



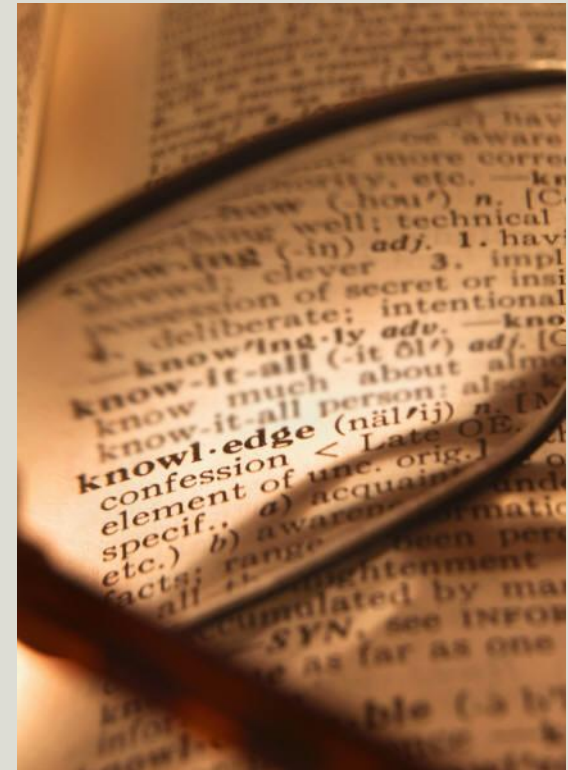
PeaceHealth  
Ketchikan Medical Center

## Health Care Finance 101

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June 20, 2013





## Common Financial Terminology

**Gross Charges (Revenue)** – Total Patient Revenue generated (price x quantity)

**Deductions from Revenue** – Amount of gross charges not collected due to

- uncompensated care – charity and bad debt
- contractual allowances – difference between charges and payments for all payers

**Net Patient Service Revenue** – Total amount of cash collected from gross charges

**Income From Operations** - Total Operating Revenue less Total Operating Expense (operations bottom line)

**Non Operating Revenue** - Income from Non Operating Activities – such as investments, gains/losses on disposal of assets, etc.

**Net Income (Excess of Revenue over Expense)** - Income from Operations plus Non Operating Revenue

**Days of Cash** – Cash and Investments/ Average daily cash expenses

**Price/Payment/Cost** – Different Definition for provider vs payer vs patient

**Hospitals register with American Hospital Association as one of these 4 types:**

- (1) General** - Provides both diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for a variety of medical conditions
- (2) Specialty** - A specialty hospital is generally defined as a type of hospital that restricts its admissions to a particular group of persons or class of services (Surgical Centers e.g.)
- (3) Rehab and Chronic Diseases\*** - Provides diagnostic and treatment services to disabled individuals requiring restorative and adjustive services
- (4) Psychiatric\*** - Provides diagnostic and treatment services for patients who require psychiatric –related services



- **Public** - 2 types
  - Federal - run by the Military or VA
  - Non- Federal - funded in part by a city, county, tax district or State
    - \* **21% in US** \*\* **5% in Alaska**
- **Not-for-Profit** - Tax exemption in exchange for providing charitable services
  - \* **58% in US** \*\* **86.5% in Alaska**
- **For Profit (Investor-Owned)** - Have shareholders, pay income tax , still provide charitable services
  - \* **21% in US** \*\***8.5% in Alaska**

