

# Current State of Post-Acute Care

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# What is “Post-Acute” care?

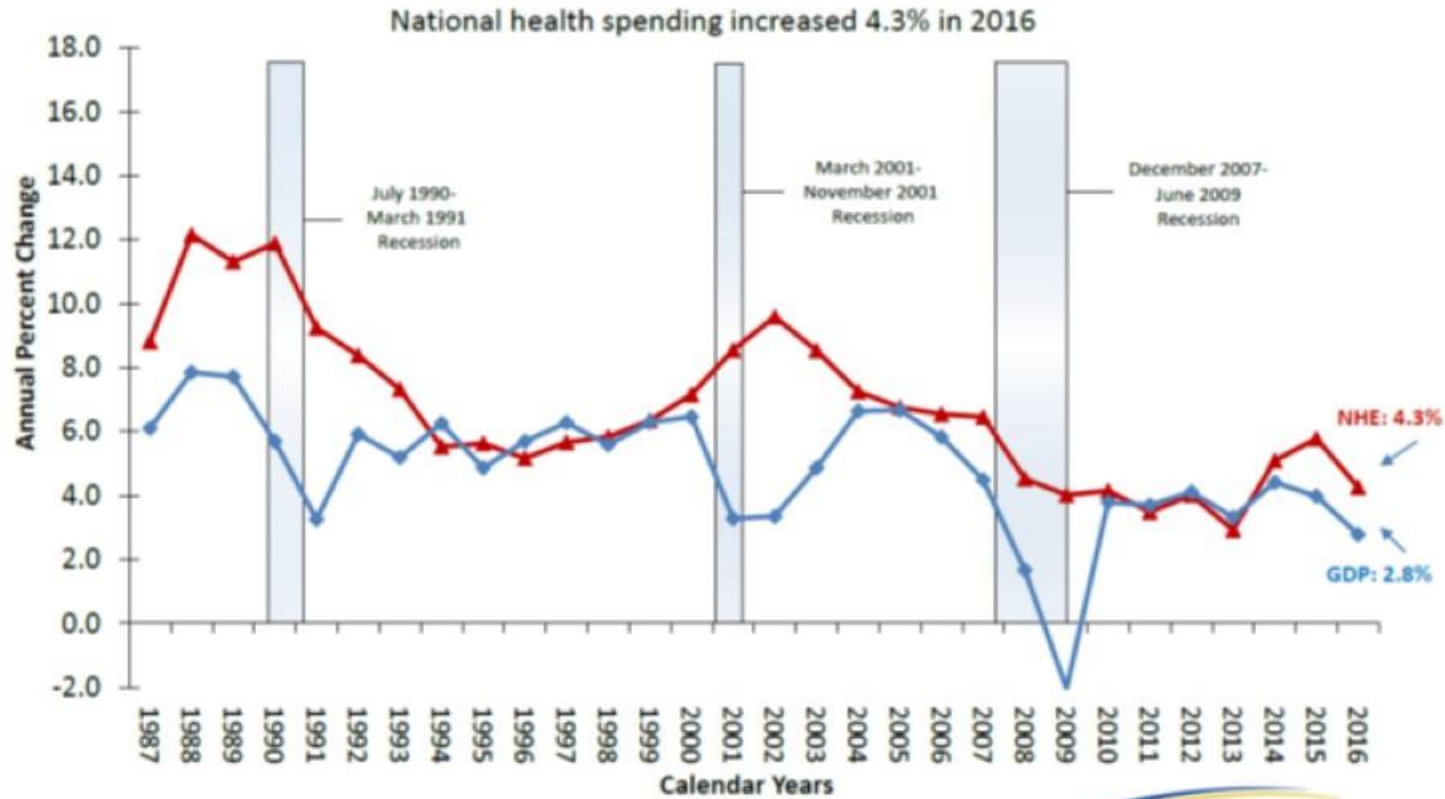
- Post-Acute Care spectrum includes skilled nursing or rehabilitation delivered after a stay in an acute care hospital
- Four primary settings:
  - Skilled Nursing Facilities (“SNFs”)
  - Long-Term Acute Care hospitals (“LTACs”)
  - Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (“IRFs”)
  - Home Health Agencies (“HHAs”)

# Current State of Post-Acute Care

- After several tumultuous and uncertain years brought on by continuing demographic shifts, political uncertainty, and new regulation (Affordable Care Act) the industry is in a state of disruption
- While change will continue to occur at an ever-increasing pace, some clarity is beginning to emerge as to where the industry is headed

