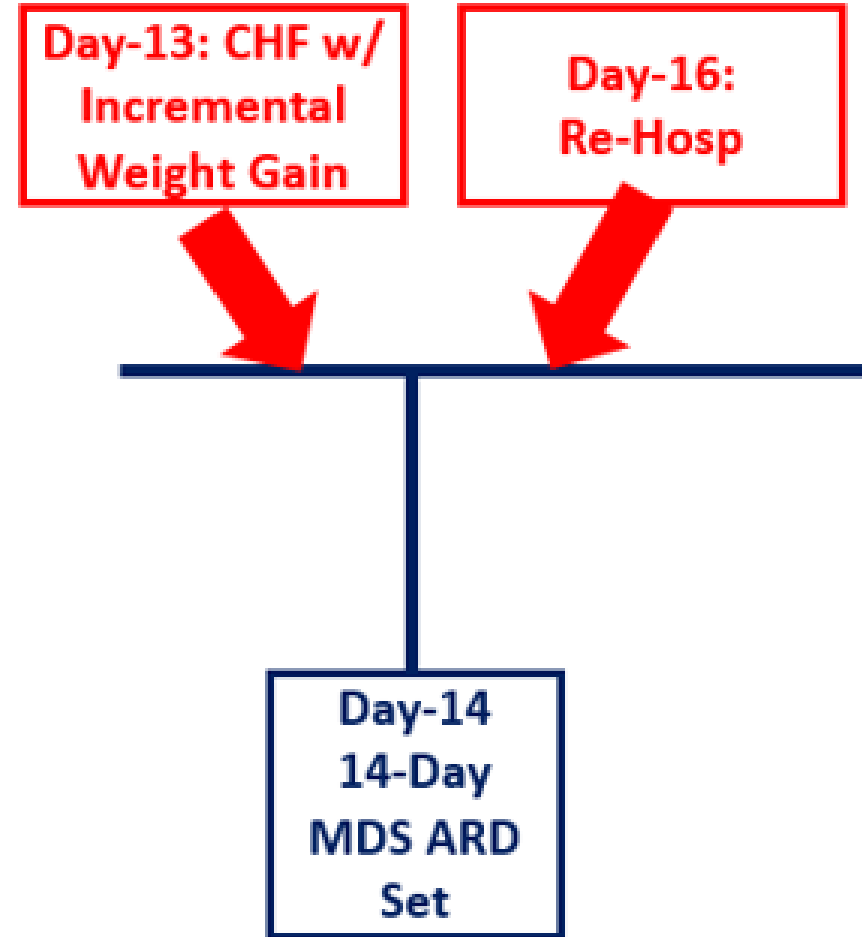
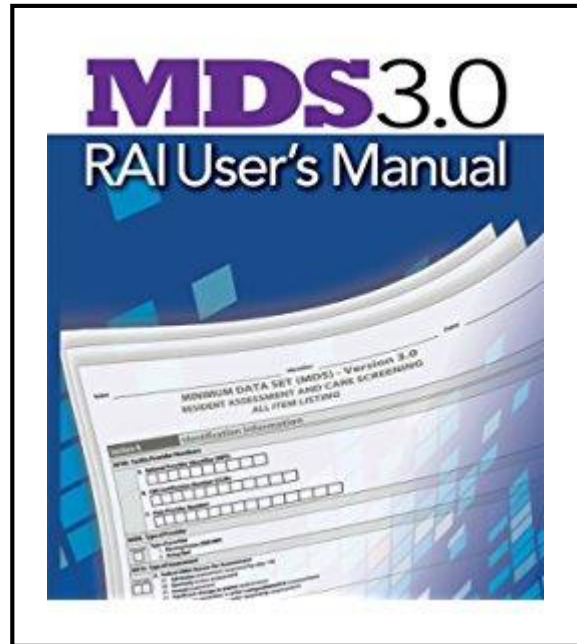
# SNF Data Sources

## MDS 3.0 RAI User's Manual

This is a detailed view of an MDS 3.0 RAI form. It is a complex grid-based form with numerous fields for data entry. The form is divided into several sections, including patient information, assessment, and care planning. The form is currently blank, with only the header and some section titles visible.

