Price Transparency – Using the Data Ohio Rural Health Conference

August 1, 2022

Kathy Reep Bob Paskowski Jason Hardin



CMS Price Transparency: 2019



- Requirement of the Affordable Care Act
- Effective January 1, 2019
- Requirement: hospitals must post standard charges for all items and services on a public-facing website in a machine-readable format
 - Applies to all hospitals, including critical access, inpatient rehab, and inpatient psych
 - Revenue codes and charge codes not required
 - Concern regarding use of CPT/HCPCS codes (AMA copyright)
- Subsection (d) hospitals (those paid under IPPS) also required to publish charges by DRG

Executive Order Issued June 24, 2019

Order Expands Transparency

Goal: Reduce Cost of Care by Increasing Price Competition



Requirements: Part 1



- Compliance required January 1, 2021
- Requires charge data to be posted in a single machinereadable file
 - No barriers to access
 - Free of charge, no account or password required
 - No PHI required to access
 - Individual charge level both actual charge and payernegotiated charge
 - Five types of "standard charges"
 - Updated at least annually and show date of last update on file
 - Required of each hospital location if there is a different set of standard charges
 - Information not expected to be used by consumers, but rather by employers, other providers, and tool developers

Requirements: Part 2



- Displaying shoppable services
 - Standard charges for at least 300 shoppable services or bundles
 - Includes the five types of standard charges
 - Defined as a service that can be scheduled by a health care consumer in advance
 - Services selected for display should be those commonly provided to that hospital's patients
 - 70 bundles identified by CMS provider must have total of at least 300 even if not all 70 are offered at facility
 - Easily searchable and consumer-friendly
- No barriers to access
- Information updated at least annually

Alternative to Shoppable Services



- Providers deemed to meet this requirement if it maintains an Internet-based price estimator tool
 - Must include estimates for any of the 70 identified services as are provided by the hospital plus additional services to total at least 300 shoppable services
 - Estimator would allow consumer to determine what they will be expected to pay for the service
 - Prominently displayed on hospital website
 - Without barriers to access such as a fee, registration or establishing user account
- Providers still required to post machine-readable file tied to chargemaster detailing "standard charges"

"Identified" Errors in the Data



- Failure to provide payer-specific rates
- Posting payer names but no rates
- Posting payer names but no plan names
- Unclear if professional fees were included
- Use of estimates, averages, medians
- Use of rates based on historical payments
- Failure to update the data
- Discrepancy in prices between the machine-readable file and shoppable services
- Failure to include applicable billing codes
- Difficulty to access multiple clicks

Identified Errors

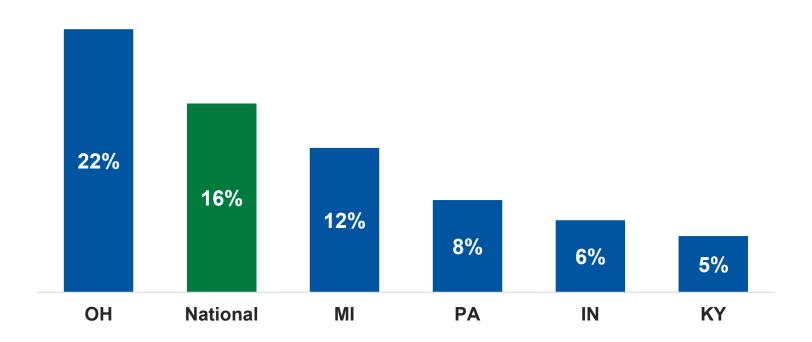


- Rule requires that each of the rates is clearly presented with the name of the third-party payer and the plan with which it is associated
 - Example
 - Insurer has multiple distinct plans
 - Private plan HMO
 - Private plan PPO
 - Medicare Advantage plan
 - Medicaid managed care plan

And the Data Show -



% of Hospitals NOT Posting Plan Name



Penalty for Non-compliance



Noncompliance for CMPs Assessed in CY 2022 and Subsequent Years.

Number of Beds	Penalty Applied Per Day	Total Penalty Amount for full Calendar Year of Noncompliance
30 or less	\$300 per hospital	\$109,500 per hospital
31 up to 550	\$310 - \$5,500 per hospital	\$113,150 - \$2,007,500 per
-	(number of beds times \$10)	hospital
>550	\$5,500 per hospital	\$2,007,500 per hospital

Note: In subsequent years, amounts adjusted according to 45 CFR 180.90(c)(3).