# Impact of Trends in Healthcare Spending

## Growth in National Health Expenditures and Gross Domestic Product, 1987-2016



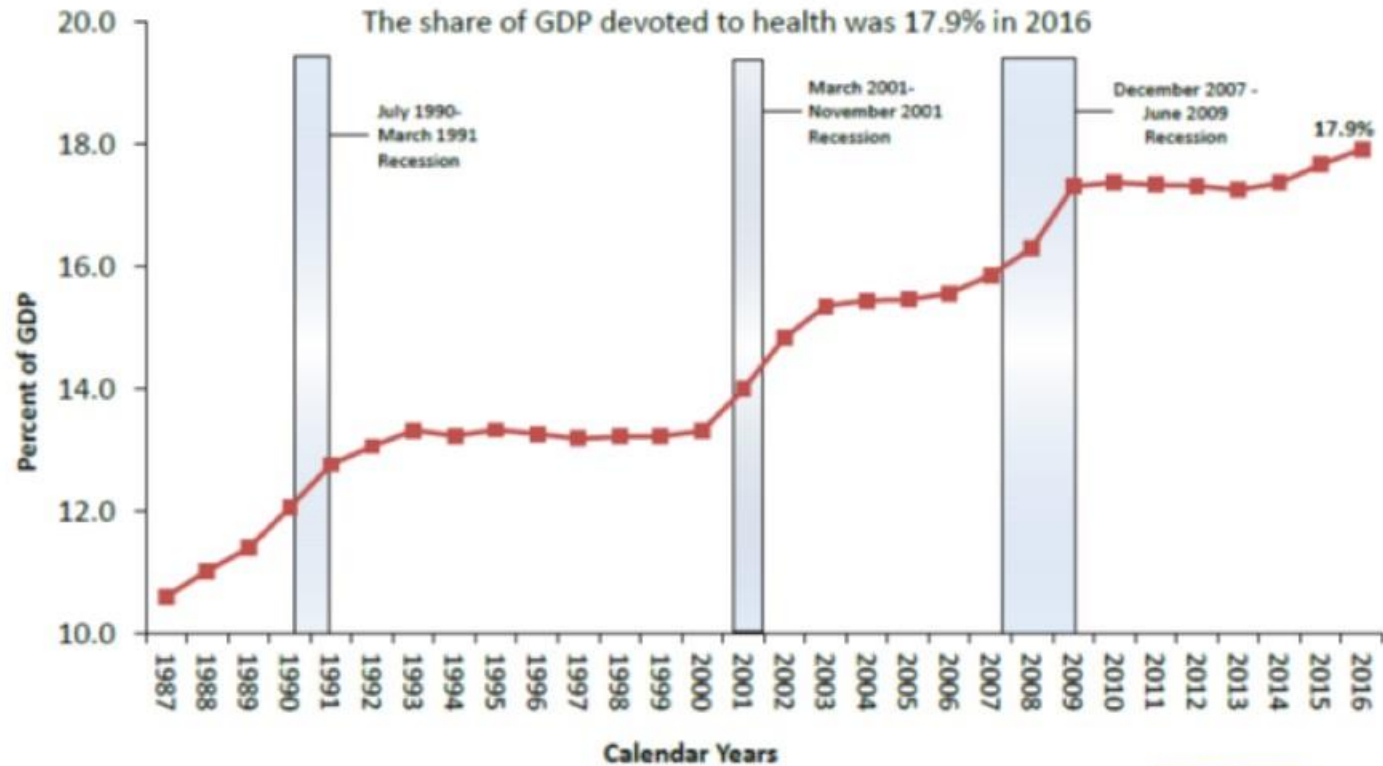
SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.



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## National Health Expenditures as a Share of Gross Domestic Product, 1987-2016



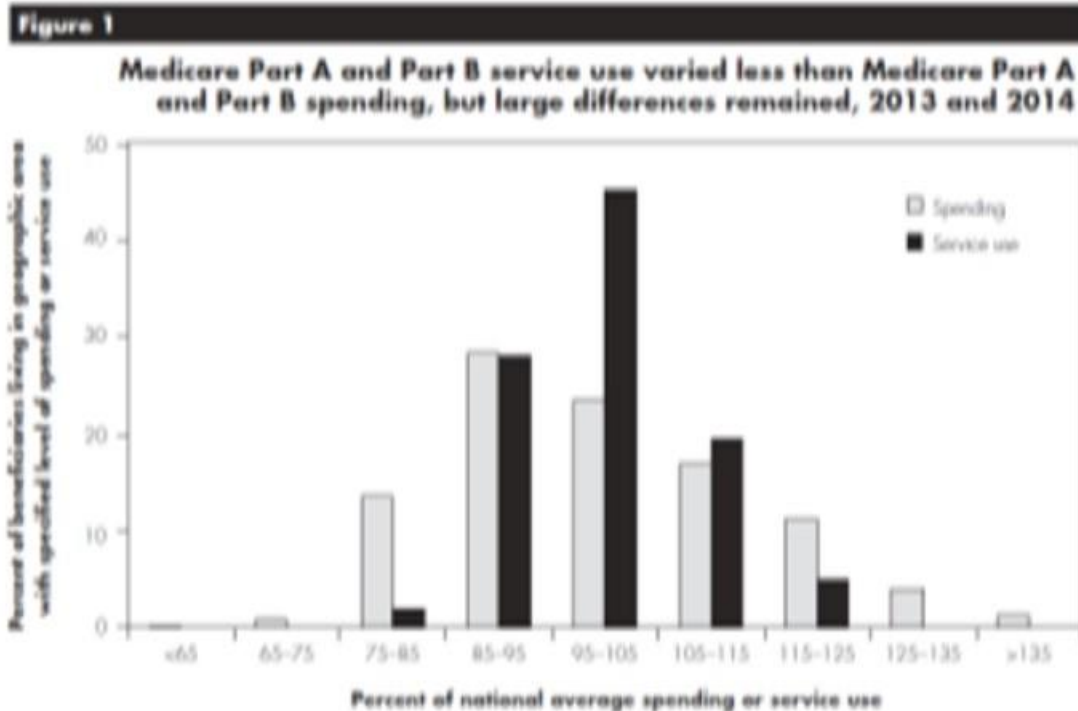
SOURCE: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary, National Health Statistics Group; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.