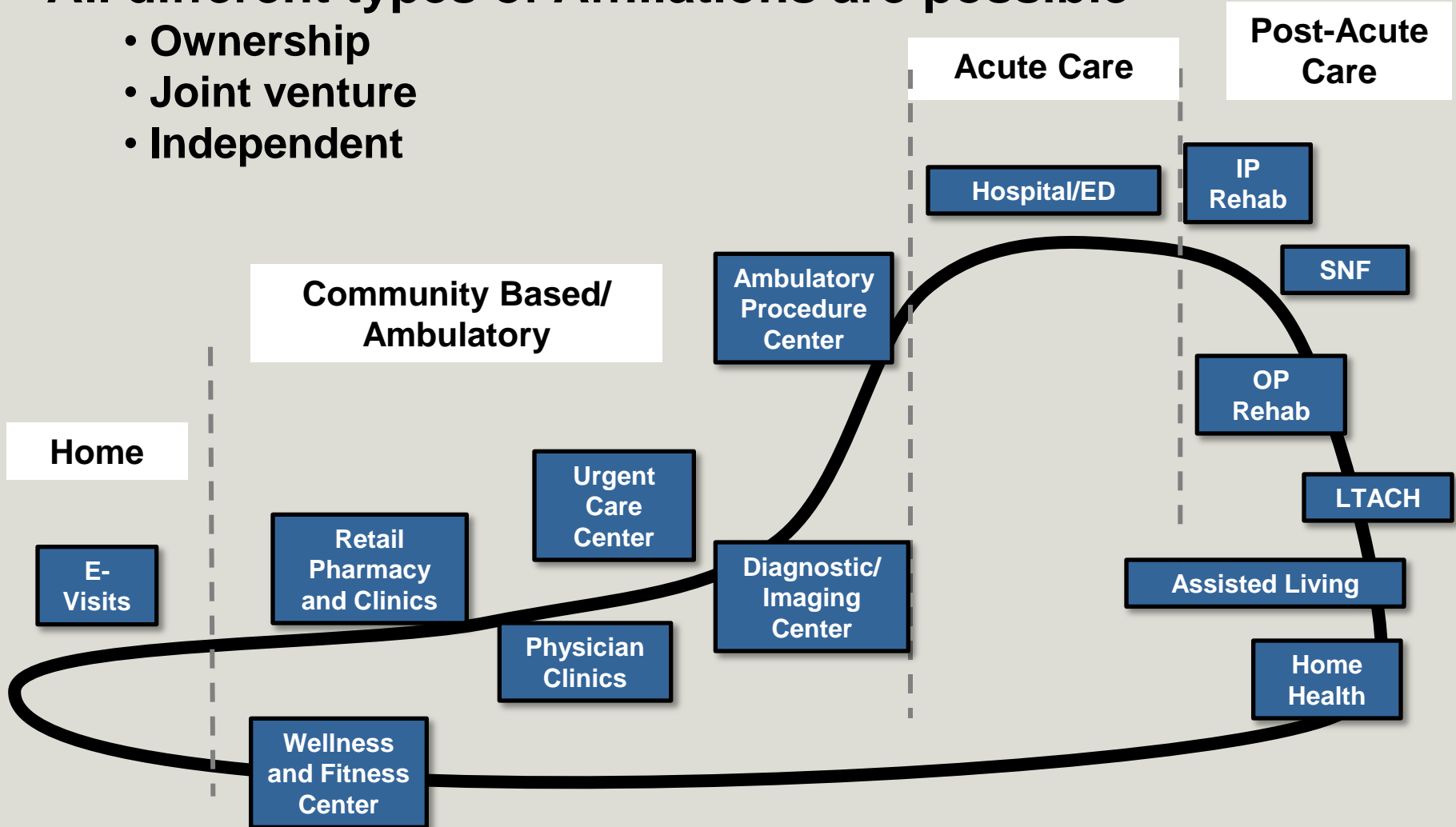
\* AHA Annual Survey 2011

\*\* ASHNA June 2013



## All different types of Affiliations are possible

- Ownership
- Joint venture
- Independent





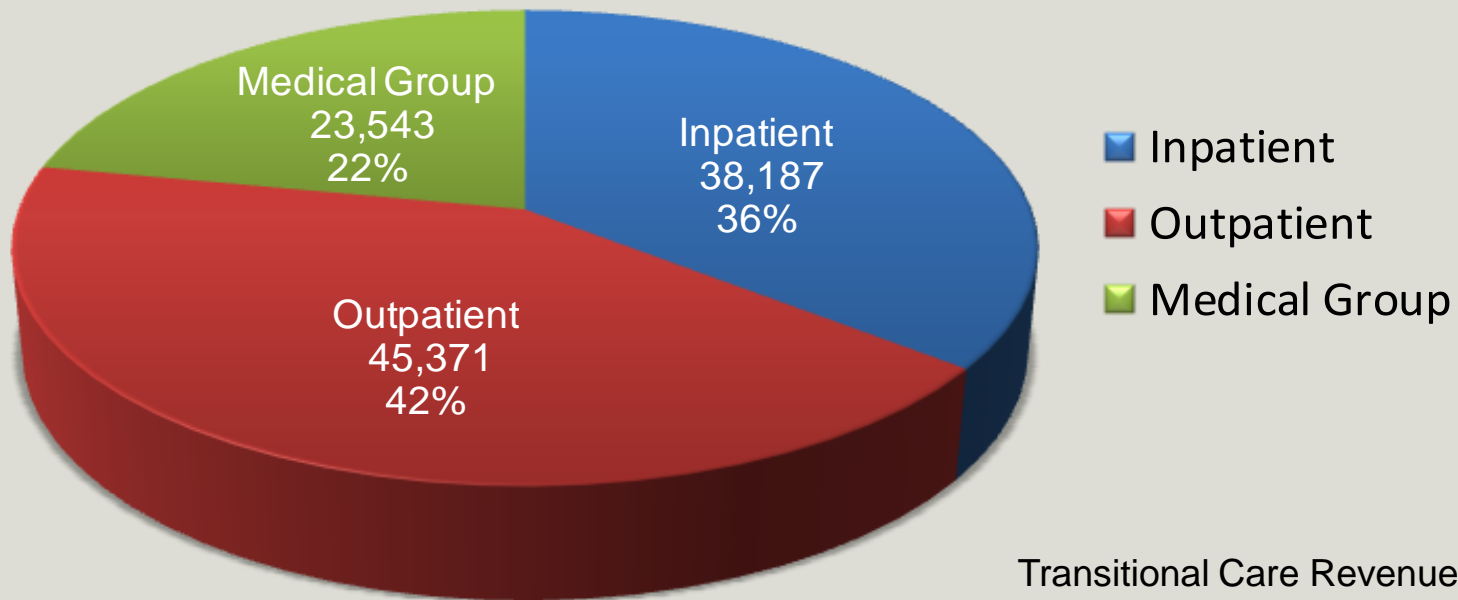
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# Health Care Revenue





