



Health Care Without Walls: A Future of More Distributed Care

By Susan Dentzer, President and CEO, NEHI

This Presentation At A Glance



- **Multiple drivers of change in today's health care system**



- **Insurance coverage expansion; population growth**
- **Poor health of population and focus on upstream contributors to health**



- **High cost of system and need for more sustainable rate of spending growth and affordability for consumers**



- **Ongoing need to improve quality and efficiency**
- **Payment and delivery system reforms**
- **Political uncertainties**

This Presentation At A Glance



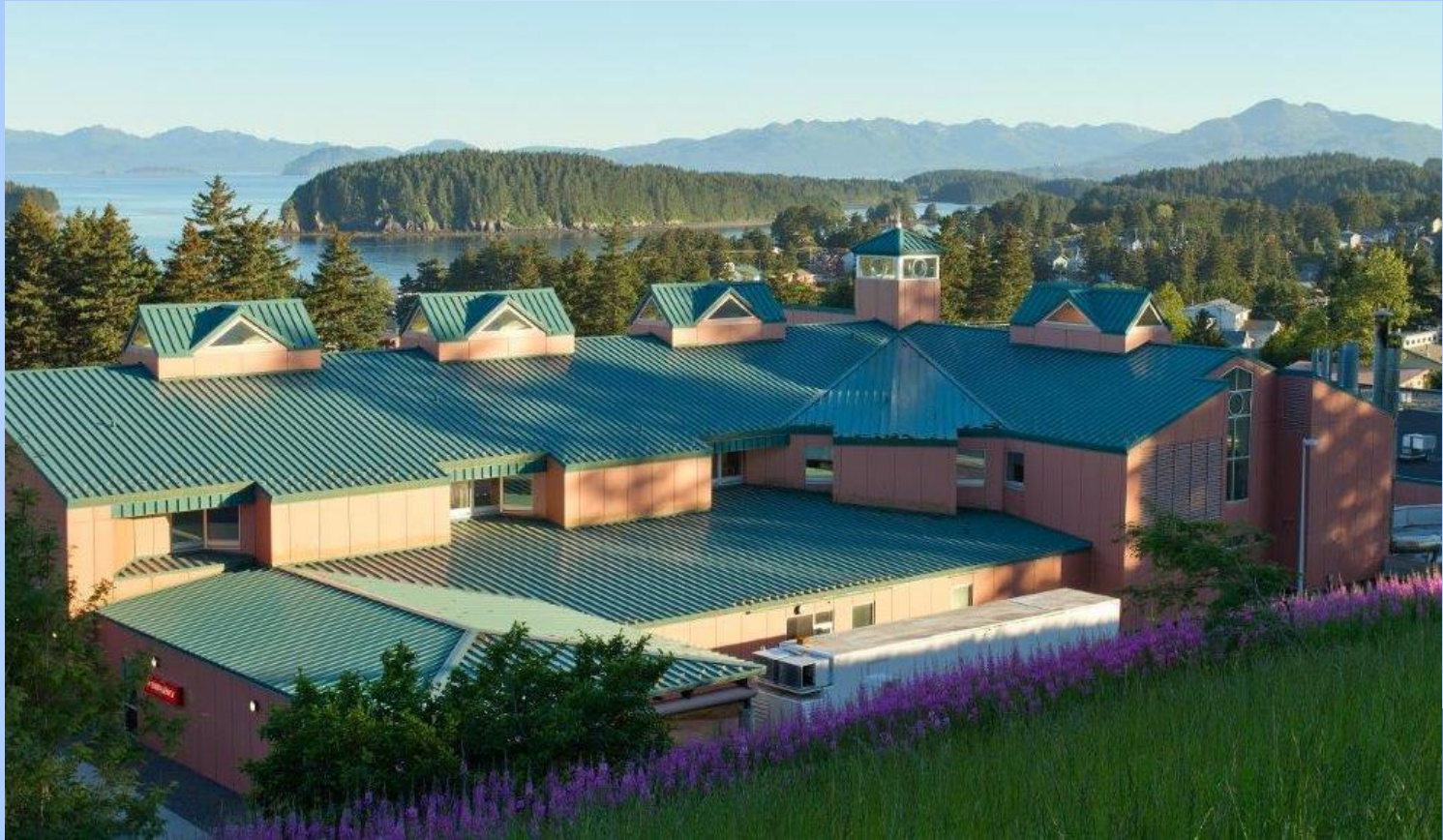
- **At the same time, multiple forces of disruption**
 - **Dramatic advances in science and technology, changing our understanding of disease and how to treat it;**
 - **New locations and methods of care, outside of institutions;**
 - **Consumerism, “retailization,” and greater transparency around costs, pricing, quality**

What do these trends mean for you?



First...a story





Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center



Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, New York



Clinicians, MSK, New York

Distance from Kodiak to
New York City:
3,154 miles



Dave's options:

- Try to book appointment at MSK
- Fly to NYC; overnight at hotel
- Have consultation; obtain advice on treatment plan
- Then what?