# Trends in Spending Are Forcing Change

- Though spending growth has slowed somewhat in the past decade, U.S. healthcare spending continues to outpace growth in GDP
- As a result, healthcare spending as a percentage of GDP is on the rise
- U.S. healthcare spending grew 4.3% in 2016 to \$3.3 trillion, or \$10,348 per person
- CMS is predicting that health spending will approach 19.6% of GDP by 2026

# Significant Geographic Spending Variations Exist



Note: "Spending" is per capita monthly Medicare Part A and Part B spending among fee-for-service beneficiaries in each area. "Service use" is per capita monthly Part A and Part B service use among fee-for-service beneficiaries in each area. We defined areas as metropolitan statistical areas within each state for urban counties and nonmetropolitan areas for nonurban counties.

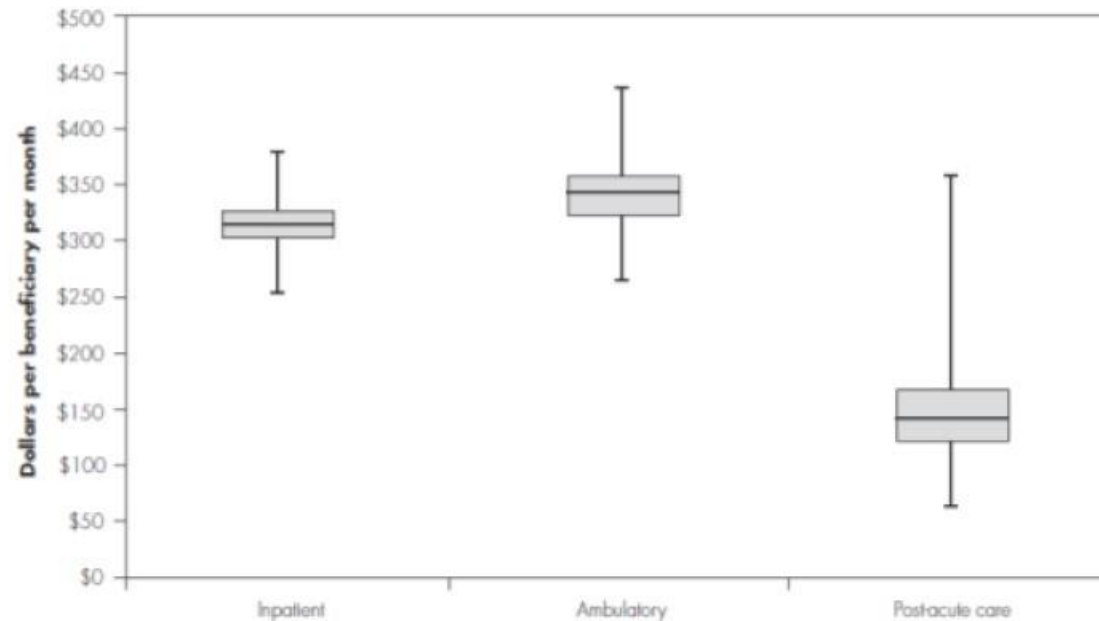
Source: MedPAC analysis of 2013 and 2014 beneficiary-level spending from the Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files and Medicare Inpatient claims.



# With Post-Acute Care Having the Greatest Variation

**Figure 3**

**Post-acute care had the greatest variation, 2013 and 2014**



Note: Figure shows maximum, 75th percentile, median, 25th percentile, and minimum of the distribution of per capita service use in each sector.

Source: MedPAC analysis of 2013 and 2014 beneficiary-level spending from the Medicare Beneficiary Summary Files and Medicare inpatient claims.