## Total Patient Service Revenue: \$107,101 (000's Omitted)



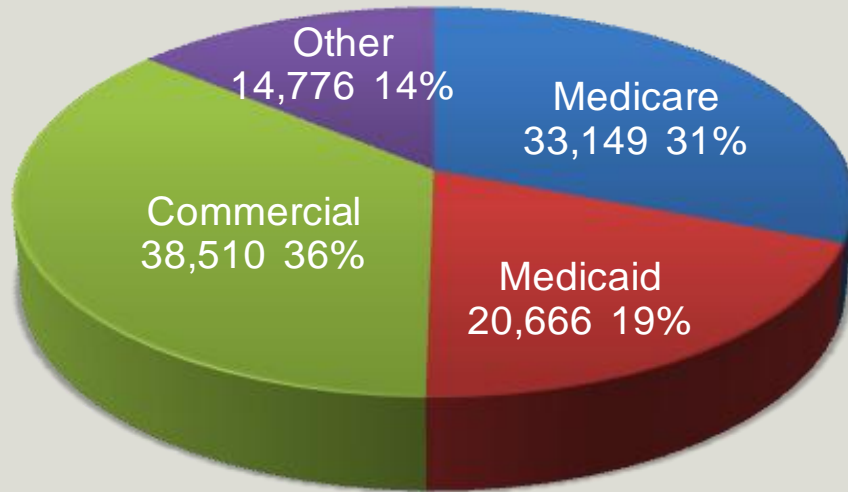
Transitional Care Revenue makes up 18% of Inpatient Revenue



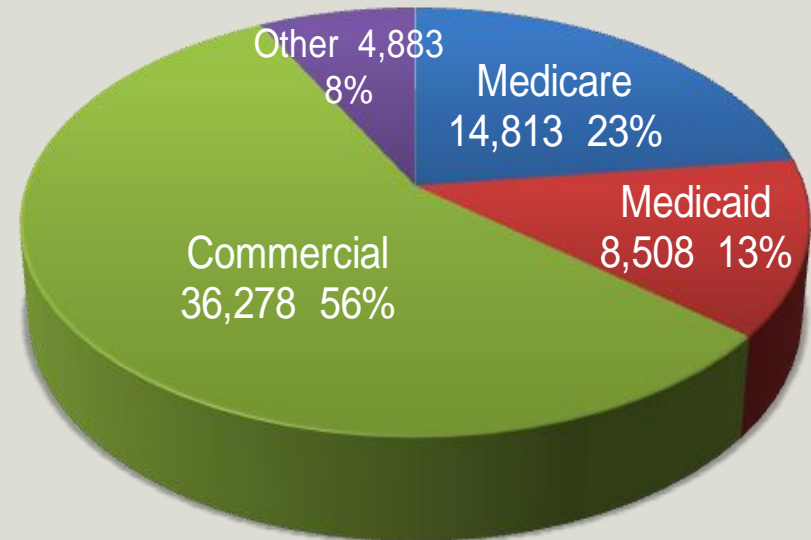
**Gross Charges = 107,101**  
**Deductions = 42,619**  
**Payments = 64,482**  
 (000's omitted)