Patient Rights Advocate.org



- Semi-Annual Hospital Price Transparency Compliance Report – February 2022
- Errors identified
 - Number of insurance plans includes less than those listed on hospital's website
 - Issue of personally identifiable information
 - Use of price ranges
 - Use of blank fields or N/A: NOT ERRORS

No Surprises Act and Good Faith Estimates



Good Faith Estimate



- Any provider furnishing healthcare services to self-pay patient
 - Self-pay patient requests GFE (i.e., "any discussion or inquiry regarding potential costs of items or services under consideration")
 - Services scheduled at least 3 business days in advance for selfpay patient (regardless of request for pricing information)
- GFE applies to "healthcare facilities" and "healthcare providers"
 - State-licensed institutions such as hospitals, ASCs, RHCs, FQHCs, laboratories, imaging centers
 - Physician or other healthcare provider who is acting within scope of practice of that provider's state-issued license or certification (including air ambulance provider)

Convening Provider and Co-provider **PYA**



- Who is who?
 - Convening provider = scheduling provider
 - Co-provider = furnishes services directly related to primary service
- Beginning January 1, 2023, what is the consequence of
 - Failure to request co-provider information?
 - Failure of co-provider to provide information?

Completing the GFE



- Through 2022, include all items and services for which provider bills (including purchased services)
- Self-pay rates
 - List charges inclusive of discounts (even if 100% discount)
 - Opportunity to re-evaluate self-pay rates, chargemaster?

Using the Data



MedPAC



It is imperative that the current FFS payment systems be managed carefully and continuously improved. Medicare is likely to continue using its current FFS payment systems for some years into the future. This fact alone makes unit prices— their overall level, the relative prices of different services within a sector, and the relative prices of the same service across sectors—of critical importance. Constraining unit price increases can induce providers to control their own costs and to be more receptive to new payment methods and delivery system reforms.

March Report to Congress 2022

Rand Report: 2022



Some states (Hawaii, Arkansas, and Washington) had relative prices below 175 percent of Medicare prices, while other states (Florida, West Virginia, and South Carolina) had relative prices that were at or above 310 percent of Medicare prices.

In 2020, across all hospital inpatient and outpatient services (including both facility and related professional charges), employers and private insurers paid 224 percent of what Medicare would have paid for the same services at the same facilities.

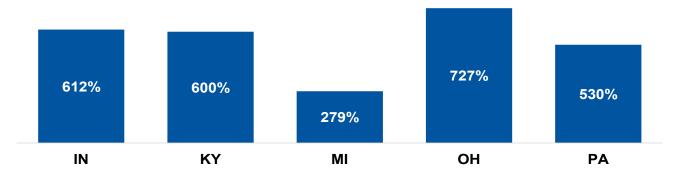
Prices Paid to Hospitals by Private Health Plans, 5/17/22

And the Data Show -



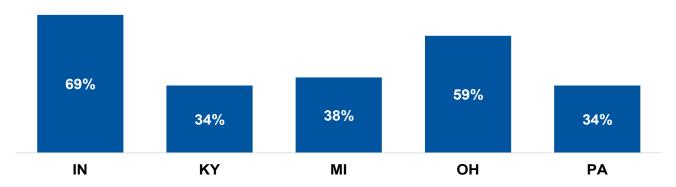
Average Negotiated Commercial Rate as a % of Medicare

CT of the Head/Brain without Contrast (70450)



Average Negotiated Commercial Rate as a % of Billed Charges

CT of the Head/Brain without Contrast (70450)



Price Analysis



- Show how <u>prices</u> (billed charges) vary across markets
- Billed charges by state:

CT of the Head/Brain without Contrast (70450)

State	Low	High	Median	Average
KY	\$336	\$6,103	\$1,857	\$1,826
PA	\$94	\$6,318	\$1,622	\$1,672
ОН	\$196	\$4,893	\$1,239	\$1,272
IN	\$108	\$3,397	\$837	\$957
MI	\$157	\$2,942	\$234	\$779

EKG 12-lead (93005)

State	Low	High	Median	Average	
KY	\$20	\$1,031	\$301	\$300	
PA	\$15	\$1,131	\$194	\$285	
IN	\$2	\$519	\$251	\$266	
ОН	\$27	\$668	\$171	\$189	
MI	\$7	\$393	\$71	\$91	