# Diversity of Settings Presents Challenges

- LTACs, IRFs, SNFs, and HHAs all have different reimbursement methodologies and reporting requirements
- Virtually impossible to have an “apples to apples” comparison of cost, efficiency, and outcomes across these four post-acute settings
- $\frac{3}{4}$  of Medicare spending variation can be traced to Post-Acute Care

# All of these Factors Drive CMS Objectives

- CMS is seeking to achieve these post-acute care goals:
  - Site-Neutral Payment System
  - Reduction in Lengths-of-Stay
  - Reductions in Readmissions
  - Improve Patient Outcomes

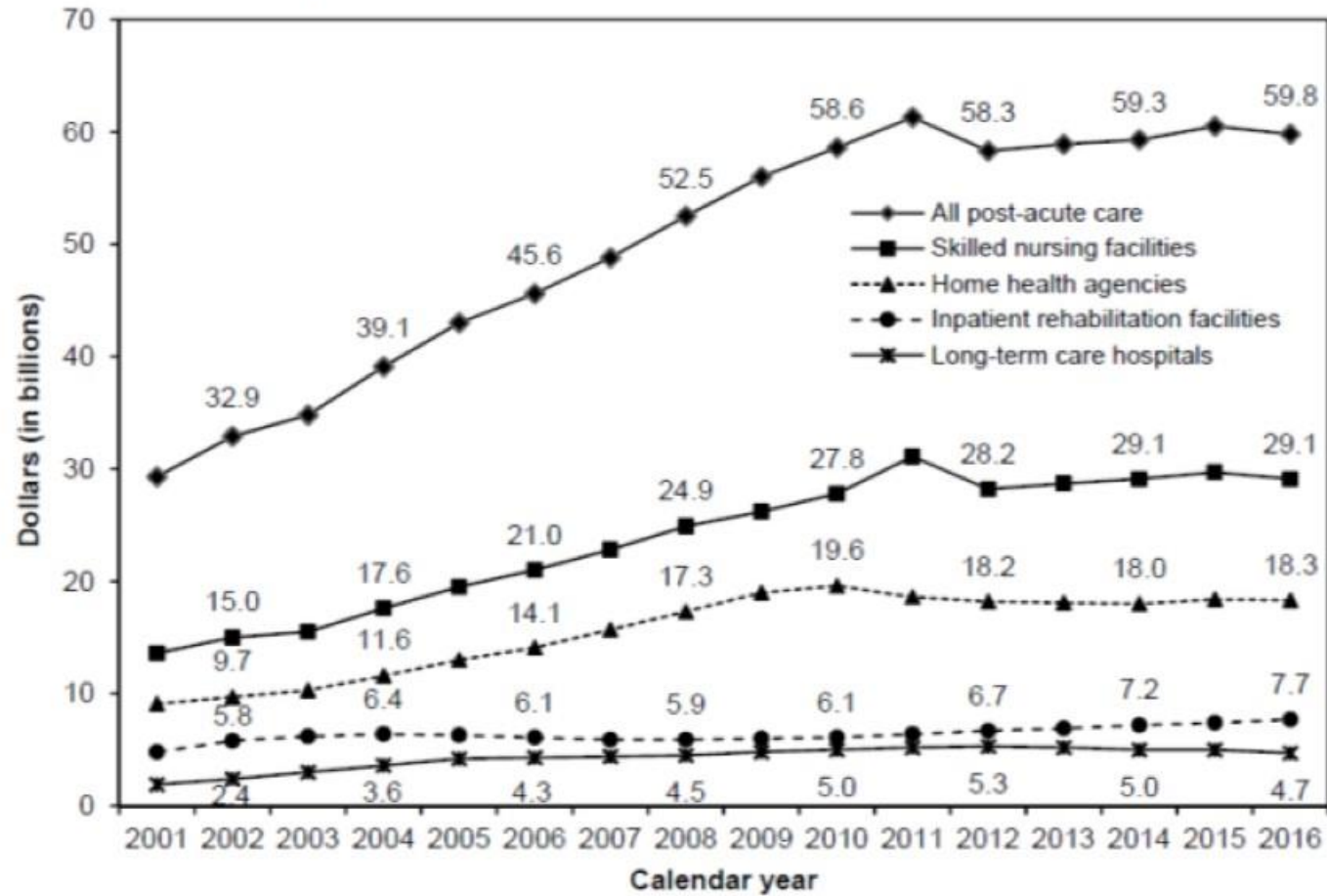
# CMS “Toolkit”

- To accomplish these objectives CMS is using every tool it has:
  - Move to “Value” based payment versus “Volume” or “Service” based payments
  - ICD-10 Standardization
  - Standardization of Reporting Requirements

# Impact on Skilled Nursing Facilities

- Why focus on Skilled Nursing
  - Despite recent declines in SNF admissions and stays, Skilled Nursing Facilities still account for the majority of Post-Acute facilities, Medicare Stays, and Medicare spending
  - Therapy utilization and total SNF payments have increased significantly despite no significant change in patient characteristics

**Chart 8-2. Growth in Medicare's fee-for-service post-acute care expenditures has slowed since 2011**



Note: These calendar year-incurred data represent only program spending; they do not include beneficiary copayments.

