

Evaluating Value: Assessing and Demonstrating PA Value

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Why be Concerned About Value? Increased interest in value in healthcare Concern of employers and health systems Determinations for public health policy and funding



- Relative importance, usefulness, or desirability of something or someone
- •The monetary worth of something

What is Value?

"Nowadays people know the price of everything and the value of nothing." Oscar Wilde





AAPA "Value is a composite of patient experience, quality and cost, delivered with complete transparency." "It is about the quality of services consumers receive, how they appreciate what they receive, whether it met their satisfaction and whether it was delivered at a price they could afford." Yele Aluko, MD, MBA 8





What is Productivity?

- Efficiency of production or provision of services
- Units of output over time
- A proxy of value



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10



11





wRVU

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- Provider-based relative value measure
 Accounts for work product and effort of the practitioner
 - •Eliminates variation in charges and payments for services
- Commonly used by employers to measure and incentivize productivity and as a proxy of value

13

wRVU – Limitations for PAs

Methods of measuring productivity may be inaccurate, particularly depending on:

- Variations in practice settings, patient complexity, acuity of care, healthcare resources, workflow, and care services provided
- Billing mechanisms and policies
- Contribution to global surgical billing and bundled payments

14

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wRVU – Limitations for PAs

Methods of measuring productivity may be inaccurate, particularly depending on:

• Variations in practice settings, patient complexity, acuity of care, healthcare resources, workflow, and care services provided

Billing mechanisms and policies

• Contributions to global surgical billing and bundled payments

Limit

Billing Mechanisms/Policies that Limit APP Productivity Measurement

- Optional Medicare billing mechanisms (i.e., "Incident To" and Split (or Shared) Billing) and/or commercial payer policies that instruct APPs to "Bill Under a Physician"
- Claims data will attribute all such work/encounters to billing physician



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Potential	'Dummy' codes
Work-Arounds to the Problem	Percentage of physician work
	Documentation and other metrics

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wRVU - Limitations for PAs

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19

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Measuring Productivity as Part of Global Surgical Package

- Bundled payment for all usual and necessary pre-, intra- and post- operative care for a procedure or surgery
- PA contribution thought to be hidden















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CPT Code 99024

• Postoperative follow-up visit, normally included in the surgical package

- No fee, no RVUs
- Captures services normally included in the surgical package

Captures post-op work provided in Global Surgical Package

25

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Meas	ures of Productivity
Productivity Component	Examples of Measurement
Direct Measures of Reimbursable Services	wRVU, RVU, total charges/collections
Indirect Measures of Reimbursable Services	Number of scheduled patients, number of documentations in the EHR, portion of global payments/RVUs, total practice revenue or RVUs
Measures of Indirect Clinical Services	Hours worked, hours on-call, time spent providing patient education
Measures of Non-Clinical Services	Participation in quality improvement or system processes, contribution to research

26

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Pitfalls of Measuring Productivity

In addition to the risk of inaccuracy, measuring value by productivity may:

Cause colleagues to compete for patients

- Lead to unnecessary tests or procedures
- Decrease professional satisfaction and perceived clinical contribution
- Devalue other, non-revenue-generating contributions

	<u>, 4494</u>
Meas	ures of Value (other than productivity)
Value Component	Examples of Measurement
Quality & Outcomes	Rates of attaining quality measures (e.g. BP or Hgb AIC), % of patients receiving guideline-recommended screenings, post-op infection rates
Access to Care	% of patients seen within timeframe of requesting appt, average time to first-available appt
Care Coordination	Timely responses to patient enquiries, ordering of RXs, reviews of diagnostic tests
Patient Satisfaction	Average patient satisfaction scores
Resource Utilization	Adherence to Appropriate Use Criteria, Cost/Outcomes Ratios









AVDA

HEALTHCARE FINANCE July 25, 2018 Beth Jones Sanborn

Non-physician providers boost revenue, practice productivity, MGMA data shows

Practices with higher ratios of NPPs to physicians made more money, despite a rise in operating costs, data shows.

31

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Advanced Practice Providers Optimize Efficiency and Improve Financial Performance

By Zachary Hartsell, Mark Rumans, MD, Julie Bowman, RN, and Jared T. Muenzer, MD For the past six years, more than 60 percent of healthcare organizations surveyed have increased their advanced practice provider population.





Nore than made up for in increased efficiency decreased burden, and contribution margin.

34

AAPA Reimbursement & Profit • PA (and NP) reimbursement is at 85% of physician fee schedule • PA (and NP) salary is 30% - 50% that of physician salary • Contribution margin for PA is greater than that for physician Contribution Margin Revenue minus wages/costs



Cost Effectiveness of PAs				
A hypothetical day In the hospital	Physician	РА		
Revenue with physician	\$1080	\$915		
and PA providing the same 99232 service	(\$72 X 15 visits)	(\$61 X 15 visits) [85% of \$72 = \$61]		
	\$960	\$440		
Wages per day	(\$120/hour x 8 hours)	(\$55/hour x 8 hours)		
"Contribution margin" (revenue minus wages) \$120 \$475				
Example does not include personnel costs and other expenses.				