Tumor tissue genetically sequenced
Telehealth consultation with oncologist
Dr. Fred at MSK
Digital images sent



Artificial Intelligence-enabled
treatment review &
consultation

Targeted therapeutic agent e-
prescribed and dispensed
from Seattle specialty
pharmacy



Agent delivered by drone to
critical access hospital on
Kodiak





**We've come a long way from the Good
Old (Really old) Days**



**And from the more recent
Good Old Days**

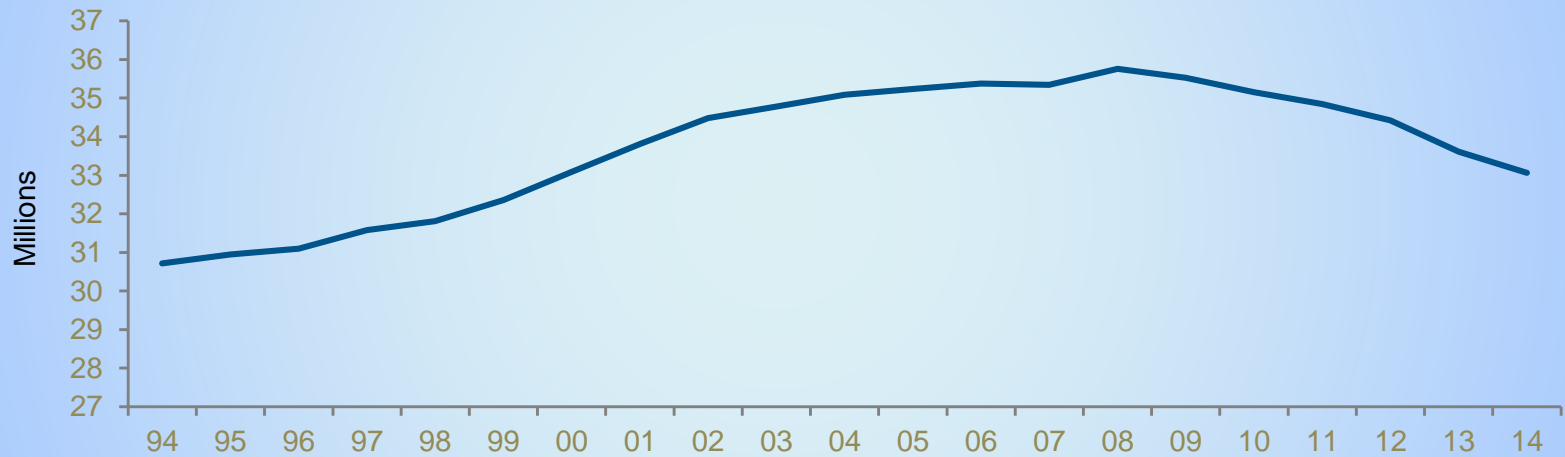
**Would we prefer a system of “health care without walls”
to what we have today?**



Current Trends

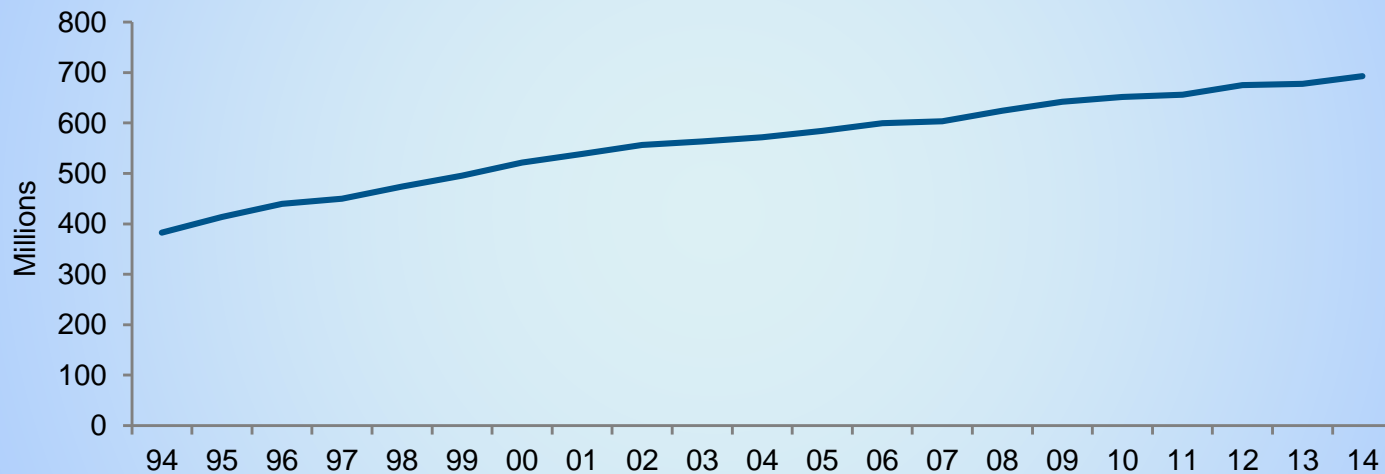


Declining Inpatient Use: Admissions in Community Hospitals, 1994-2014



**Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2014,
for community hospitals.**

Rising Outpatient Use: Outpatient Visits In Community Hospitals, 1994-2014



Source: Analysis of American Hospital Association Annual Survey data, 2014, for community hospitals.

What's driving trends of distributed care?



#1: THE MOVE FROM VOLUME TO VALUE

Goals of payment and delivery system innovation: Improving value and affordability

Old Model

Reward unit cost

Inadequate focus on care efficiency
and patient centeredness

Payment for unproven services;
limited alignment with quality

New Model

Reward health outcomes and
population health

Lower cost while improving patient
experience

Improve quality, safety and
evidence

High health care costs and Consumers' grim finances

- **Just under 1 in 4 US adults not able to pay all of their current month's bills in full.**
- **2 out of 5 adults say they either could not cover an emergency expense costing \$400, or would cover it by selling something or borrowing money**
- **Somewhat better news than in 2013, when 1 in 2 said so**
- **1 in 5 adults had to pay a major unexpected out-of-pocket medical expense in the prior year**
- **1 in 4 report forgoing one or more type of health care in the prior year due to affordability**
- **About 1 in 10 U.S. adults are carrying debt from medical expenses that they had to pay out of pocket in the previous year.**

Source: "Report on the Economic Well-Being of U.S. Households in 2016," the U.S. Federal Reserve System Board of Governors, May 2017

What's driving trends of distributed care?

