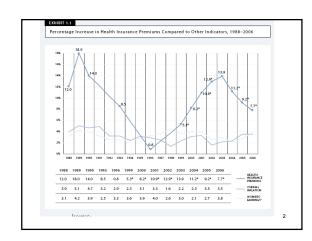
Managed Care

Bill Evans Fall 2007



History

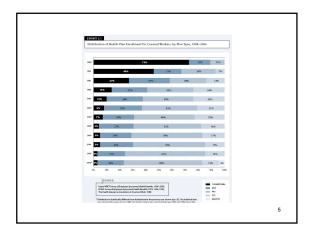
- Characteristics have existed for years Kaiser prepaid health dates to the 1930s
- State regulations were passed to prevent 'contract' medicine
 - Prevented hospital admitting privileges for MDs in contract plans
 - ½ states at some pt has bans on consumer controlled plans
 - 17 states legislated FFS

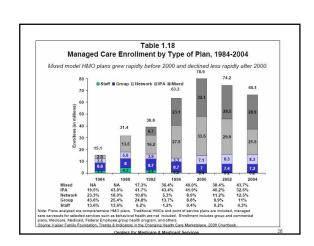
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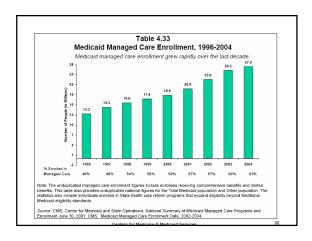
HMO Act 1973

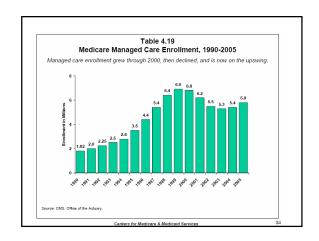
- Nixon era cost-containment initiative
- · Major components
 - Established standards for federally recognized HMOs
 - Grants to start HMOs
 - Required firms w/ 25_+ employees to offer an HMO alternative to indemnity insurance (since repealed)
 - Limited many state restrictions on HMOs

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Managed care models

- HMO
 - Provides care for enrolled patients for fixed fee per month
 - MD salaried
 - Assumes risk of over use. HMO has better incentive to monitor care
 - Types
 - Group collection of different groups provide all types of
 - Staff model HMO hires the Docs, can only see doc on staff.

- Preferred provider organization
 - Coverage is provided to participants through a network of physicians (hospitals and physicians)
 Negotiate w/ providers over costs

 - Essentially FFS but w/ negotiated fees for in-network providers
 - Enrolled can go outside the network, but at much higher costs
- IPA Independent practice association
 - Independent MDs who are strung together to provide care in HMO/PPO type arrangements
 - Patient care provided on a capitated basis
- POS –point of service
 - Strong financial incentives to use in network
 - can be HMO/PPO/FFS

Dimension	Indemnity Insurance	Managed Care		
		PPO	IPA/Network HMO	Group/Staff HMC
Qualified providers	Almost all	Almost all (Net- work)	Network	Network
Choice of providers	Patient	Patient	Gatekeeper (in network)	Gatekeeper (in network)
Payment of providers	Fee-for-service	Discounted FFS	Capitation	Salary
Cost sharing	Moderate	Low in network; High out of network	Low in network; High out of network	Low in network; High/all out of network
Role of insurer	Pay bills	Pay bills; Form network	Pay bills; Form network; Moni- tor utilization	Provide care
Limits on utilization	Demand-side	Supply-side (price)	Supply-side (price, quantity)	Supply-side (price, quantity

Mechanisms to reduce costs

- Gatekeeping
 - Receive all primary care from designated physician
 - Physician refers patients to specialists, hospitals
 - 'Mandatory authorization'
- Capitation
 - Per member per month fees for gatekeeping services
 - Changes incentives for physicians to monitor care
- Withholds
 - MC plan make projections about speciality costs
 - Specialists receive x% of costs at time of service, x<100
 - With costs over-runs, specialists do not get holdbacks
- · Utlization review

Research questions

- · Use of services?
- Prices?
- Quality of care (measurable outcomes)?
- Spillovers into non-managed care sector?

| Fairly even distribution of Favorable and unfavorable Results for specific diseases | Section | Section

Miller and Luft

- Compared with non-HMOs, HMOs had roughly comparable quality of care, more prevention activities, less use of hospital days and other expensive resources, and lower access and satisfaction ratings.
- · Here is the kicker

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 "In a majority of with direct HMO versus non-HMO comparisons, HMO enrollees either were younger or had a pattern of somewhat fewer co-morbidities. In general, the studies we included attempted to control for such differences, but such controls may be inadequate..."

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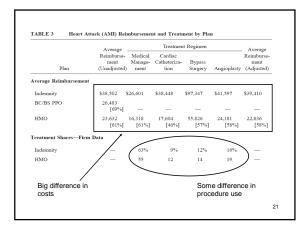
Cutler et al. (RAND)

- Look at HMO/non HMO
- Focus on two diseases
 - IHD ischemic heart disease (blockages of vessels supplying the heart
 - Heart attack
- Forces to much greater degree similarity of patients in the two groups

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- Firm data provider in MA that runs indemnity plan, PPO, HMO
 - Restrict sample to non Medicare population
- State inpatient data census of hospital discharges
 - Larger sample but no outpatient data set

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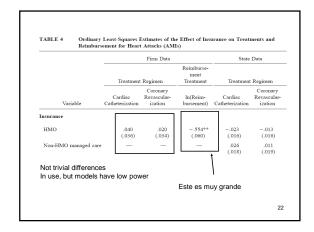


TABLE 9 Accounting for the Differences in Costs for Heart Disease Patients						
Factor	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	Ischemic Heart Diseas (IHD)				
Indemnity—HMO	\$14,870	\$371				
Difference Attributab	le to					
Prices	\$16,596 [112%]	\$358 [96%]				
Quantities	-2,309 [-16%]	22 [6%]				
Covariance	583 [4%]	-9 [-2%]				

Avg. Annual Premiums, EPHI (2005)						
	НМО	PPO	POS	Indem.		
Single	\$3,768	\$4,152	\$3,912	\$3,780		
Family	\$10,452	\$11,088	\$10,800	\$9,984		
				24		

