

#### Medicare Experts/Senior Access

Innovations in Geriatric Practice and Alzheimer's Care

The Future Health Care Needs of Colorado's Alzheimer's Population Senior Care of Colorado and the M.E.S.A. Initiative

Michael R. Wasserman, M.D.

# Geriatric Medicine Today

- Lack of acceptance of the geriatric model
- Limited Geriatric Medical Education
  - Despite government funding via Medicare
- Limited clout of geriatricians
  - AMA and specialty societies much stronger
- Limited support for advanced training in geriatrics
- Perceived inadequate reimbursement



# Development of Medical Specialties

- Usually market driven
- Examples
  - Pediatrics
  - Emergency Medicine
- No incentives for geriatric training
- Other specialists control reimbursement



### The Origin of GME Funds

- Prior to 1965
  - Interns/Residents got room & board
- After 1965
  - Medicare trust fund provided subsidy for Graduate Medical Education (GME)
- Medicare funds physician training
  - Theoretically, to provide a workforce to care for Medicare patients
- Little of GME funds go towards geriatric education and training



# Medical Specialty Reimbursement

- AMA controls physician reimbursement
- RUC (RVS Update Committee)
- 29 members very few from primary care
- No regular seat for a geriatrician!
- Reimbursement skewed towards procedures



### Senior Care of Colorado, P.C.

- 25 physicians (12 fellowship-trained)
- 32 mid-level practitioners
- 3 LCSWs
- Nursing home triage
- 60 other employees
- \$15,000,000 annual budget



### Size and Scope

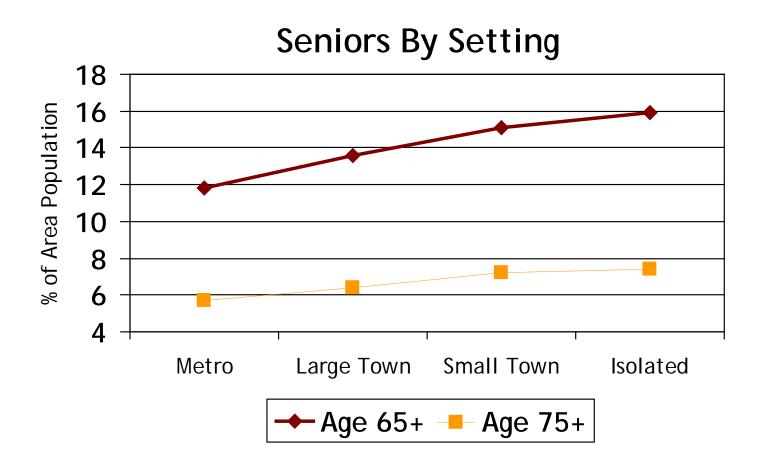
- >14,000 patients
- Three large and three satellite clinics
- Most nursing homes in Denver metro area
- Most assisted living facilities
- Home visits
- Rural nursing homes and Cheyenne
- Greeley, Longmont, Evergreen



### Assumptions

- Most FPs/Internists/Geriatricians Like Taking Care of Seniors
- Clinicians Like To "Carry Their Weight"
- Reimbursement Stagnant
- Medicare Viewed As Labor Intensive
- Have To Live Within The System; Can't Wait For THE Health Care Reform

#### Rural Areas Have More Seniors





# Physicians Per 100k Population

Major Metro Areas		MD/100k
•	Denver (6 counties)	265
•	Grand Junction	265
•	Pueblo	243

Grant Regions		MD/100k	Vs Metro
•	Grand Junction Region (5 counties*)	167	<u>63%</u>
	<ul> <li>NE to Glenwood Spring from Grand Junction</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>SE to Gunnison from Grand Junction</li> </ul>		
•	Greeley Region (3 counties)	130	49%
	<ul> <li>NE to Sterling from Greeley</li> </ul>		
•	Pueblo Region (6 counties*)	121	46%
	<ul> <li>Salida, Alamosa, Trinidad, and LaJunta</li> </ul>		

\*Excluding: Grand Junction in Mesa County, Pueblo in Pueblo County



# Some Are Closing to Medicare

- Primary Care Practices
  - 62% closed to new Medicare patients Texas Medical Association 2008
  - 59% of rural practices closed to new Medicare patients - Washington Department of Health 2003



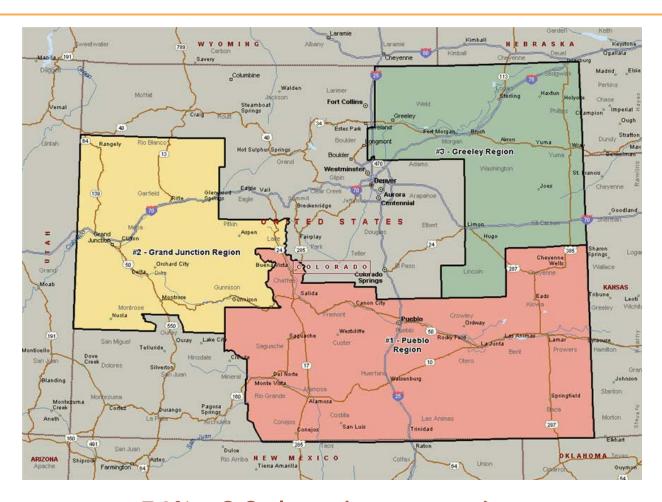
#### What Can We Do About It?