#2: POOR HEALTH OF POPULATION AND FOCUS ON UPSTREAM DRIVERS OF "POPULATION HEALTH"



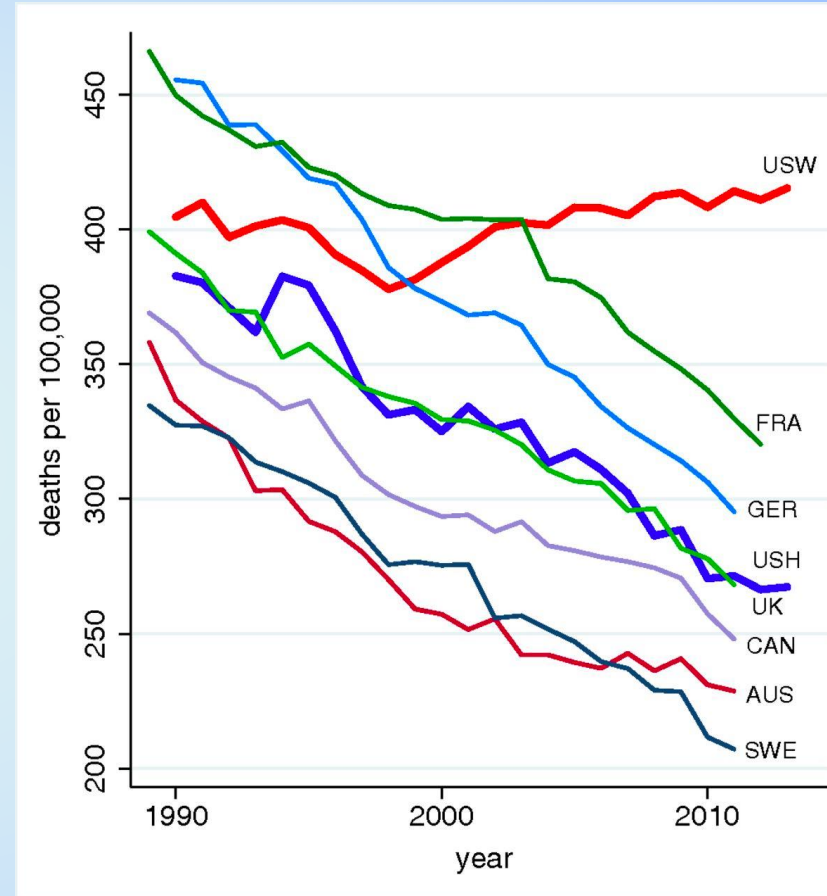
Poorer health: US life expectancy outlook

- US life expectancy at birth already lower than most other high-income countries and has **stalled or fallen** in some population subgroups
- In 2030 US life expectancy estimated to be similar to Czech Republic for men, Croatia and Mexico for women
- US has highest child and maternal mortality, homicide rate, and body-mass index of any high income country
- US was first of high-income countries to experience halt or reversal of increase in height in adulthood, associated with greater longevity
- US is only country in OECD without universal health care coverage
- US has highest share of unmet health care needs due to costs

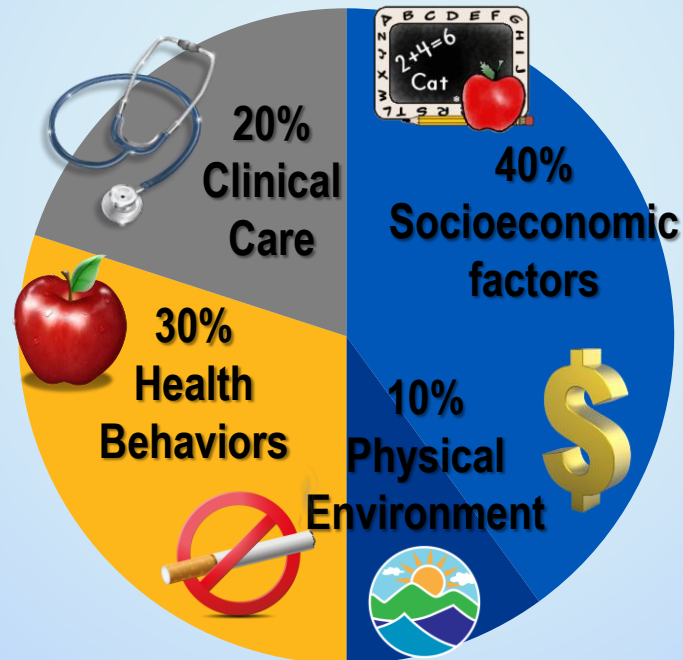
Source: Kontis V et al, "Future Life Expectancies in 30 Industrialised Countries: Projections with a Bayesian Model Ensemble," *The Lancet*, published online, Feb. 21, 2017

Rising morbidity and mortality in midlife

- Estimated 500,000 lives lost 1999-2013 in U.S. due to rise in all-cause mortality of middle-aged, white, non Hispanic men and women
- Increasing death rates from drug and alcohol poisonings, suicide, chronic liver diseases, cirrhosis
- Biggest mortality increases among those with least education
- Morbidity: self-reported declines in health, mental health, ability to conduct activities of daily living; increases in chronic pain and ability to work



Understanding what drives overall health status



Source:
www.countyhealthrankings.org

What's driving trends of distributed care?