# The Minimum Data Set (MDS)

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# Medicare Public Claims File

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- Contains info on inpatient & post-acute utilization
- Patient flow & discharge patterns
- Available to “researchers” for a cost
- Quarterly data (93% mature) released is up to 7.5 months old
- Annual data (99% mature) released is up to 23 months old
- Data is often not case-mix adjusted

# Medicare Cost Report

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- Medicare providers required to submit
- Available via the HCRIS database
- Data is old
- Good source for occupancy, payor mix & RUG distribution
- No comparative equality for cost centers
- Cannot be reliably used for many measures

# Electronic Medical Record (EMR)

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- Treasure trove of clinical information
- Actionable intelligence at point of contact with the patient
- Interventional analytics often are not EMR companies focus or strength – often requires third-party data application
- Importance of strong clinical documentation



# Medicare UB-04

- Diagnosis
- **Comorbidities**
- Episodic revenue
- Per diem revenue
- **Pharmacy charges**
- Radiology charges
- Laboratory charges
- Rehab charges
- Re-hospitalization rate
- D/C to community rate

The image shows a Medicare UB-04 claim form, which is a standardized form used for submitting claims to Medicare. The form is divided into several sections:

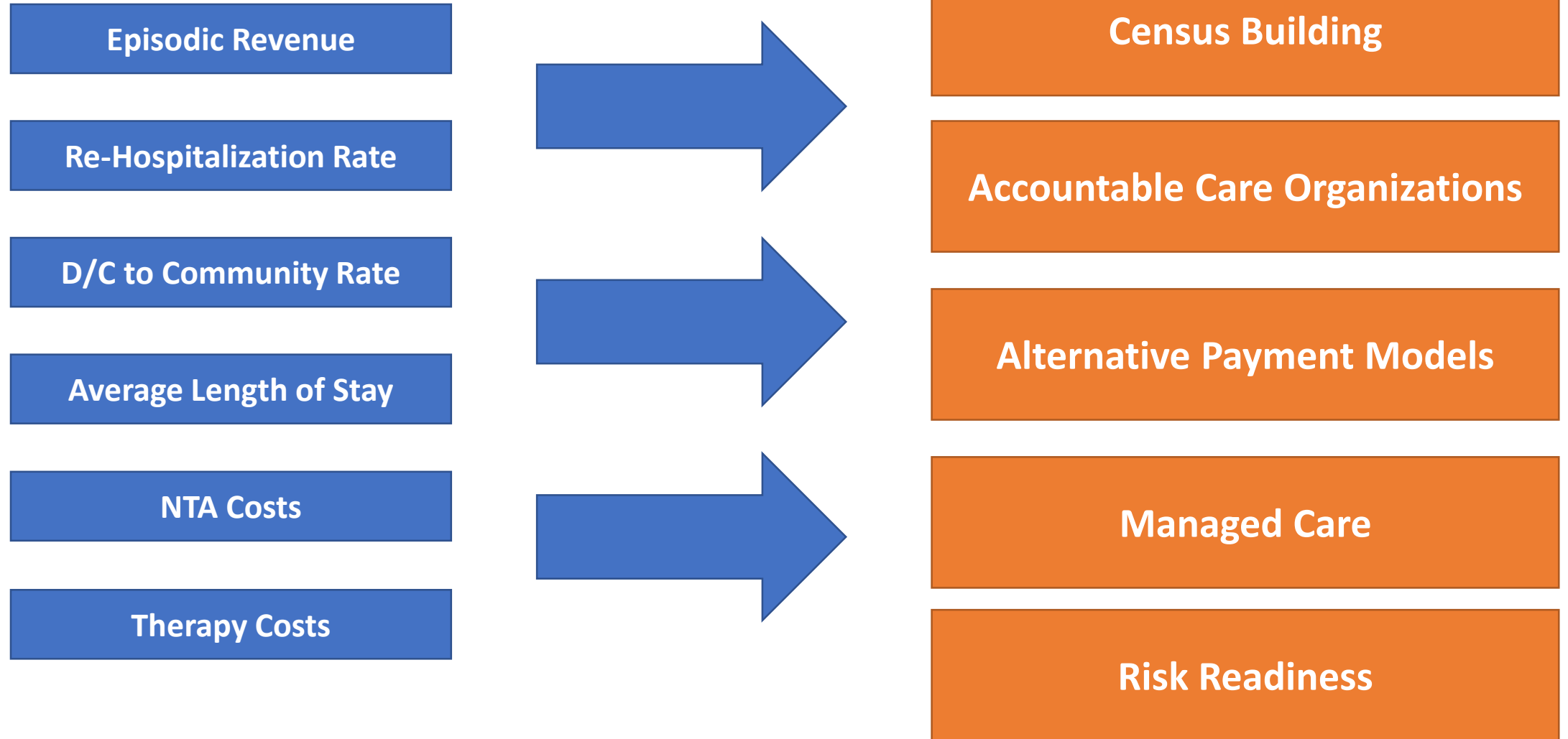
- Section 1:** Patient information, including name, address, birth date, sex, and admission date.
- Section 2:** Diagnosis codes, including ICD-9-CM codes and ICD-10-CM codes.
- Section 3:** Procedure codes, including CPT and HCPCS codes.
- Section 4:** Charges, including total charges and non-covered charges.
- Section 5:** Payer information, including payer name, health plan ID, and group name.
- Section 6:** Treatment authorization codes, document control number, and employer name.
- Section 7:** Admit information, including patient name, admission date, and attending physician information.
- Section 8:** Remarks, including a section for ICD-9-CM codes and a section for ICD-10-CM codes.