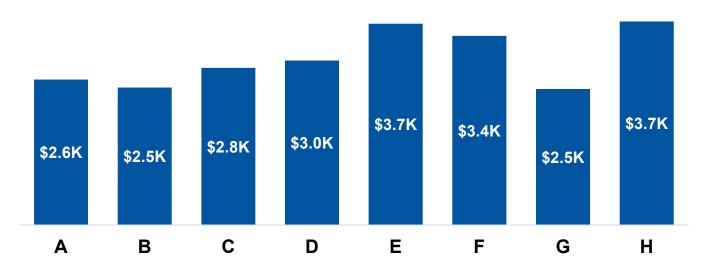
Price Analysis



 Show how <u>prices</u> vary within a hospital or across a single system

Average Billed Charge by Facility within a system

CT of the Head/Brain without Contrast (70450)



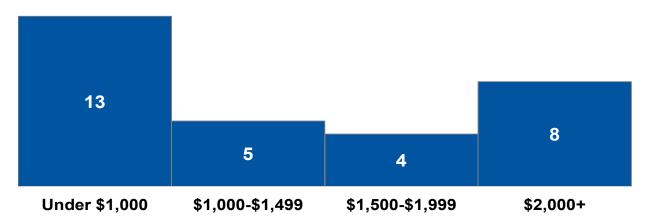
Price Analysis



- Allow for the identification of <u>lower-priced</u> providers
 - Good faith estimate for self-pay "shoppers"
 - GoodBill, as reported in Crain's Detroit Business
 - Initially COVID tests only
 - Allows consumers to compare prices

Hospital Billed Charges Histogram (Detroit, MI)

CT of the Head/Brain without Contrast (70450)



Rate Analysis



- Show how negotiated <u>rates</u> vary across markets
 - Data could be used by plans or providers in future negotiations
 - Use in Independent Dispute Resolution process

Negotiated rates by state for Pneumonia (DRG 195)¹

State	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
IN	\$3,893	\$17,977	\$9,907		
KY	\$4,108	\$19,913	\$8,935		
MI	\$3,987	\$13,645	\$8,085		
ОН	\$4,734	\$10,381	\$7,534		
PA	\$3,523	\$17,043	\$7,187		

¹Filtered for commercial payers

Rate Analysis – Indiana





Rate Analysis – Kentucky





Rate Analysis – Michigan





Rate Analysis – Ohio

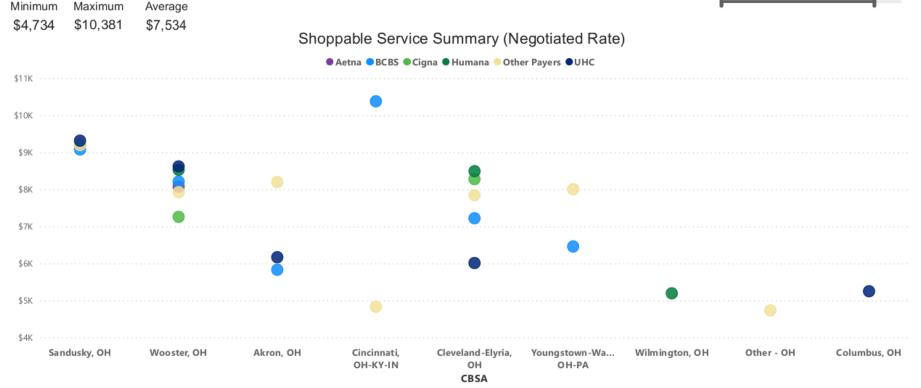




Shoppable Service

195 - SIMPLE PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY WITHOUT CC/MCC

Negotiated Rate:



Rate Analysis – Pennsylvania





Rate Analysis



- Show the comparison of negotiated commercial <u>rates</u> in urban vs. rural areas
 - Question of financial pressures on rural areas

Negotiated rates by state for Pneumonia (DRG 195)

	Average			
State	Urban	Rural	Rural/Urban	
PA	\$8,471	\$5,627	66%	
IN	\$11,321	\$10,971	97%	
MI	\$7,855	\$7,945	101%	
KY	\$8,234	\$9,189	112%	
ОН	\$7,075	\$8,095	114%	

	Median			
State	Urban	Rural	Rural/Urban	
PA	\$6,981	\$5,705	82%	
IN	\$11,987	\$11,180	93%	
MI	\$7,480	\$7,757	104%	
ОН	\$6,795	\$8,441	124%	
KY	\$4,184	\$9,058	216%	