#3: INNOVATION IN HEALTH CARE DELIVERY



Health Care Goes Retail



Services and Costs

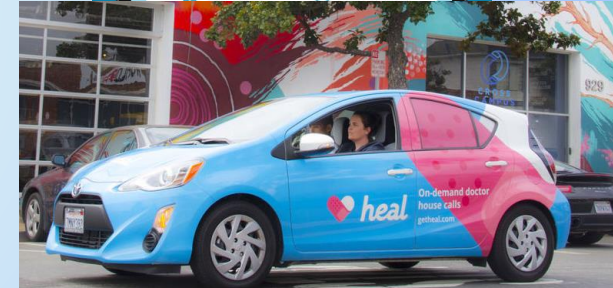
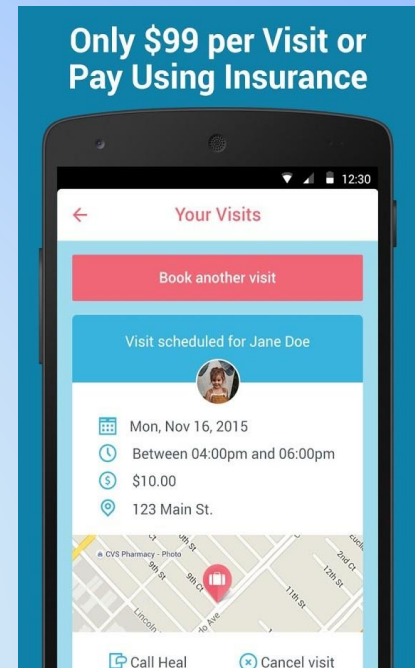
Minor illness exam	\$62
Minor injury exam	\$62
Skin condition exam	\$62
Wellness & prevention	\$20-\$66
Vaccinations	\$30-\$112

Additional charges may apply. Most insurance accepted. Contact your insurance company to verify coverage.

- Recent evidence suggests retail care isn't replacing hospital ED use – yet
- For now, retail use is additive to hospital use; will trend change?

Return of the House Call

- Fueled by increasing desire by consumers for on-demand services
- Providers include companies such as Heal, Pager, Curbside Care
- **Heal:** a tech startup cofounded by Nick Desai and his wife, Renee Dua, a physician, after a 7-hour wait in an ED with their sick infant son
- Now operating in Los Angeles, Orange County, CA, and Washington, DC; plans to be in Florida, New York, and Texas by end of 2017
- Via an app, a home doctor's visit can be scheduled in under an hour; costs \$99 for those without insurance; otherwise company works with coverage
- Heal physicians see average of 14 patients/day – slightly less than average for US family physicians



Uber Health

- Uber now has a unit called Uber Health.
- A pilot run over the last two years enabled people to summon an Uber car with a nurse, who would come to a setting where at least 10 people were assembled to administer flu vaccines.
- Uber also rolling out a “doctor on demand” service in multiple markets



Micro-hospitals

- **24/7, small-scale inpatient facilities—around 15,000 to 50,000 square feet**
- **Eight to ten inpatient beds for observation and short-stay use**
- **No two micro-hospitals exactly the same in their design or service mix**
- **Entry points into markets where demand would not be able to support a full-scale hospital - or...**
- **Located 18-20 miles from full-service acute care hospital – transfers for patients staying more than 48 hours possible**
- **Costs \$7 million to \$30 million – fraction of full hospital (\$400 - \$1200/square foot; new building at Johns Hopkins = 1.6 million square feet)**
- **Systems building them include Dignity Health, SCL**



What's driving trends of distributed care?

#4: TECHNOLOGY



Future of robotics

- From conventional hospital robots distributing goods today...
- A walking robot could easily visit an individual in a home to deliver medications or perform tests





New Medical Technology: The Smart Phone

Transformation of care in health systems, today and tomorrow

- Predictions in some systems that ½ of patient “encounters” could take place over a smart phone
- Potential enormous: e.g., handheld ultrasound; point of care cancer screening; sensors able to identify volatile organic compounds (VOCs) commonly associated with lung cancer



Telehealth

- Example of Teladoc, the largest company providing telehealth services
- Out-of-pocket charges for a visit are \$45
- Working with CVS on telehealth via CVS's retail clinics
- CVS developing a smart phone app that could enable an individual to arrange a telehealth appointment
- 1.5 million patients seen to date.



Teladoc, Inc.
Incoming call...

TELADOC.

24/7/365*
**ACCESS TO
A DOCTOR**

VIA PHONE, WEB
OR MOBILE APP

TALK TO A DOCTOR >>

CONSULTS ARE FREE

Telehealth and senior care

- **LivingWell@Home – service of Evangelical Lutheran Good Samaritan Society aimed at seniors in independent living**
- **Remote sensors to track sleep and activity patterns; telehealth technology to track blood pressure, pulse, weight, oxygen and glucose levels**
- **Registered nurses and data specialists monitor data 24/7**
- **In partnership with a Minnesota primary care provider, reduced hospitalizations by 86.7%, according to estimates**



Other technologies: Drones

- **United Parcel, Amazon, among companies testing use of drones in health care**
- **UPS exploring emergency deliveries of medical supplies**
- **Test flight in September 2016 by CyPhy, a Massachusetts-based drone maker in which UPS has stake)**
- **Drone delivered small package from Beverly, 25 miles northeast of Boston, to Children's Island, a summer camp for children three miles off the Atlantic coast.**
- **Drone made the journey in about 8 minutes**



Artificial Intelligence

- **“Today, the AI business, experts say, resembles the internet in the mid-1990s: a thing on its own that will eventually be built into all kinds of products and services.”**