38

6-Month Pilot Study

Compared "shared clinic" to "split clinic model" • Shared clinic model – PA functions like a medical resident or scribe, services billed under the name/NPI of physician, risk of fraud/abuse/compliance violations

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• **Split-clinic model** – PA functions autonomously while physician is in clinic or operating room, services billed under the name/NPI of the rendering provider



Physician Results 5% ↓ in total payments and RVUs for physician during 6-month pilot 33% ↑ in physician's operating projections for first month following pilot study	6-Month Pi	lot Study
projections for first month		
		projections for first month

6-Month F	Pilot Study	∧∧p∧
Practice	17% \uparrow in total patient volume	
Results	41% ↑ in New Patients	
Results	16% 个 in Return Patients	
	66% \downarrow in patient wait times	
	14% \downarrow in patient no-shows for physician	
	95% of patients rated PA as good or excellent	
	Medical residents reported improved learning expe	rience

	AAPA 2020 POSTER SESSION ABSTRACTS	AADA
	ar follow-up study on the use of PAs at nic teaching hospitals	
4 years follow-up	175% 个 # of PAs/NPs	
compared	100%个 collections per PA/N	NP
to 6 years prior to pilot	125% 个 wRVUs per PA/NP	

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Demonstrating advanced practice provider value: Implementing a new advanced practice provider billing algorithm Paula B. Brosk, DNP, FNP-BC, MBA, RNPR: Megan E. Fulton, MSPAS, PAC

demonstrating_advanced_practice_provider_value_.17.aspx

44

Billing Optimization

https://journals.lww.com/jaapa/fulltext/2019/02000

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- Utilization of PAs and NPs was optimized
 Allowing practitioners to practice to the full extent of their education, experience, and licensure
 - Transferring "supportive" work performed for physicians to other staff
- A standardized billing algorithm was developed with more autonomous PA/NP billing

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30694959/



Collections \$52,612 \$457,178 769%			FY 2017	FY 2018	% Variance	
APP Total wRVUs 1,274 9,019 608% Collections \$52,612 \$457,178 769% Group Total wRVUs 37,198 46,105 24%	Physician Total	wRVUs	35,924	37,086	3%	
Collections \$52,612 \$457,178 769% Group Total WRVUs 37,198 46,105 24%		Collections	\$1,637,975	\$1,715,268	5%	
Group Total wRVUs 37,198 46,105 24%	APP Total wRVUs 1,274 9,019 608%					
		Collections	\$52,612	\$457,178	769%	
Collections \$1,690,586 \$2,172,446 29%	Group Total	wRVUs	37,198	46,105	24%	
		Collections	\$1,690,586	\$2,172,446	29%	

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Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants in Acute and Critical Care: A Concise Review of the Literature and Data 2008–2018

management, continuity of care, decreasing costs of care, decreasing resource use, improving quality and safety metrics, patient and staff satisfaction."

Provide value in "care

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31414993/

52

CONCISE DEFINITIVE REVIEW





53





Increased Access

ANDA

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Utilization of PAs can result in

- \downarrow patient wait-time-to-appointment
- \downarrow cost of care
- $\bullet \uparrow$ clinic hours and/or locations
- ↑ types of services
- **↑** face-to-face time







Patient SatisfactionMedicare beneficiaries "do not

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- Medicare beneficiaries "do not distinguish preferences based on provider type" and "in all indices of satisfaction PAs (and NPs) were rated as favorably as physicians"
- A plurality (41.2%) of people aged 18 to 34 years prefer to receive care from a PA (or NP) compared with a physician (27.7%)

https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/90eb/eaee6f919185f7e96e79d585f8703307d1ac.pdf https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/pdf/10.1377/hlthaff.2012.1150

59





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Kleinpell, Ruth M. PhD, RN, FCCM ¹² ; Grabenkort, W. Robert PA, MMSc, FCCM ³ ; Kapu, April N. DNP, RN, ACNP- BC, FAMP, FCCM ^{14,5} ; Constantine, Roy PhD, MPH, PA-C, DFAAPA, FCCM ⁵⁴ ; Siroutris, Corinna MSN, ACNP, FAMP, FCCM ⁶ Author Information [©]	decreation
Critical Care Medicine: October 2019 - Volume 47 - Issue 10 - p 1442-1449 doi: 10.1099/CCM.00000000003925	impro quality
	safety patien

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31414993/

Provide value in "care management, continuity of care, decreasing costs of care, decreasing resource use, improving quality and safety metrics, patient and staff satisfaction."