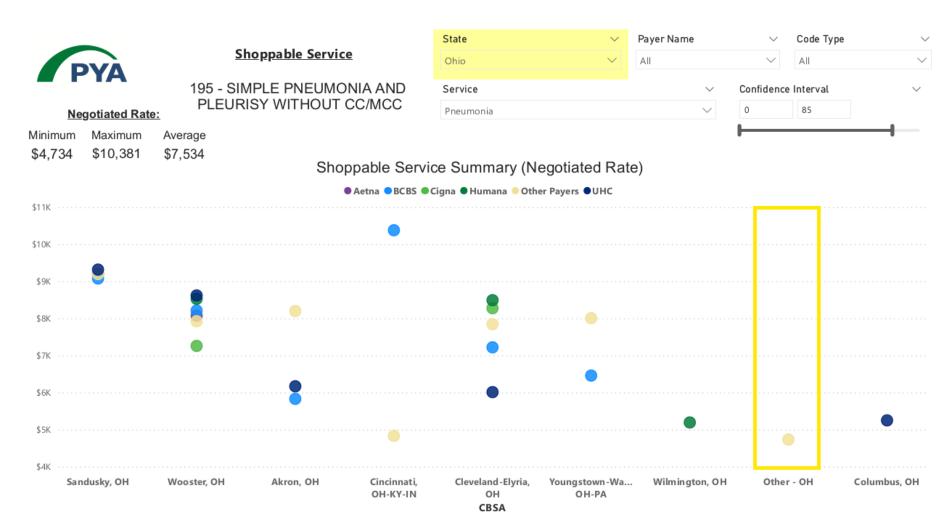
Rate Analysis – Kentucky





Rate Analysis – Ohio





Rate Analysis – Pennsylvania

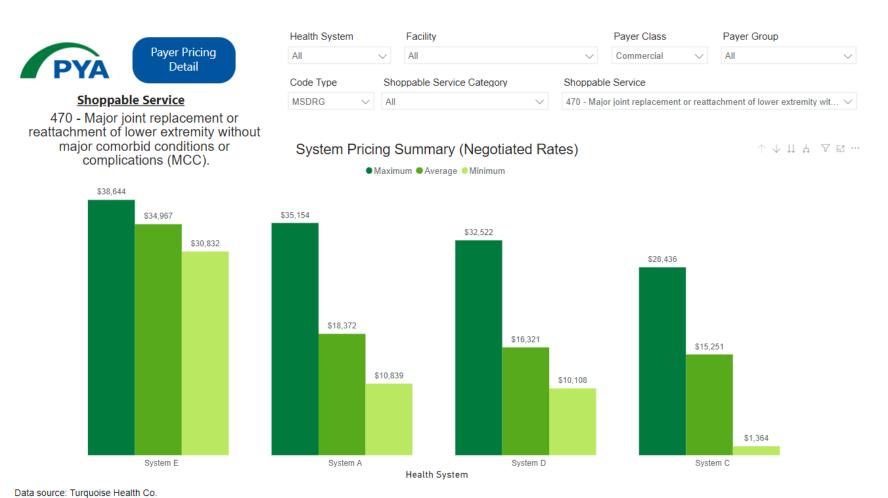




Peer Analysis



Pricing and rate analysis



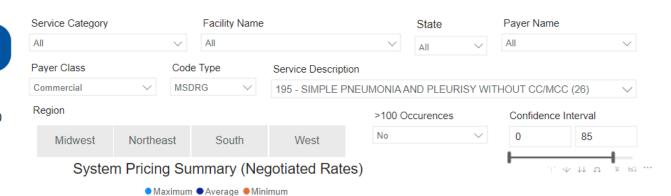
Peer Analysis – Children's Hosp

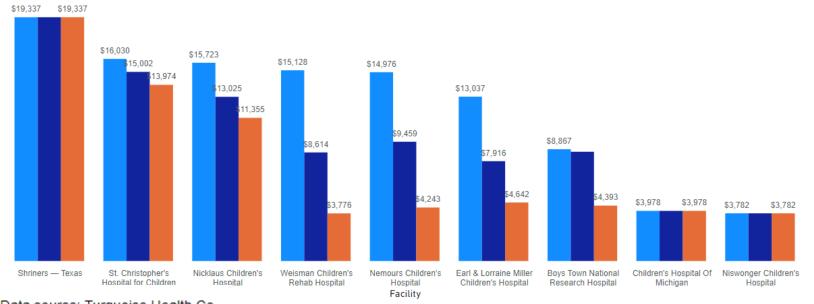




Selected Service

195 - SIMPLE PNEUMONIA AND PLEURISY WITHOUT CC/MCC (26)





Questions

Visit our Public Negotiated Pricing Dashboard for your state:





ATLANTA | KANSAS CITY | KNOXVILLE | NASHVILLE | TAMPA