Source: CMS Office of the Actuary 2018.

**Chart 8-3. Freestanding SNFs and for-profit SNFs accounted for the majority of facilities, Medicare stays, and Medicare spending**

Type of SNF	Facilities		Medicare-covered stays		Medicare payments (billions)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Totals	14,935	15,080	2,455,730	2,310,753	\$28.8	\$26.4
Freestanding	95%	96%	93%	95%	97%	97%
Hospital based	5	4	7	5	3	3
Urban	71	72	81	83	84	85
Rural	29	28	19	17	16	15
For profit	70	70	72	71	76	74
Nonprofit	25	23	25	24	21	21
Government	5	6	3	4	3	4

Note: SNF (skilled nursing facility). Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding and missing values.

Source: MedPAC analysis of the Provider of Services and Medicare Provider Analysis and Review files, 2011 and 2016.

# Skilled Nursing – Incentives Under Current PPS

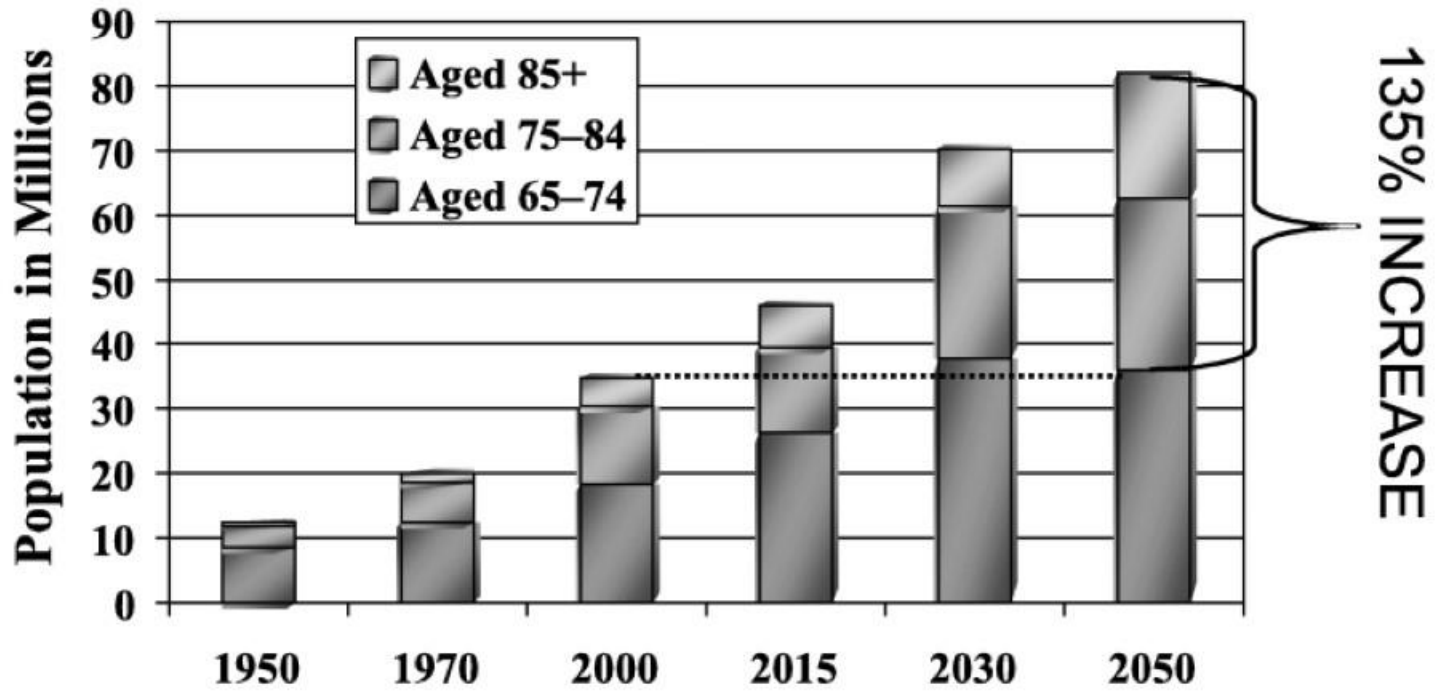
- Current RUG IV PPS has created incentives that are counter to some CMS objectives
- SNFs focus is on delivery of therapy services:
  - Physical Therapy (PT)
  - Occupational Therapy (OT)
  - Speech Therapy (ST)
- Longer Lengths of Stay are Incentivized
- 90% + of SNF Part A days are reimbursed at a RUG IV rate based on therapy minutes and ADL scoring



# Other Trends Impacting SNFs

- Aging population, driven by wave of baby boomers
- Growth in Medicare Advantage plan enrollment
- Wholesale redesign of the PPS for SNFs
  - Effective 10/1/2019
  - RUG IV will be replaced by the Patient Driven Payment Model (PDPM)