The form is filled out with various codes and dates, and includes a 'TOTALS' section at the bottom right. The form is titled 'UB-04 CMS-1450 NUBC' and 'APPROVED CLAIM NO. 0338-097'.

- ALOS
- **Length of QHS**
- Length of prior SNF
- Treatment history
- **Physician identifier**
- Managed Care levels
- APM participation
- Age
- Sex
- Time of admission

# What KPIs to Measure and Why

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# The “Next Generation” Part

Organize by Clinical Condition Category

Episodic Revenue

Re-Hospitalization Rate

D/C to Community Rate

Average Length of Stay

NTA Costs

Therapy Costs

Adjust for Key Independent Variables

- **Current Data**
- Blended Clinical and Financial
- Competitor Data
- Facility Market Share
- Leakage
- Pinpoint Marketing
- **Rapid Response Teams**

# Key Independent Variables

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- Primary Diagnosis
- Clinical Condition Category
- Patient Comorbidities
- Physician efficiency
- Gender
- Age Range
- Acute utilization
- Referral hospital

### Filter Results

<b>BPCI Category</b> x Acute Myocardial Infarction	<b>Referral Hospital</b> x XYZ Hospital		
<b>Comorbidities</b> x Diabetes x Cognitive	<b>Physician</b> Select Some Options		
<b>Gender</b> Female ▼	<b>Date Range</b> Last 6 months ▼	<b>Age Range</b> 80-84 ▼	<b>Hospital Length of Stay</b> 6-9 days ▼

# Limitations

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1. As a practical matter, **none of this can be done manually.**
2. Many claims-based SaaS solutions are not geared to the SNF market and as such, are **exorbitantly priced.**
3. Available data is often old and unadjusted for **independent variables.**
4. Integration is often expensive, does not work, or does not provide **comparative equality.**

# Comparative Analytics Ground Rules

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1. Know what to measure & where to find it
2. Merge historic public data with current claims information
3. Demonstrate value by 'pain point'
4. Adjust for case-mix
5. "Use it or lose it"
6. Ensure comparative integrity
7. Understanding risk adjustment & limitations for monitoring

# Determining Market Share



## CORE Medical Center

Hospital Discharges to SNF

SNF Referrals to Hospitals

Hospital Pain Points

### CORE Medical Center Discharges to Skilled Nursing Facilities

This table quantifies the number of acute referrals to SNF (by SNF) and associated financial/clinical outcomes. These figures are estimated based on CORE's review of the Medicare claims file.

View:

2018 - Year to Date

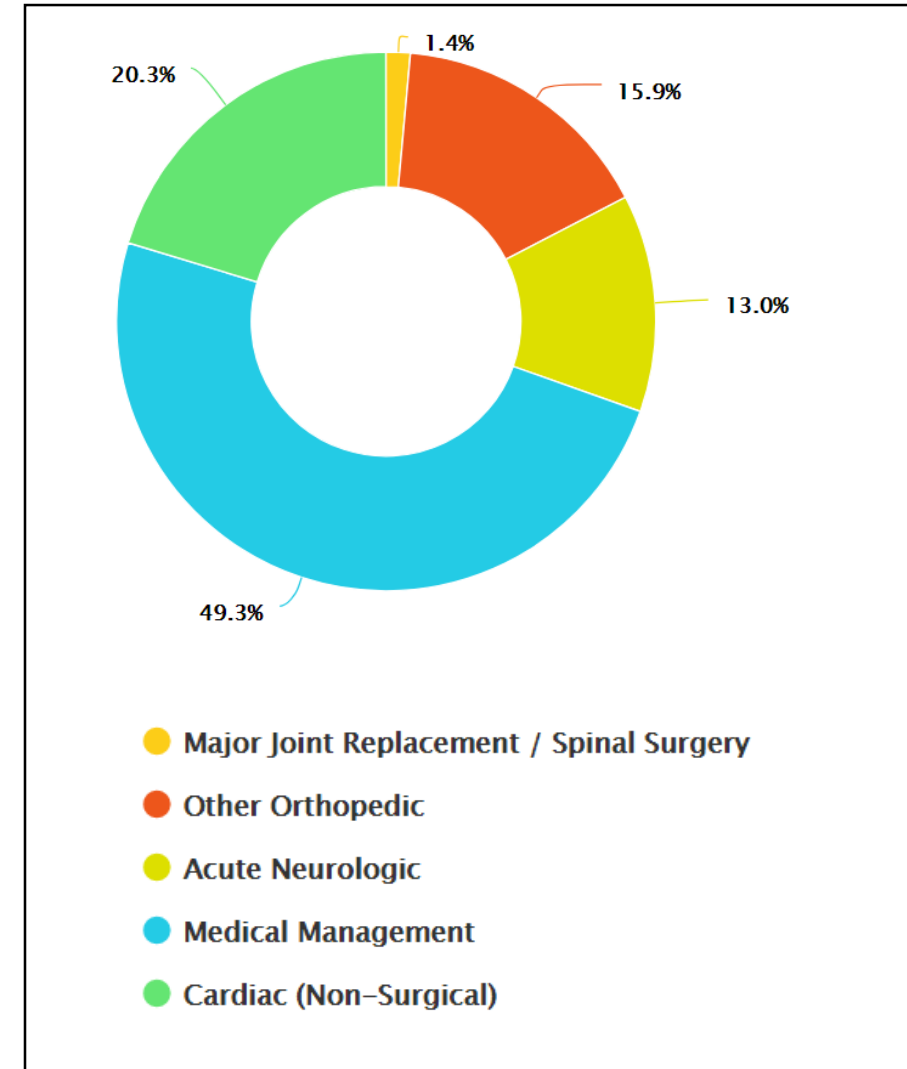


Showing 3 Top Referring Hospitals

Name	Amt Paid to SNF	# Discharges to SNF	% Discharges to SNF	SNF ALOS	Re-Admit from SNF	Action
<a href="#">Sunshine Nursing Home</a>	\$1,344,000	100	9.5%	22.4	18.5%	<a href="#">View Details</a>
<a href="#">Prime Nursing Center</a>	\$1,041,092	80	7.6%	30.1	22.1%	<a href="#">View Details</a>
<a href="#">Golden Horizons Center</a>	\$502,896	40	3.8%	25.6	24.2%	<a href="#">View Details</a>