**Deduction % = 40%**  
**Payment % = 60%**

## Gross Revenue Payer Mix



## Payments



**Commercial makes up 36% of Gross Revenue  
yet accounts for 56% of Payments**



**Most health care providers use a hybrid approach incorporating aspects of both resource based and market based methodologies in setting prices.**

## Resource Based

- RVU's - Diagnostics

Medicare RVU weights multiplied by a conversion factor

CPT	Description	RVU's	Conversion Factor	Price
73100	X-RAY EXAM OF WRIST	.92	215	197.8

- Cost - Room Charge
- Mark Up - Supplies and Drugs
- Time Studies - OR Minute Charges

**Conversion Factor – must cover both costs and margin requirements (deductions from revenue and profit)**

## Market Based Adjustments

- Competition
- Payer Mix/Payer Contracts
- Loss Leaders

**Theoretical – each procedure unique CF**  
**Practical – overall CF applied, or hospital/Medical Group**

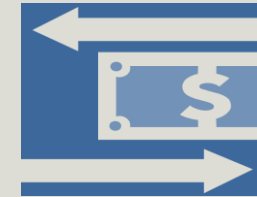


Procedure	Colonoscopy Alone	Total Charges For Colonoscopy
Colonoscopy W Or Wo Bx	1,020	4,717
Colonoscopy With Polypectomy	1,190	7,106



Procedure	Colonoscopy Alone	Ancillary Charges	Physician Fees	Anesthesia	Pathology
Colonoscopy W Or Wo Bx	1,020	1,879	395	1,198	225
Colonoscopy With Polypectomy	1,190	2,506	1,987	1,198	225

Ancillary Charges include: Recovery room, pharmacy, etc.



Cost Shifting in simple terms is the practice of raising overall prices to improve payment from a group of payers (Commercial) to offset payment shortfalls from other payers (Medicare/Medicaid, Self Pay)



Commercial Pays 3 times Medicare  
to achieve margin of 2%



## Negative Margins

- Medical Group
- Transitional Care Unit
- Home Health
- Intensive Care Unit
- Emergency Department
- Therapies

## Positive Margins

- + Imaging
- + Surgery
- + Pharmacy
- + Women's Health
- + Lab
- + Pathology

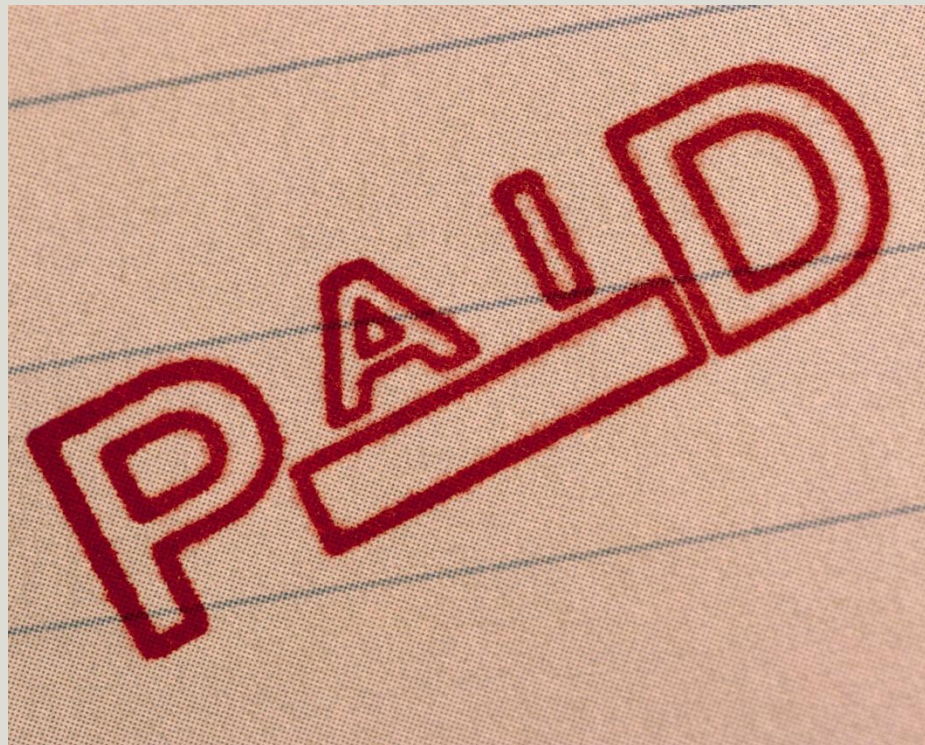


Positive Margin Service Lines subsidize Negative Margin Service Lines

Traditionally, Surgery and Imaging Service Lines most profitable



# Payment Mechanisms





### Medicare Hospital PPS

#### Reimbursement Methodology

Inpatient	DRG	Prospective Payment System	Relative Weight of DRG x Base Rate
Outpatient	APC	Prospective Payment System	