- The Colorado M.E.S.A. Initiative
  - Medicare Experts / Senior Access
  - Comfortable serving patients with dementia & other geriatric syndromes

- The Colorado Health Foundation
- Senior Care of Colorado, PC
- Alzheimer's Association, Colorado Chapter



# M.E.S.A. Initiative Regions



56% of Colorado's counties 20% of Colorado's population

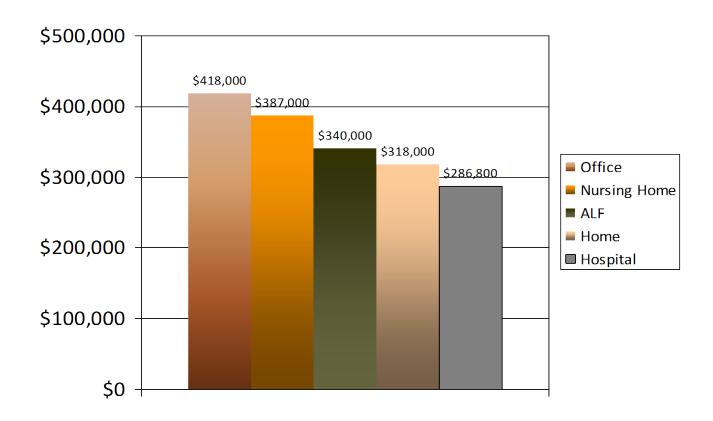


# The Right Attitude

- Seniors Need Our Help
- Medicare Reimbursement Is Fair
  - Although not adequate to fix the growing crisis
- Play by the Rules
  - Auditor not interested in "perfect" notes
- Responsible Stewards of Medical Resources
- May Have To Break Old Habits



#### Maximum Annual Revenue - Time



Assumes 100% billing for 8 hours per day, 46 weeks per year at average of levels 2, 3, and 4 based on "time."

For illustration purposes only, not suggestive of actual or appropriate annual revenue. Revenue shown represents gross charges.



### Inappropriate Coding

- Cost of Over-coding
  - Lost time and money from audits
  - Potential loss of revenue, fines, or even license
- Cost of Under-coding
  - By one level in an office setting: 30 50%
  - By one level in a nursing home: 25 35%



### Critical Billing Success Factors

#### Bill Accurately

All providers should know how to use ICD & CPT codes

#### Bill Appropriately

- Medical necessity
- Adequate documentation

### Bill Courageously

- Bill fairly for services rendered per the rules
- Be prepared for audits, not intimidated by them





### Geriatric Medicine Principles

- Often "High-touch & low-tech"
- Team Approach
  - Critical Input From Patient & Family
    - Desires and preferences
    - Balance the pros and cons of treatment options
    - Focus on function
  - Professional Teams
    - Facility staff (LTC, SNF, AL)
    - Colleagues (MD, NP, PA, LCSW)



### Geriatric Medicine Principles (continued)

#### Medications

- Try a Safe & Potentially Effective Medication
  - If it doesn't help, try something else
- Look for the Effects of Multiple Medications
  - Ask to see all medications at one time
  - Consider reducing dosage or removing entirely
- Be Sensitive to the Cost of Medications
- Understand the Patient's Preferences
   Regarding Medications



#### List of Clinical Guidelines

- Dementia
- A-Fib
- Arthritis
- Cancer Screening
- CHF
- COPD
- Diabetes

- Gerd & PUD
- Hypertension
- Incontinence
- Parkinson's
- PVD



### Dementia: Diagnosis

- The Key to Diagnosis
  - History from family or significant others
- Be Sure These Are Not Contributing to Deficits:
  - Medications
  - Depression
  - Underlying medical conditions (i.e. B12 deficiency)
- Imaging Studies Only If: family insists, unusual history, or neurological exam has focal finding



#### Dementia: Education

- Immediately Guide Families to Resources
  - Call Alzheimer's Association local office or 24/7 Helpline at 800.272.3900
- At Some Point, Early On, Educate Patient
   & Family About
  - Cause
  - Expected course
  - Treatment options



#### Dementia: Treatment

- Same Medications Regardless of Dementia Type
  - Cholinesterase inhibitors (Exelon, Razadyne, or Aricept)
     & Namenda
  - Judge response by reports from patient/family
- If Patient/Family Want to Do Everything Possible
  - Consider other options to slow progression, e.g.,
     exercise, cognitive stimulation, add another medication



#### Dementia: Medications

- At About 4 Months After Initiation:
  - If no improvement, consider changing medication
- After Trial of 2 or More Medications:
  - Discuss pros and cons of continuing medications
  - Realize that medications may be slowing the progression
- Be Sensitive to Cost of Medications
  - New classes in the pipeline likely to increase cost



#### Advanced Dementia

- Reassess Medications in Advanced Stages
  - Especially in the LTC setting
  - It's fine to continue medications appropriately
  - Be wary of claim 'patient will decline rapidly after withdrawal from medication'
- Hospice Care
  - Consider for advanced dementia and clear decline



### www.coloradomesa.org





