

American Society of Hematology Helping hematologists conquer blood diseases worldwide

Data Analysis and Reporting - Review

ASH SCD Workshop Year 2 Cohort Janis Bozzo, MSN, RN Sr. Innovation Scientist Yale New Haven Health

Content

- Approaches to improving financial outcomes
- Examples of data display and tracking



Overall Strategies to Improve Financial Outcomes

Best: New revenue ۲

- May be difficult to achieve for SCD population
- Explore potential 340B-eligible outpatient meds/infusions
- **Next best:** Reduction in financial loss ullet
- **Associated corollaries:** Backfill and downstream utilization ullet



Inpatient/Outpatient Visit Volumes & LOS



Outcome Measurement: Adult SCD Program Visit Volumes

Adjusted for number of unique individuals



Outcome Measurement: Inpatient ALOS Reduction





Outcome Measurement: Patient Level Visit Volumes





Measuring Outcomes: "Patient Story"

Longitudinal Analysis of One Patient's Visit Patterns





Benchmarking

Inpatient ALOS Benchmarks for Adults with SCD - 2010



Connecticut Hospitals with > 60 adult inpatient discharges in FY 2010 Data Source: Connecticut Hospital Association CHIMEData

Financial Outcome Metrics



Outcome Measurement – Cost Per Year (in Millions)



and Covid(-) SCD inpts were managed on other inpt Nsg units, by non-SCD staff. Additionally, indirect-direct cost allocation methods changed in FY21.



Outcome Measurement – Cumulative Cost Reduction

Cumulative Savings over 6 years, FY 2013-2018*:

- Inpatient direct cost decrease: \$14.8M
- **Outpatient** direct cost **increase: \$1.8M**
- Total Inpatient and Outpatient: ٠

\$13.0M in cumulative savings

*Sum of costs for each year, 2013 to 2018, minus cost of baseline year, 2012.



Population View: Cost per Patient



Financial Outcomes - Revenue: Inpatient Contribution Margin



Potential Revenue Opportunities: Backfill and Downstream Utilization



Revenue Opportunity from Freeing Up Inpatient Beds



Opportunities:

- Move patients out of Emergency Department
- Avoid elective admission delays
- Backfill Potential incremental revenue

Example of "Backfill" Calculation

- Start with **N=100 Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)** inpatient discharges 1.
- An Average Length of Stay (ALOS) reduction produces a **0.75 day reduction** 2. per discharge.
- 3. 0.75 days per discharge x 100 discharges = **75 "freed up" days**
- Estimate based on patients who are hospitalized on similar inpatient units 4. to those of the patients with SCD
 - For example, if patients with SCD typically reside on general medicine units (ALOS = 5.0 days)
- 15 newly available inpatient hospitalizations for general medicine 5. discharges
- Assume the average margin for a general medicine discharge = \$2,000 6.
- \$2,000 x 15 newly available inpatient hospitalizations = \$30,000 7. incremental margin



"Backfill" Calculation - Caveats

- Assumes your institution is running at capacity
- If not, and there is excess capacity for admissions, that negates the advantage of freeing up additional beds for the purpose of incremental margin



"Downstream" Visits

- Additional inpatient/outpatient visits resulting from followup to earlier visits
 - Includes preventative evaluations such eye exams
- Payor drives financial outcome
 - <u>Governmental</u> (MCaid/MCare):
 - May avert financially unfavorable acute care visits
 - <u>Commercial</u>:
 - May produce financially favorable visits for work-ups/ procedures



Takeaways

- Cultivate relationships with financial/data analysts
- Track program volume and financial outcomes on an ongoing basis