62

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Implementing Optimal Team-Based Care to Reduce Clinician Burnout

By Cynthia D. Smith, Celynne Balatbat, Susan Corbridge, Anna Legreid Dopp, Jessica Fried, Ron Harter, Seth Landefeld, Christina Y. Martin, Frank Opelka, Lew Sandy, Luke Sato, and Christine Sinsky

> https://nam.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Implementing-Optimal-Team-Based-Care-to-Reduce-Clinician-Burnout.pdf



65

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"care management, continuity of care, decreasing costs of care, decreasing resource use, improving quality and safety metrics, patient and staff satisfaction."

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31414993/

Optimal Use of Advanced Practice Providers at an Academic Medical Center: A First-Year Retrospective Review Vasco Deon Kidd ¹ , Alpesh Amin ² , Nitin Bhatia ¹ , Der Mary Jo Angelica E. Gallegos ⁴ , Kathrina Munoz ⁵ iise Healey ² , Courtney Fisher ³ , Mojgan Rafiq ³ , L addressed togen; blander de fallen and oppendent and opp Lucy Moxham BSc Hons, MS 🕵 Kate McMahon-Parkes RGN, BSc Hons, PGDipHE, MA First published: 20 June 2020 | https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.15392 | Citations: 8 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9889205/pdf/cureus-0015-00000034475.pdf https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/jocn.15392







AAPA In FFS, \$ ↑ with • Provision of Services • Patient Outcomes • Patient Satisfaction • Access to Care • Care Coordination • Cost Containment 68











Value Considerations

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- PAs need to be able to practice to top-of-license to realize optimal value • PAs are not scribes
- Risk of fraud and abuse by not utilizing PAs appropriately



AAPA Value Considerations – Remove Practice Barriers

- Call for states to remove practice barriers and allow PAs to practice to the full extent of their education, training, and experience
- Recommended by
- Policy experts, government agencies (including Departments of Health and Human Services, Treasury, and Labor), economists, researchers, and other experts







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Benjamin J. McM	incluier o		scope laws,

"Overall, the evidence developed here suggests that NPs and PAs do not change how they care for patients following the relaxation of scope-of-practice laws, undermining patient safety arguments along these lines."

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3 Independent Research Articles Published in 2023 found <u>NO EVIDENCE of Patient Harm</u> by Removing Collaboration/Supervision Requirements from State Law

- 1. Relaxing practice laws for PAs and NPs <u>decreased</u> "healthcare amenable deaths"
- 2. Permissive compared to restrictive practice laws for PAs are $\underline{\text{NOT}}$ associated with increased malpractice payments
- 3. Full Practice Authority for NPs is <u>NOT</u> associated with increased malpractice payments

77

Original Research Article

Medical Malpractice Payment Reports of Physician Assistants/Associates Related to State Practice Laws and Regulations

Analyzed PA State Laws & Regulations and MMPRs from the National Practitioner Data Bank Public Use Data File from 2010-2019

Results

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No significant difference in MMPRs for PAs (p = 0.588) or physicians (p = 0.154) between permissive versus restrictive states

- Permissive practice environments (with 4 or more permissive SOP elements)
- Restrictive states (with 3 or fewer permissive SOP elements)

https://meridian.allenpress.com/jmr/article/109/4/27/498933/Medical-Malpractice-Payment-Reports-of-Physician

79





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State Elements and Associated Risk of MMPRs for PAs and Physicians

A significant decrease in MMPRs for physicians with no effect on MMPRs for PAs

Allowing PAs to practice in collaboration with physicians or have no formal statutory relationship with a physician (physicians $\beta = -0.29$, p = 0.017; PAs p = 0.112)

Authorizing physicians to collaborate with an unlimited number of PAs (physicians β = -0.16, *p* = 0.036; PAs *p* = 0.659)

https://meridian.allenpress.com/jmr/article/109/4/27/498933/Medical-Malpractice-Payment-Reports-of-Physician

82

State Elements and Associated Risk of MMPRs	
for PAs and Physicians No significant effect on MMPRs for PAs or physicians	
Allowing PA SOP to be determined at the practice site (PAs $p = 0.463$; physicians $p = 0.520$)	
Not requiring a physician to be onsite or in proximity to a practicing PA (PAs $p = 0.949$; physicians $p = 0.783$)	



Conclusions

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- Restrictive PA scope of practice elements can be eliminated from state laws and regulations without adversely affecting MMPRs or patient safety
- More permissive PA practice environment leads to a reduction in MMPRs for PAs and physicians.
- Allowing PAs and physicians to have flexible collaboration determined at the practice site may result in more meaningful collaboration, optimized practice, and efficiency of care that improves healthcare and reduces risk

85





