# Aging of Boomer Population



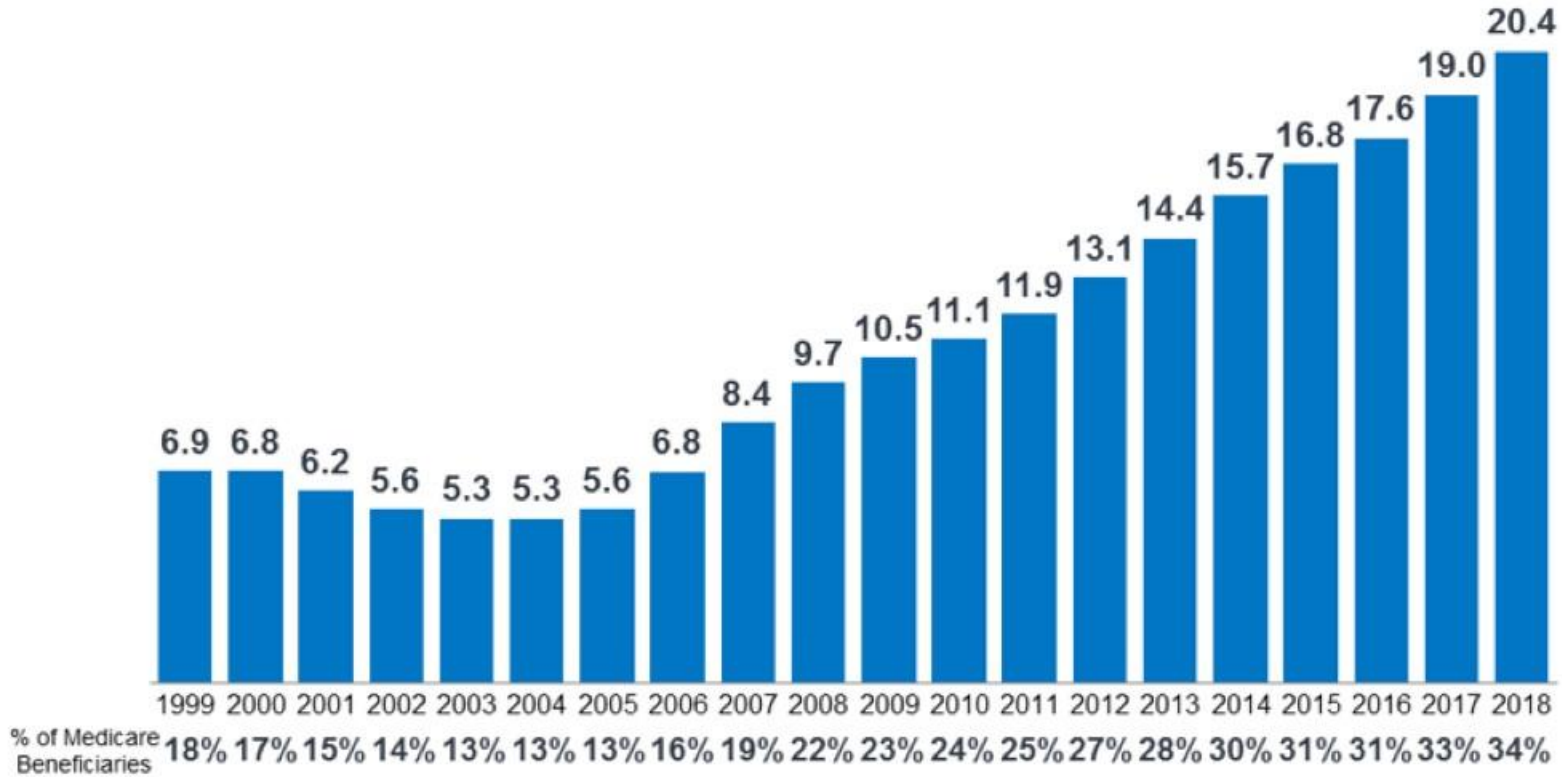
Source: (NP-T4) Projections of the Total Resident Population by 5 Year Age Groups, Race, and Hispanic Origin with Special Age Categories: Middle Series, 1999 to 2100