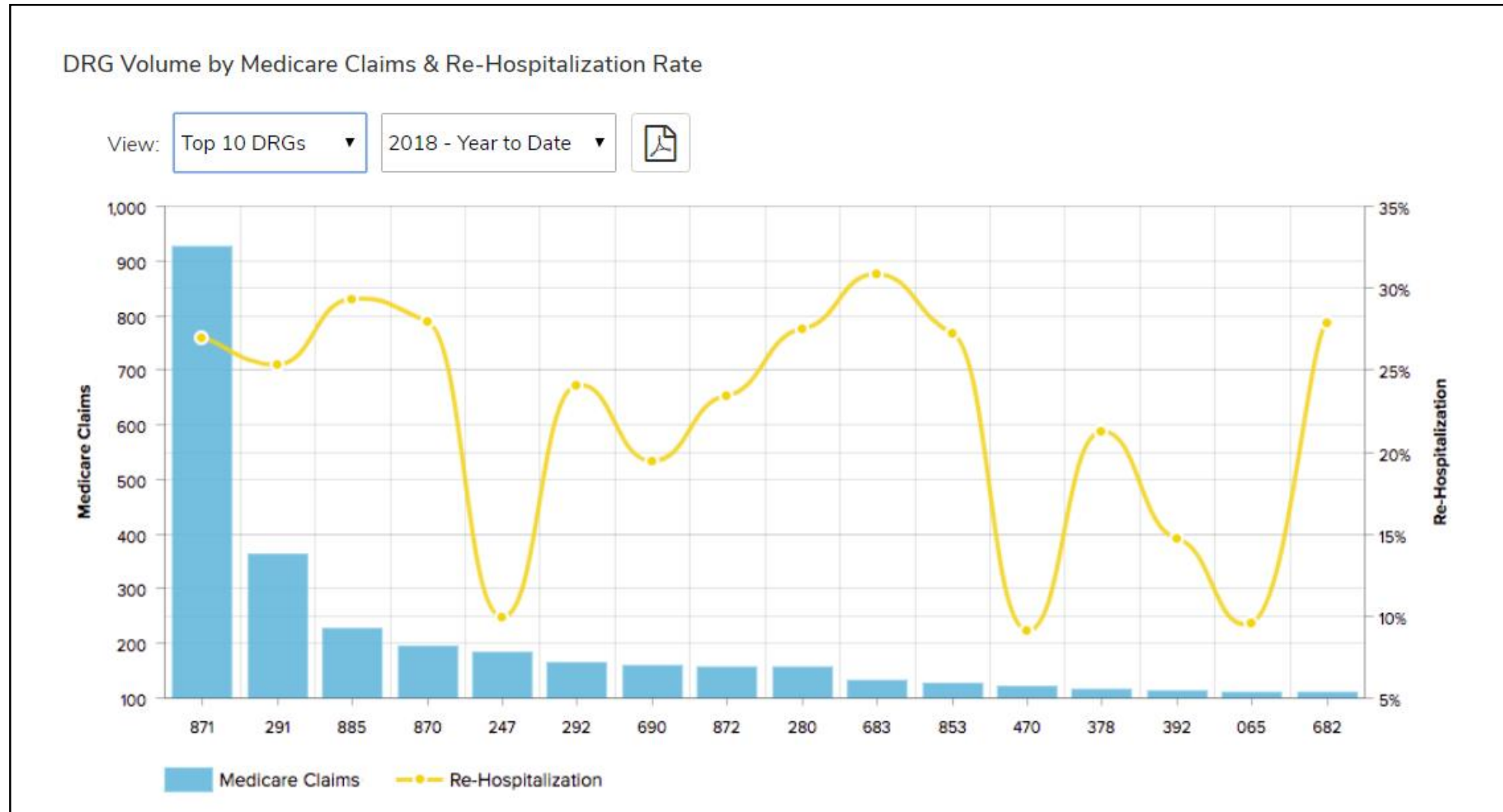
# Measuring Outcomes by Referral Source

Category	Admissions	Revenue Per Admission	30-Day Re-Hosp Rate	Avg Length of Stay	Community Discharge Rate
Other Orthopedic	29	\$15,290	13.8%	22.7	79.3%
Medical Management	82	\$15,625	23.2%	23.4	59.8%
Cardiac (Non-Surgical)	26	\$12,165	34.6%	18.2	57.7%
Major Joint Replacement / Spinal Surgery	3	\$12,910	0.0%	19.0	100.0%
Acute Neurologic	9	\$17,863	0.0%	27.0	77.8%