■ --*New York Times*, Oct. 17, 2016

- Artificial intelligence: a machine mimics cognitive functions that humans associate with other human minds
- Examples: Understanding human speech; interpreting complex data
- Machine learning: study and construction of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data
- Cognitive computing: simulation of human thought processes in a computerized model; self-learning systems that use data mining, pattern recognition and natural language processing to mimic brain
- Artificial neural networks: computational models that solve problems as a human would

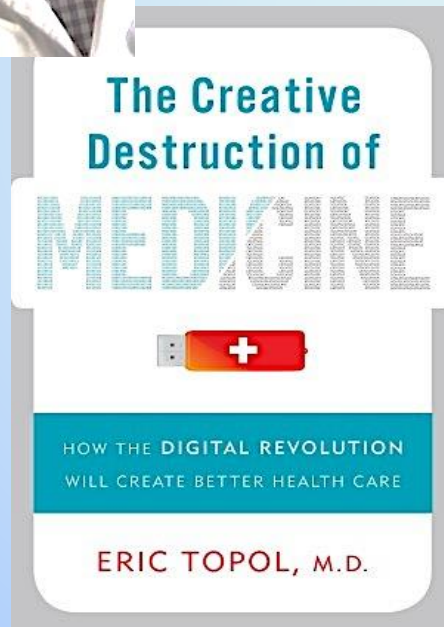
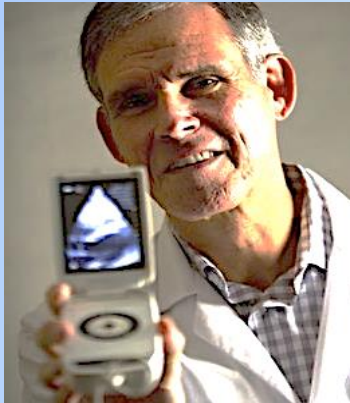
Innovations among payers/health services: Aetna



Mark Bertolini (top), Aetna's Chairman and CEO; Gary Loveman, executive vice president

- Technology and logistical capability exists “to create a self-curated experience for each individual in developing their own journey in health.”
- 5G wireless technology will be 100-200 times faster than 4G and increases network expandability exponentially
 - --EHR and other data can follow patient on an app
 - --Most care delivered in home and “failure” is care provided anywhere else
 - “Payer” becomes platform to connect patient to most appropriate providers; health insurance evolves into???

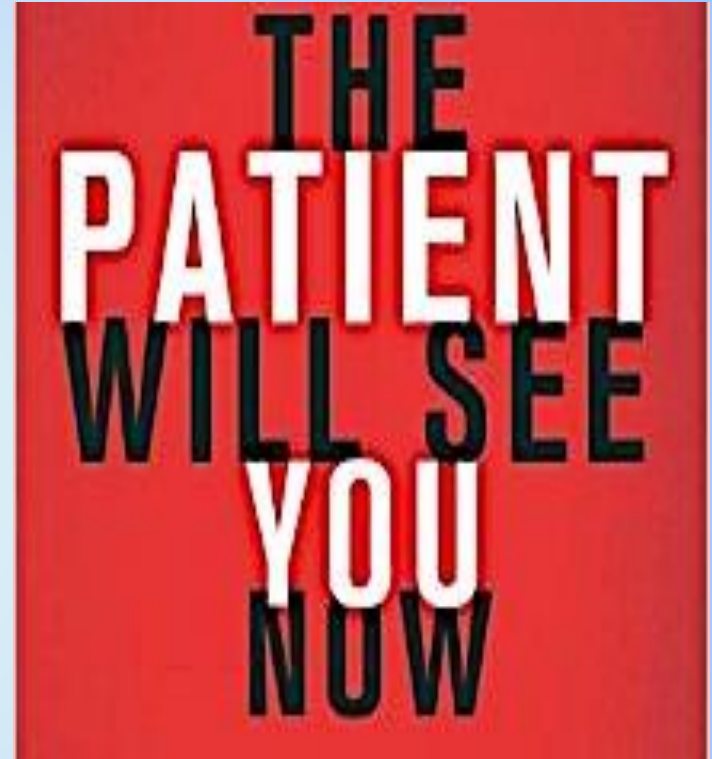
Disruptive Technologies



- Telehealth, digital health, mhealth (mobile), apps
- Pushing care out of institutions and into homes and offices
- Enabling more self care
- Engaging patients and enhancing sense of knowledge, confidence, activation

The Digital Health Explosion

- Data could ultimately be collected from ten “omes” – including genome, epigenome, physiome, anatome, proteome, metabalome, microbiome, transcriptome, phenome, and exposome
- Potentially one trillion bits of data per person per year
- “Internet of Medical Things” to lead to 50 billion connected devices globally by 2020 -- about 6-7 per person
- Opportunities for vastly more predictive analytics and other means of harnessing data





Recent tech entrants into health
care...who's next?