# Medicare Advantage



Figure 1

# Total Medicare Advantage Enrollment, 1999-2018 (in millions)

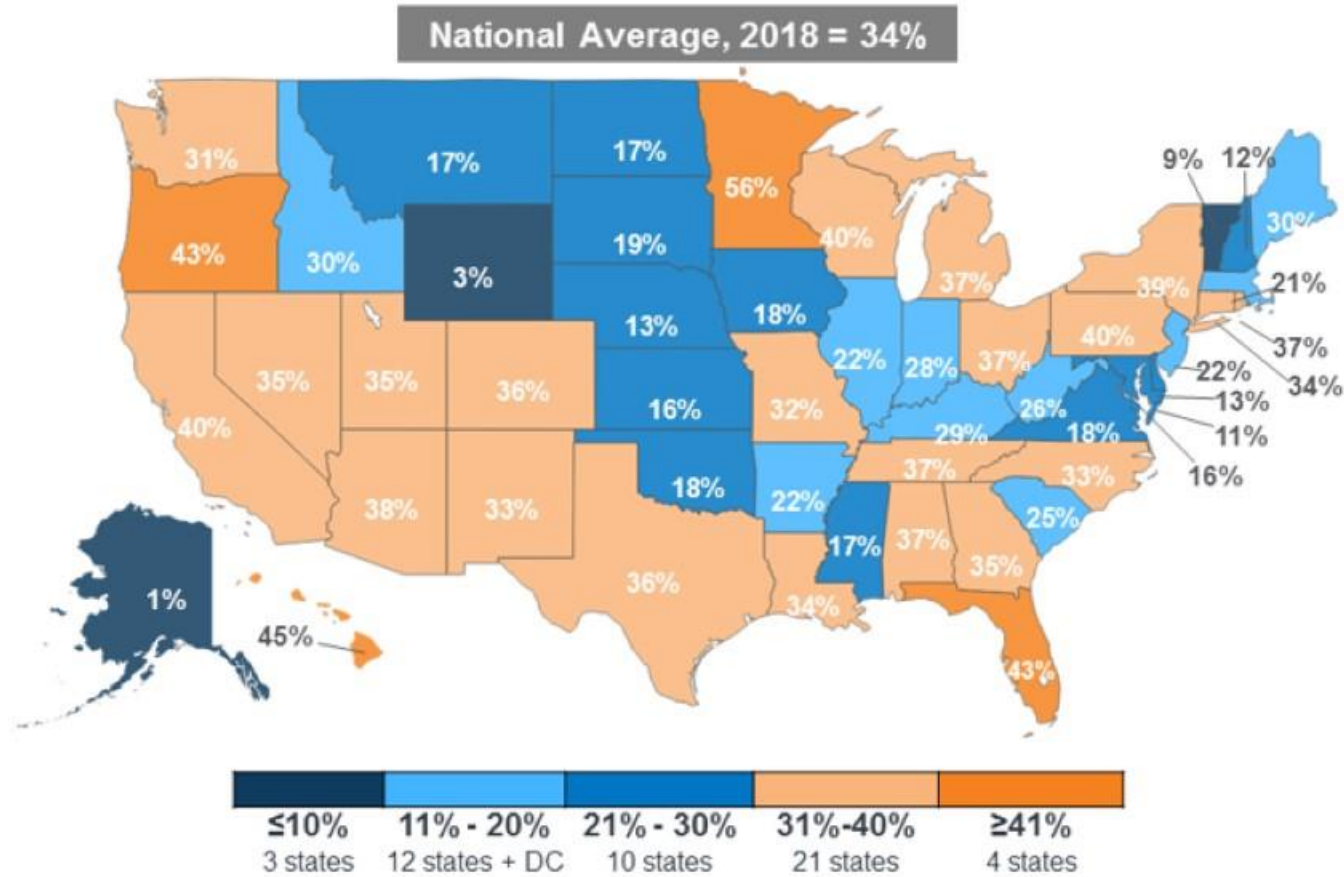


NOTE: Includes cost plans as well as Medicare Advantage plans. About 61 million people are enrolled in Medicare in 2018.  
 SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of CMS Medicare Advantage enrollment files, 2008-2018, and MPR, 1999-2007; enrollment numbers from March of the respective year, with the exception of 2006, which is from April.



Figure 3

# Medicare Advantage Penetration, by State, 2018



NOTE: Includes cost plans, which comprise the majority of enrollment in MN, ND, and SD, as well as other Medicare Advantage plans. Excludes beneficiaries with unknown county addresses.