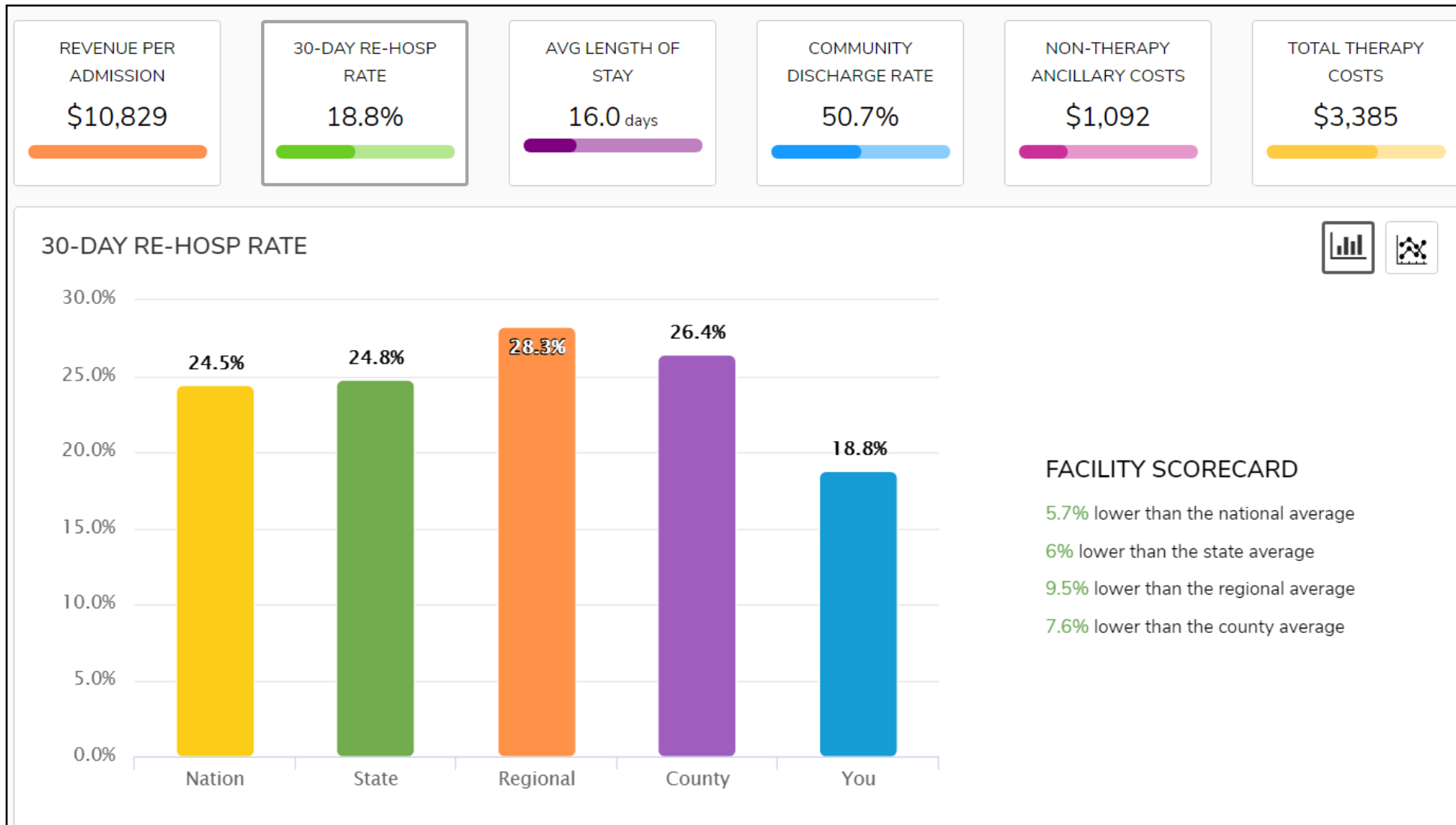




# Marketing to Hospital “Pain Point”



# Benchmarking Performance w/ Current Data



# Predictive Analytics

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“the use of data, statistical algorithms and **machine learning** techniques to identify the **likelihood of future outcomes based on historical data**”



