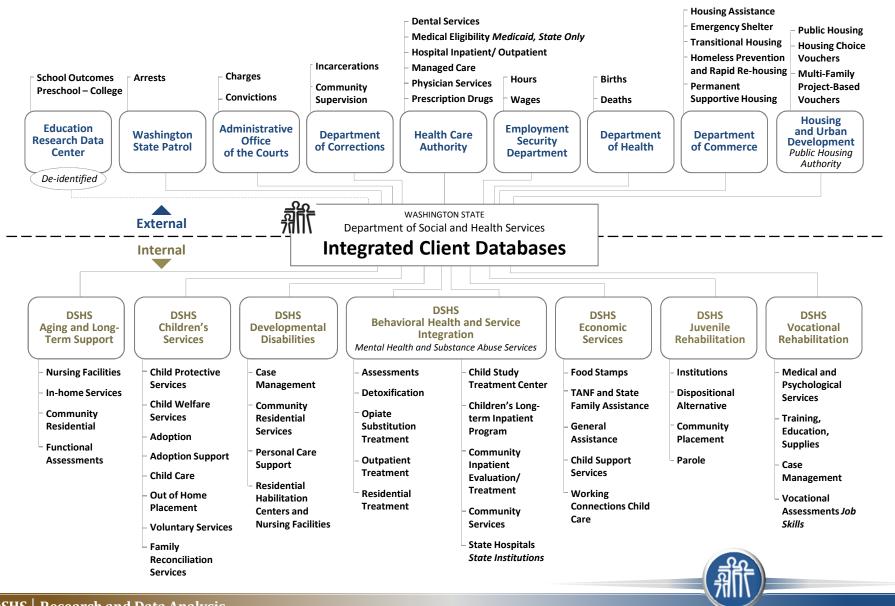


Analytics in the Social and Health Service Environment

- Program costs are often driven by a small proportion of patients with multiple health conditions, often exacerbated by mental illness, substance use disorders, cognitive limitations or functional impairments
- ▶ High-cost clients are often served in multiple Medicaid-funded delivery systems (medical, long-term care, mental health, substance abuse, developmental disabilities)
- ▶ High-cost clients often have significant social support needs such as the need for housing or employment support, or interventions to reduce the risk of criminal justice involvement
- ▶ Persons dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid comprise a disproportionate share of high-risk, high-cost Medicaid beneficiaries
- Increased emphasis on quality/outcome measurement and performance-based payment structures
- States need analytic capability that goes beyond traditional data warehousing and business intelligence applications



Washington's RDA Integrated Client Databases





Using integrated data in predictive modeling for care management

▶ PRISM



PRISM Screens

Risk Factors Key medical and behavioral health risk factors

IP Risk Model Prospective hospital admission risk model

Adherence Medication adherence dashboard

Eligibility Detailed eligibility and demographic data

Claims All medical claims and encounters

Office Office visits

Rx Prescriptions filled

IP Inpatient admissions

ER Outpatient emergency room visits

LTC Long term care services

SNF Skilled nursing facility services

Lab Laboratory

Providers Provider list with links to contact information

SUD Substance use disorder treatment

MH Mental health services

Uses of PRISM

▶ Triaging high-risk populations to more efficiently allocate scarce care management resources

Intuitive and easily accessible source of patient health and social service data for clinicians and case managers

Informing care planning and care coordination for clinically and socially complex persons

Identification of child health risk indicators for high-risk children (mental health crisis, substance abuse, ED use, nutrition or feeding problems)

Identification of behavioral health needs (redacting information where required by state or federal law)



Getty Images, iStock

Uses of PRISM continued

- Identification of other potential barriers to care:
 - Patient's housing status (e.g., whether they are homeless)
 - Hearing impairment
 - Non-English primary language
- Access to treating and prescribing provider contact information for care coordination
- Creation of child health summary reports for foster parents and pediatricians
- A source of regularly updated contact information from the medical eligibility determination process to support patient outreach and engagement efforts



Uses of PRISM continued

- Medication adherence monitoring
- Identification of potential narcotic drug-seeking behavior
- Identification of psychotropic medication polypharmacy patterns associated with overdose risk
- Monitoring health plan compliance with contractual requirements
- ▶ Plan- and provider-level quality improvement program support
- Service authorization and utilization review
- Medical evidence gathering for determining eligibility for disability programs

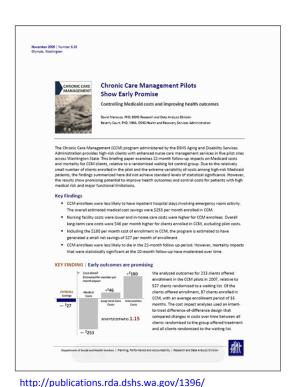




Early returns show promise

Chronic Care Management evaluation

- Modest net savings
- Driven by reduced Hospital IP and SNF costs
- Reduced mortality
- Increased patient satisfaction



OVERALL Savings

-\$27

-\$27

-\$180

+ \$46

Medical Costs

Long-term Care Costs

Intervention Costs

-\$253

Cost Detail

Estimated per member per



http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/