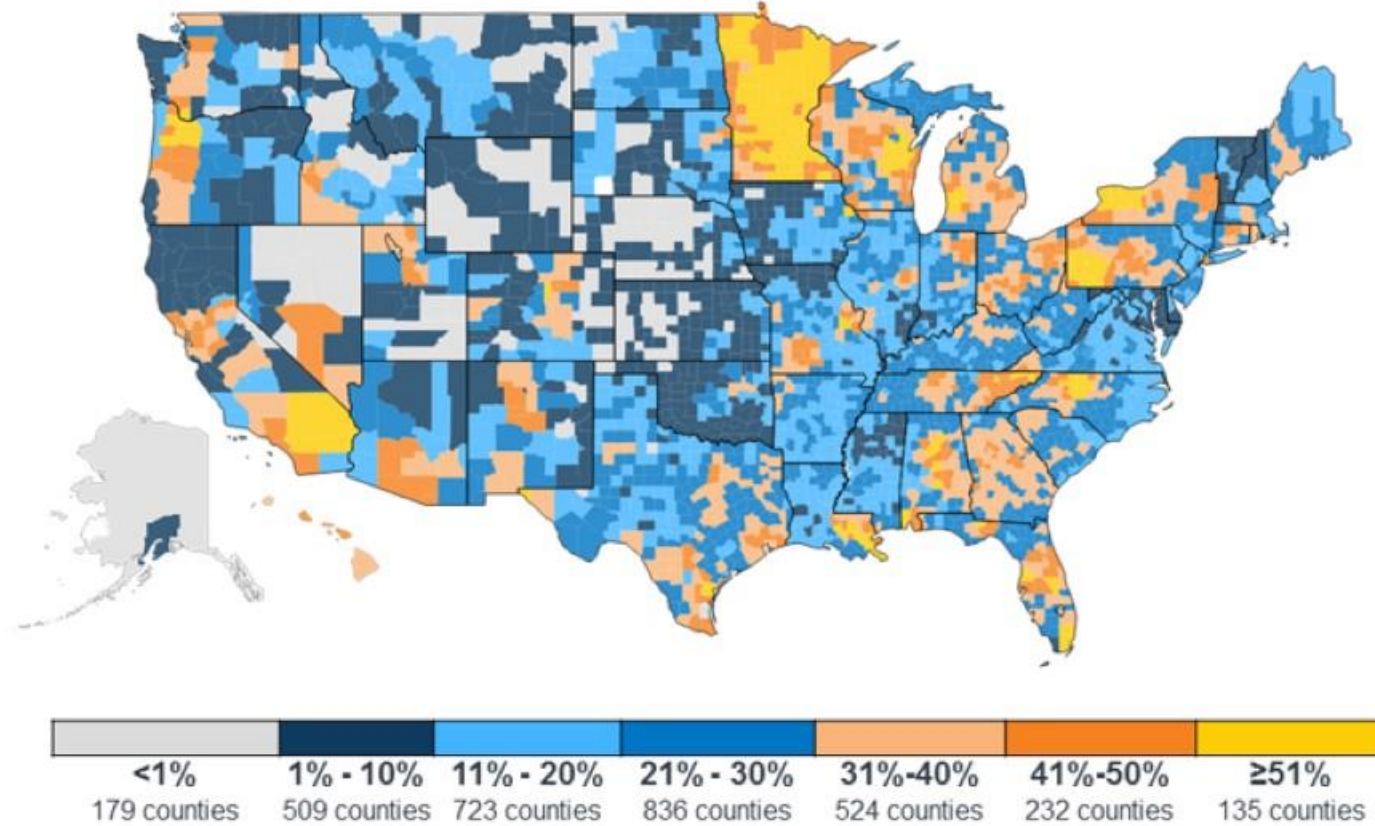
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of CMS State/County Market Penetration Files, 2018.



Figure 4

# Medicare Advantage Penetration, by County, 2018

National Average, 2018 = 34%



NOTE: Includes cost plans, which comprise the majority of enrollment in MN, ND, and SD, as well as Medicare Advantage plans. Excludes all territories.  
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of CMS State/County Market Penetration Files, 2018.



# Changes in Medicare SNF Payment Systems



# Incentives are at Odds with CMS Objectives

- Current system incentivizes:
  - Delivery of services rather than outcomes
  - Longer stays
- Government efforts to control spending include:
  - Targeted Probe and Education - TPEs
  - Recovery Audit Contractors - RACs
  - Zone Program Integrity Contractors - ZPICs
  - Uniform Program Integrity Contractors - UPICs
  - Department of Justice investigations
  - False Claims Act litigation

# Skilled Nursing – New Incentives Under PDPM

- Beginning in October of 2019, a new Medicare reimbursement program known as the Patient Driven Payment Model, or PDPM, will take effect
- PDPM represents a sea-change in the reimbursement model for Skilled Nursing Facilities

# Major Changes Under PDPM

- Therapy minutes, the primary reimbursement driver under Medicare PPS, will have no impact on reimbursement
- Instead, patient clinical characteristics and diagnoses will drive reimbursement
- Per-diem payments will not be uniform but will decline over course of stay

# PDPM Represents a Realignment of Incentives

- Therapy minutes no longer impact payment – focus is on value vs. volume
- Focus on patient characteristics and coding will place emphasis on nursing services and patient care
- Payments adjustments should better mirror care needs

# Challenges Facing SNFs under PDPM

- Transformation from service-based payment system to a value-based payment system
- ICD-10 Coding Standardization
- Reporting Requirements
- Redesign of Service Delivery
- Lack of data analytic tools to support decision making

# In Closing

- SNFs must focus on transitioning now
  - Realignment of Therapy Service Delivery
  - Enhancement of Clinical Skills with a focus on Case Management
  - Development of Outcome Measures
  - Engaging with Hospitals and Referral Sources
  - Emphasize ICD-10 Coding Education
  - Building Skill Set Related to MDS Assessment Coding
  - Developing Relationships with Downstream Providers
  - Etc., Etc.

# Questions?

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