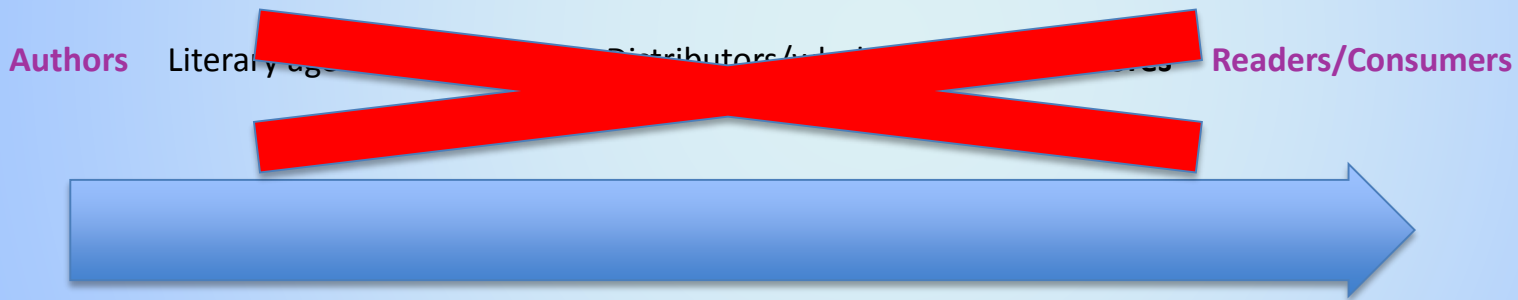
Qualcomm “Tricorder” XPRIZE winners, April 2017

- Competition to create a portable wireless device that could accurately diagnose 13 health conditions and capture five vital signs
- Named after Star Trek “Tricorder” – fictional multifunction hand-held device for sensor scanning and data analysis
- More than 300 teams competed; winner was Final Frontier Medical Devices
- Device = collection of sensors and artificial intelligence engine
- Commercial market deemed large enough to support 2 XPRIZE winners



The Tech Sector's Disruption Mindset: Example of Amazon

- Evaluate the “value chain,” as in book publishing
- Only two key elements of chain: producers and consumers
- Address their needs and eliminate everything else that is grabbing “value” along the chain



Author Andy Weir



Self-publishes Kindle version of *The Martian*



Sells 35k copies
in 3 months;
book goes on to
be *New York
Times* best
seller &
movie

Amazon: Moving into Health Care?

- In November 2016 launched a one-hour delivery service for non-prescription items from a pharmacy chain in Seattle, as well as in Japan
- Has reportedly held meetings to determine whether it should go wholly into pharmacy business
- May 2017: Amazon hired Mark Lyons, formerly of Premera Blue Cross, to create an internal pharmacy benefits manager for Amazon employees
- Are other health care ventures to come?



How are health systems responding?

Some case examples

Mount Sinai Health System, New York



- Until past several years, system's priorities were neurosurgery, cardiac care, and "filling beds"
- Launched ACO initiatives under both Medicare and commercial and related innovations

“Hospital at home”

- “Hospitalize” patients at home for conditions that are often treated as inpatient cases – e.g., pneumonias – with care from visiting physicians, nurses, others
- Developed at Johns Hopkins; tested in among other places Presbyterian Health Services, New Mexico; Mount Sinai health system, New York; Partners HealthCare, MA; Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation Grant
- Research shows 19 percent decrease in mortality; better functional outcomes for patients; better receipt of medications
- Variable costs per stay are \$1000-\$2000 lower = 19%; patient satisfaction mean score = 90.7%



Johnny Baker, then 49, COPD patient in “Hospital At Home” program at Presbyterian Health Services, NM

Sources: :Caplan et al, L. A meta-analysis of “hospital in the home.” *Med J Aust.* 2012;197(9):512-519. Also Cryer et al, “Cost For Hospital At Home Patients Were 19 Percent Lower, With Equal or Better Outcomes Compared To Similar Patients,” *Health Affairs*, June 2012

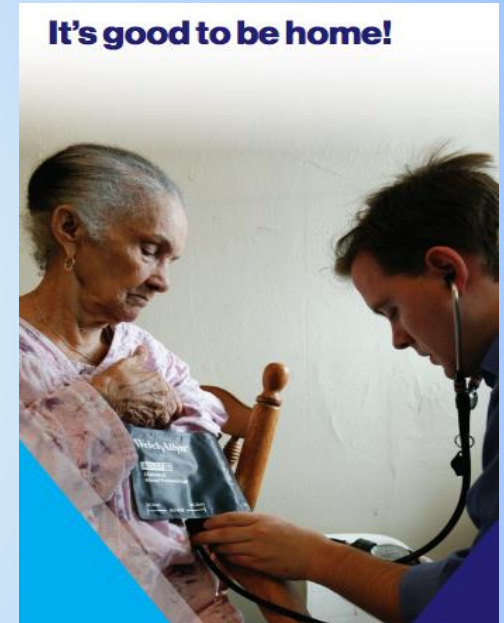
Mount Sinai Health System's "Hospital at Home Plus" and "Observation Unit at Home" Initiatives

- Average 80 year-old in US makes at least one visit per year to an ED; 50% will be admitted, of whom 40% will end up in post-acute setting and 20% will receive home care = huge cost to system & patient
- Mt. Sinai's Medicare Innovation 3-year demonstration project (ended 8/17): avoid ED altogether, or send person from ED to home for acute care or observation
- Patients need to meet certain hospitalization criteria – no telemetry; "not too sick"
- Patient safety checklist: home needs running water, electricity, no guns or IV drug use
- Send patient home with everything needed: oxygen, medication, labs



