# Most Effective Way to Close Risk Adjustment Gaps at Point of Care

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We are a network of health care professionals addressing the challenges posed by the emerging landscape of value-based care and government health care reform.

#### **OUR MISSION**

Our mission is to provide a community for like-minded professionals to come together for networking, education, and industry collaboration to stay ahead and advance their careers.

# ONE ASSOCIATION THREE COMMUNITIES



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#### **ASK YOUR QUESTIONS IN OUR DISCUSSION BOARD**

### **Problem Statement:**

- Providers do not engage in my prospective care gap program.
- My prospective program does not generate the value I expected.
- The care gaps displayed to my providers are not accurate.
- The care gaps displayed to my providers are not considered valuable.



## **Factors for Success:**

#### Accuracy of Information

- False positives, false negatives
- Freshness of data

#### Accessibility of Information

• Inserting into an organic clinical workflow is key

#### Ease of Acting on Information

- Supporting information/rationale
- User-friendly interface/format

#### Transparency

- Full accounting for past work
- Clear visibility into status, outcomes, and impact



# Underlying Considerations for POC Gap Programs

- Know your audience/consumers
  - Is your program staff or provider-facing?
  - What is your audience's savviness in documentation/quality?
- Anticipate the WIFM question "What's in it for me?"
  - Is there contractual motivation to care (e.g., reimbursement, employment status)?
  - Does the individual doing the work directly or indirectly benefit?
  - Ultimately, is there incentive alignment from top to bottom?



#### **Considerations – Motivations and Control**



**Low Motivation** 



# **Throttling by Audience**

- Consideration for audience/user base may support a dynamic gap display approach
- Generate confidence, hone the work, and reduce false positives with more sensitive audience groups
- Pursue more aggressive, lower confidence level opportunities in a more tolerant audience
- Incorporate feedback and adjust as needed

#### Gap Display





## **Contemplating "Gap Closure"**

#### **Hard Closure**

- ICD-10 acceptance on a MAO-004 file
- HEDIS engine numerator compliance

#### Soft Closure

- Actions taken in system
- Pre-claim
- Other meta-data



# Improving Gap Closure @ the Point of Care

- Providers/NPs
  - Staff
  - Network
  - In-home/telehealth vendors
- Goal
  - Make it easier for providers to close gaps
  - Ensure appropriate documentation and support
  - Feedback/provider education
  - Account for every gap and report





### Workflow





## **Visit Preparation: Detailed Explanation**





## **Visit Preparation: Removing False Positives**



Removing HCC - 78 as false positive. Requip is indicated for RLS not Parkinsons as this medication does have FDA approvals for both conditions.)



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### **Visit Preparation: New Gaps from EMR**





#### **Face-to-Face Visit**

Reported in Claim 02 in 2020, by 01 Provider		> (
Comments: Patient has Diabetes with and A1C of 6.3 and it's on antidiat on medicaitons, please doucument dient/exercise controlled		
	Agree 🗌 Disagree 🗌 Resolved	
Risk Adjustment Recapture		
Risk Adjustment Recapture HCC 88 - Angina		
HCC 88 - Angina		
HCC 88 - Angina Comments: Patient has a history of Angina and is on Nitro. Please co	onfirm for this year by reviewing how often and the	> (
HCC 88 - Angina	onfirm for this year by reviewing how often and the VH, 08/02/2021 @ 12:31	> (





## **Quality Review**



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#### **Measure and Report**



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# QUESTIONS?



# THANK YOU