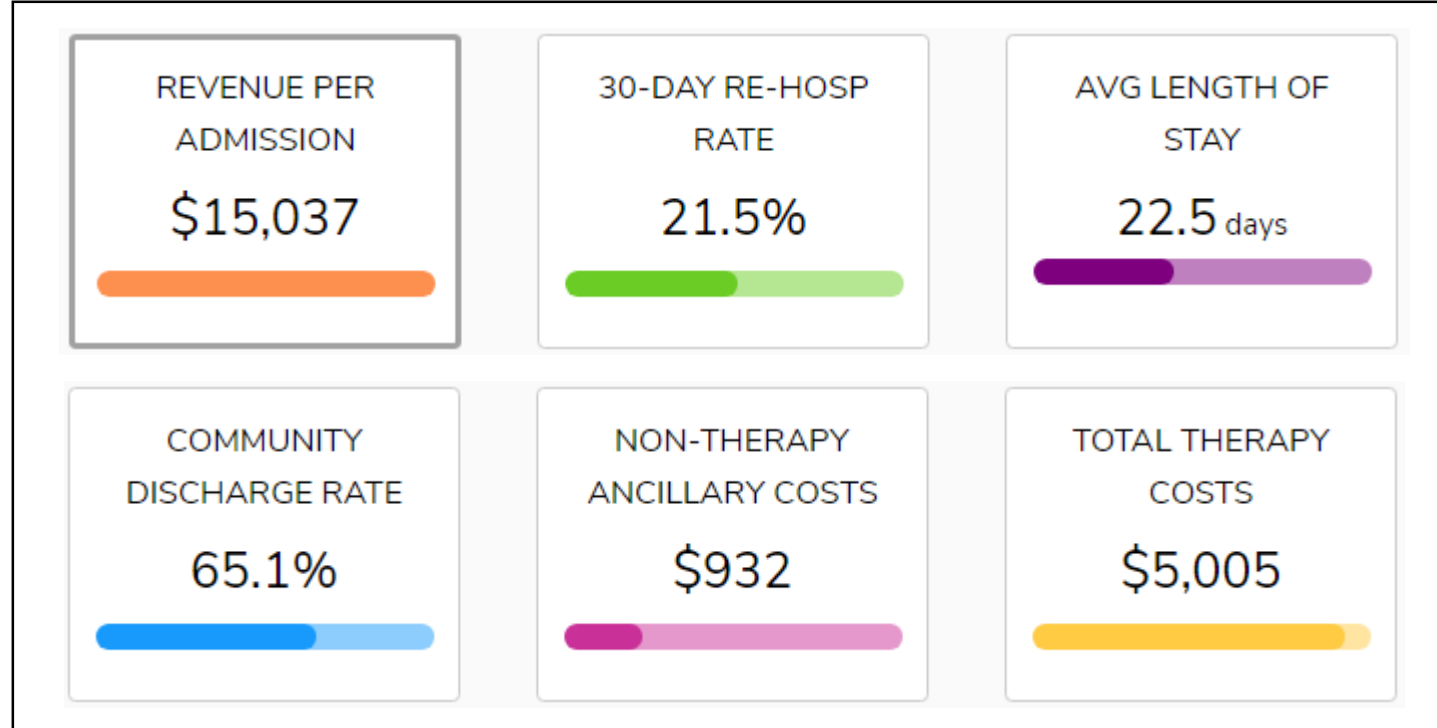
# Predictive Analytics Ground Rules

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1. “The first step in predicting the future is admitting that you cannot”
2. Big Data = Small Math
3. Big Data  $\neq$  Actionable Data [data-driven decisions at point of care]
4. Limit independent variables
5. “Micro-risks” can add up quick
6. Predictive algorithms are more accurate at the “population” level
7. Accurate prediction requires a combo of financial & clinical data


# Predictive Modeling

BPCI Category Fractures femur and hip/pelvis Referral Hospital All Comorbidities Cognitive Gender Female  
Age Range 85+ Hospital Length of Stay 6-9 days




# PDPM Implications

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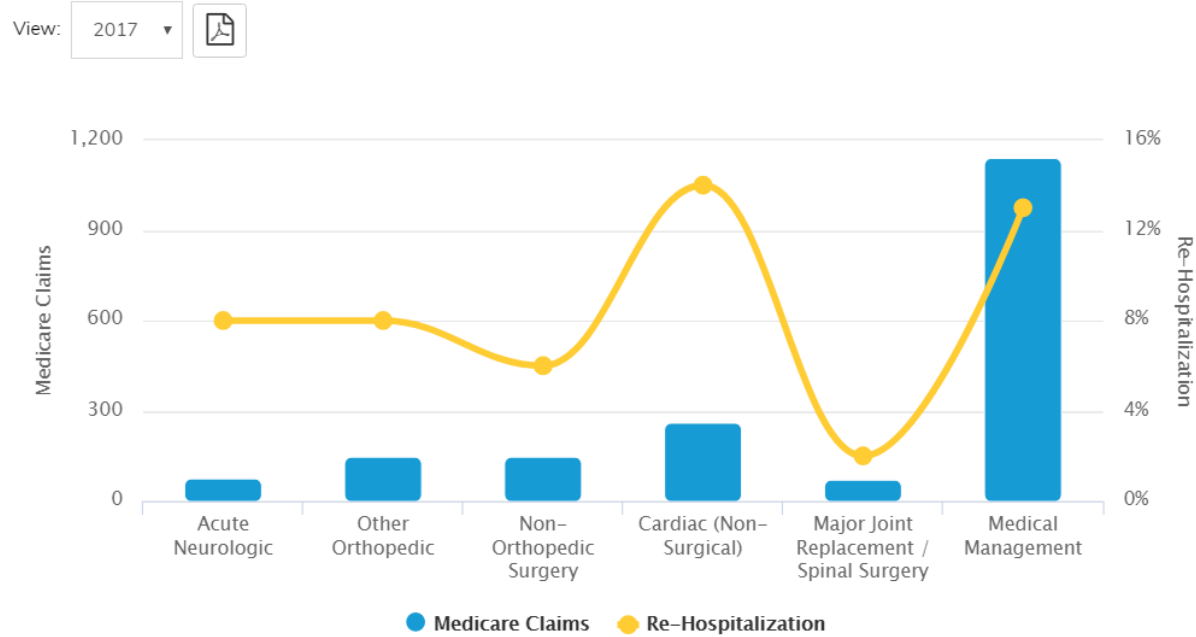
- Primary dx code reporting & consistency with MDS Section I8000
- [Primary diagnosis code mapping](#)
- **Benchmarking therapy utilization by Dx** ← 
- Impact on episodic spend for APM
- Mitigate audit risk
- Reimbursement “logic tests”