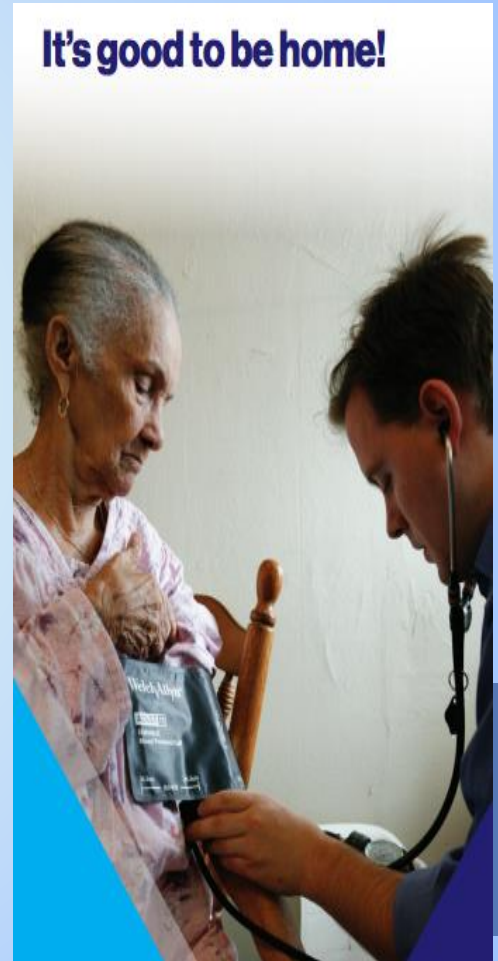
Mount Sinai Health System's "Hospital at Home Plus" Initiative

- Once "hospitalized" at home, patients receive daily visits (or more often if needed) from a doctor or nurse practitioner
- Home care nurses to check vital signs regularly and administer certain medications, including infusions
- Lab services, IV medications, and other equipment or therapy brought directly to the home
- On-call service 24 hours a day, seven days a week to respond to any urgent or immediate needs
- A social worker to coordinate care and develop a follow-up plan



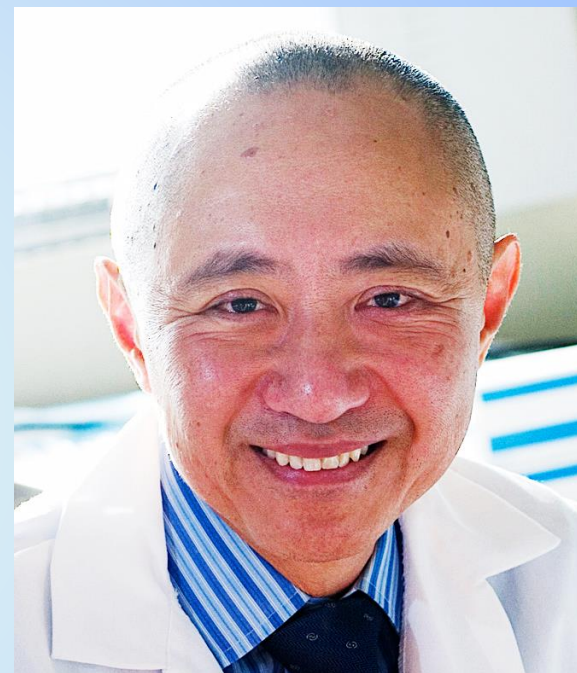
Mt. Sinai Health System's "Hospital at Home Plus" Initiative

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-



Results: Mt. Sinai Health System's “Hospital at Home Plus” Initiative

- **“Hospital at home” episodes typically followed with “light touch” medical care for post-acute period**
- **Palliative care patients are transitioned to hospice**
- **Brick-and-mortar readmissions within 30 days reduced by half**
- **Very high patient satisfaction**
- **Only 7 percent of patients are “escalated” back to hospital – 1/3 of time at family’s request**
- **Permanent payment models now in place with several commercial payers; also likely physician-focused payment model under MACRA/Medicare**



Albert Siu, MD oversees program & is Professor, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Kaiser Permanente: What if System Were Built Today?