# Reimbursement Logic Tests

CORE Reimbursement											
Facility: <input type="text" value="Baby Boomer Care Center"/>		Reporting Period: <input type="text" value="November 2018"/>									
Resident	MDS Section	PDPM Component	Score	Service Date	Issue/Explanation	New Score	Per Day	Days	Total	Resolution	
Smith, A	I	PT / OT	TJ	10/27/2018	Medical Management captured, but Dx Z96.6 (aftercare Joint Replacement) reported on UB	TB	\$24	27	\$648	<input type="text" value="Issue Corrected"/>	
Jones, K	I	ST	SA	11/04/2018	Dysphasia Dx (R47) and Dementia Dx (F03.9) reported on Field 67 of UB	SE	\$43	21	\$904	<input type="text" value="Issue Corrected"/>	
Ellen, P	I	NTA	NF	11/10/2018	Diabetes Mellitus Dx on Field 67 of UB = 2 NTA points but 0 captured	NE	\$67	18	\$1,209	<input type="text" value="Pending"/>	
Stevens, W	I	NTA	ND	10/29/2018	IV med charges on UB; NTA = 3. IV = 5 points omitted	NB	\$222	14	\$2,221	<input type="text" value="Issue Corrected"/>	
Stevens, W	K, O	Nursing	PDE1	10/29/2018	IV med charges on UB but not reflected in Nursing component	CDE1	\$14	45	\$630	<input type="text" value="Pending"/>	

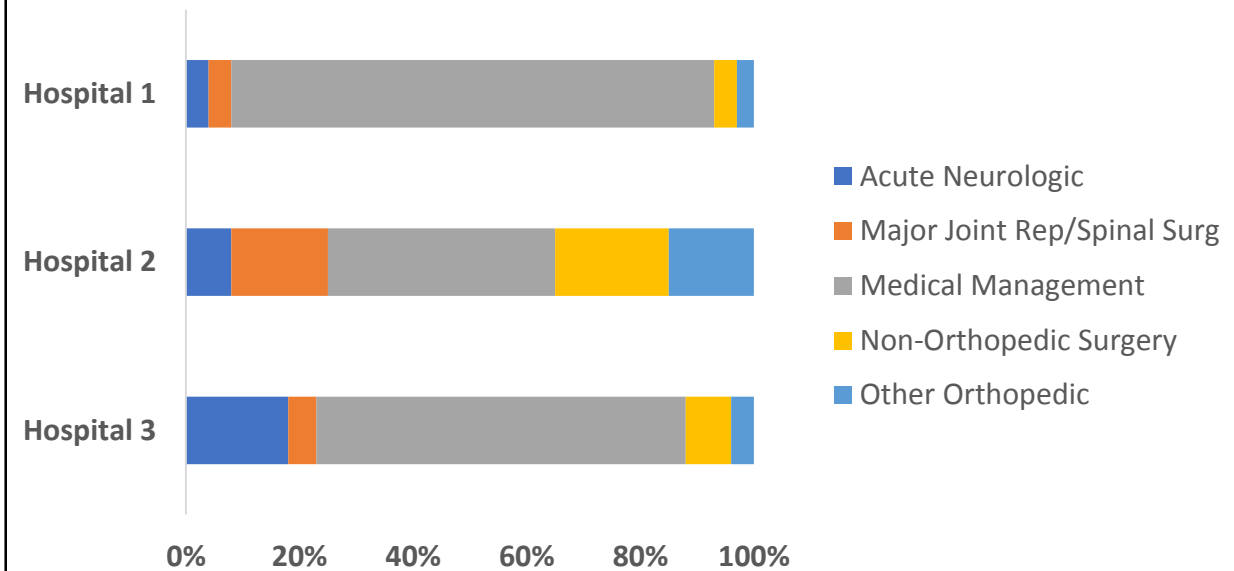
# PDPM Market Analysis

Clinical Condition Volume by Medicare Claims & Re-Hospitalization Rate



## PDPM Market Analysis

Hospital Medicare Claims by PT/OT PDPM Category





# Next Steps

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- Establish core data elements. Determine how to measure. Risk adjust.
- Marry clinical & financial data: **ANALYTICS + CARE MANAGEMENT**
- Any software data application must help NOW & fit vision for FUTURE

*What are your vendors doing to prepare for PDPM?*

- Identify market opportunity and implement strategy
- Design facility protocols around data analysis & risk stratification
- Get ready to take risk with future payment systems

# Contact Information

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