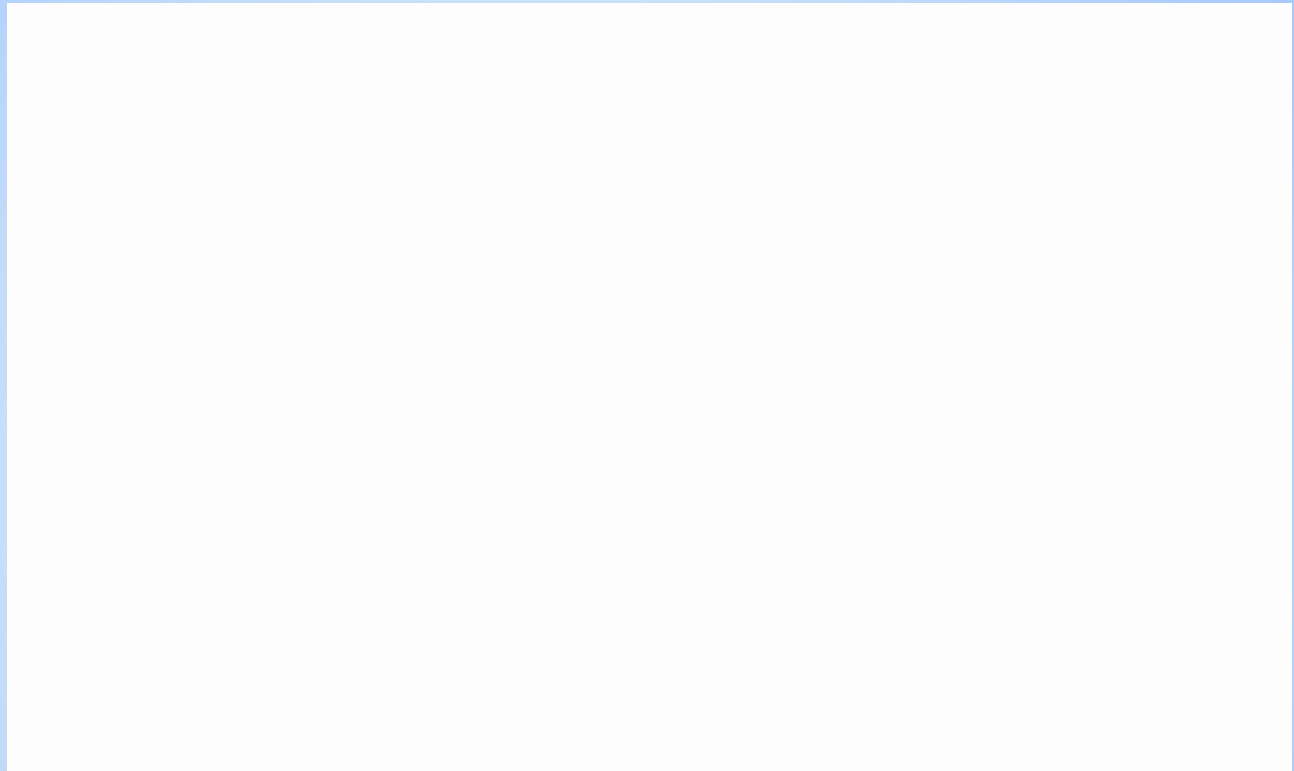


- Kaiser's 10.1 million (today 12 million) enrollees had 110 million interactions with clinicians in 2015
- More than half were virtual – e-visits, emails, phone calls, kiosks
- More than 23 million e-visits alone in 2015
- Projection: By 2020, e-visits will exceed in-person visits

- **Bernard Tyson, CEO, Kaiser Permanente**
- “If I were building Kaiser Permanente today, I would build it on the back of technology.”
- What if you “never had to step out of the 21st century to get what you need from Kaiser Permanente”?

Innovations at Kaiser Permanente

- **Garfield
Innovation
Center**
- **“Imagining
Care
Anywhere
”**



Population Health at Kaiser Permanente: Start By Asking People About Social Needs

- With California's Medicaid rates among lowest in nation, how to deliver care at Medi-Cal rates, and not tier the care?
- At Kaiser Permanente, 1 percent of patients account for 20 percent or more of resources; 4/5 are on Medicare or Medicaid
- Average annual cost \$98,000-plus – not super utilizers but “the vital few”
- In pilot KP called 5,000 members in Southern California region to ask them about 12 domains of social determinants
- Each has average of 3.5 unmet needs; typically financial needs, food, caregiver support
- Prevented one woman's repeat hospitalizations with a \$60 handrail



Nirav Shah,
MD, Senior Vice
President and
Chief of Clinical
Operations for
Kaiser
Permanente
Southern
California
region

Providence St. Joseph Health System

- 50 hospitals, 829 clinics, 16,000 caregivers, 1.9 mill covered lives in health plan, 14 supportive housing facilities
- Rod Hochman, MD, President and CEO (upper right), initially hired 12 people from Amazon to revamp web site; now more than 120 on team from Amazon and Microsoft, including executive vice president Aaron Martin (lower right)
- Attitude of new arrivals? They were “shocked at our lack of consumer focus.”



Ongoing Innovation: Providence

- Digital platform focus: “We want to make care available everywhere”
- Via Health eXpress telehealth platform, will do 140,000 virtual visits this year
- Home visits available with clinicians dispatched via Uber
- Employers, e.g. Intel, eager to avoid employees’ time away from work; considering health kiosks at work sites
- Relentless focus on consumer: “Circle” engagement app encourages mothers post-partum to stay with Providence providers; now 60% do vs. 27% previously



Connected Care at Dartmouth-Hitchcock and Allied Regional Hospitals

- Telehealth linkage from the only quaternary academic medical center in New Hampshire to community and Critical Access Hospitals throughout New England
- Serves catchment area of 3 million people scattered across New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts
- E.g., Brattleboro Memorial Hospital, a 61-bed community hospital in southeastern Vermont serving rural population of 55,000 -- 71 miles away
- Enables acute specialty care in five service lines: emergency medicine, ICU, neurology, psychiatry, pharmacy



What If More Systems Attempted Distributed Care?



The Potential

- **Drastically increase care convenience**
- **Increase access, especially in underserved areas**
- **Leverage and extend existing provider base**
- **Universalize and democratize knowledge and expertise**
- **Reduce unnecessary “friction” in system – e.g., lost productivity, absenteeism from work**
- **Cut costs**



Reaching outside the hospital walls

- **Addressing social issues in communities such as hunger, lack of transportation, housing insecurity**
- **Meeting patients where they are – including at home – via technologies including telehealth and smart phones**
- **More efficient care delivery models?**
- **What payment models support these?**



The Obstacles

- Inertia: systems have to change
- Lots of sunk costs in existing plant and capital
- Need for different work force?
- Human factors involved in technology take-up
- State laws and regulations still impede activities such as telehealth; absence of national licensure
- Data privacy and security; HIPAA and state statutes
- Lack of high speed broad band access, internet connectivity in much of country



Will Federal/state policy changes affect the trend?

- Multiple uncertainties in federal policy
- Thrust of Maryland all-payer waiver arguably very supportive
- Trump administration embrace of Medicaid waivers could accelerate change
- Pressure to make health care even more affordable could push more care out of institutions



The Consequences



Conclusions

- Trend toward distributed health care outside of conventional institutions
 - “Health Care Without Walls” – is real
- Pace of change probably steady but scope uncertain
- Much dependent on regulation, payment policy, human factors and work force constraints, not technology



An open white door stands in a field of vibrant green grass. The door is slightly ajar, revealing a dark interior. The background is a clear, bright blue sky. The overall scene is bright and open, suggesting a new beginning or a path forward.

THE END