### Critical Access Hospital

Inpatient	Cost	Calculated from Medicare Cost Report	
Outpatient	Cost	Calculated from Medicare Cost Report	

### Sole Community Hospital

Inpatient	Cost	Calculated from Base year cost per discharge inflated forward	
Outpatient	APC	Prospective Payment System	

<b>Skilled Nursing Facility</b>	RUGS	Prospective Payment System	Per Discharge
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### Physician Clinics

Provider Based Clinics	Hospital Outpatient Departments	Follow methodology for Hospital Outpatient Type
Freestanding Clinics	Fee Schedule	



**Sample Case:**

DRG 194 SIMPLE PNEUMONIA & PLEURISY W CC

Weight = 0.9996

Total Charges = \$16,082.00

**CAH Reimbursement:**

Department	Charges		Payment
<b>Routine Charges</b>		<b>Per Diem</b>	
Room Charge (LOS 3)	6,066.00	1,898	5,694.00
<b>Ancillary Charges</b>		<b>RCC</b>	
Lab	660.10	48%	316.85
CT	2,585.20	48%	1,240.90
Radiology	354.40	48%	170.11
Pharmacy	1,866.40	48%	895.87
Respiratory	4,549.90	48%	2,183.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,082.00</b>		<b>10,501.68</b>

Contractual Adjustment = \$5,580.32

**SCH Reimbursement:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{DRG Weight } .9996 \\
 &\quad \times \\
 &\text{Hospital Specific Base} \\
 &\text{Rate } \$7,478.14 \\
 &\quad = \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \$7,475.15
 \end{aligned}$$

Contractual Adjustment = \$8,606.85

**PPS Reimbursement:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{DRG Weight } .9996 \\
 &\quad \times \\
 &\text{Base Rate } \$7,040.99 \\
 &\quad = \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \$7,038.17
 \end{aligned}$$

Contractual Adjustment = \$9,043.83

The DRG payment for a Medicare patient is determined by multiplying the relative weight for the DRG by the hospital's blended rate: DRG PAYMENT = WEIGHT x RATE

- The weight indicates the relative costs for treating patients
- The Base Rate is defined by Federal regulations and includes Operating and Capital Payments with local adjustments for: Wage Index, Geographic Factor, Disproportionate share of financially indigent patients





### CPT Based Payment: Outpatient Services (Imaging, PT, ED, etc)

<u>CPT</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Charge Amount</u>	<u>PPS/SCH Payment</u>	<u>CAH Payment</u>
93017	CARDIAC STRESS W/O INTERP	\$ 375.70	\$178.58	\$ 180.34
A9579	NM MYO PERF W SPECT/WALL/EF	\$2,186.10	\$686.45	\$1,049.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$2,561.80</b>	<b>\$865.03</b>	<b>\$1,229.67</b>
			APC Payment	Cost Reimbursement: Charge x RCC

The APC payment for a Medicare patient is determined by multiplying the relative weight for the APC by the adjusted conversion factor:

$$\text{APC PAYMENT} = \text{WEIGHT} \times \text{CONVERSION FACTOR}$$

Outpatient services are grouped into ambulatory payment classifications (APCs) on the basis of clinical and cost similarity.

The relative weight for an APC measures the resource requirements of the service and is based on the median cost of services in that APC.

The conversion factor is adjusted for geographic differences and the hospital wage index.





## Medicare pays for Clinic Charges Based on each billed CPT Code

Clinic charges are reimbursed 3 different ways:

1. Free Standing Clinic
2. OPPS Provider Based Entity
3. CAH with Method II

HNPDRS13		ALASKA - MEDICARE CARRIER 02102 FSY13 LOCALITY FEE SCHEDULE FOR AREA 01			PAGE 145 DATE 01/09/13	
NOTE	PROCEDURE	MOD	PAR AMOUNT	NON-PAR AMOUNT	LIMITING CHARGE	eRX LIMITING CHARGE***
	73100		37.38	35.51	40.84	40.23
	73100	TC	25.64	24.36	28.01	27.59
	73100	26	11.74	11.15	12.82	12.63

### CPT Based Payment:

1. FSC - Physician Fee Schedule Global Payment = Facility + Professional
2. OPPS PBE - Facility Portion paid based on APC and Professional Portion paid based on Physician Fee Schedule
3. CAH with Method II – Facility Portion paid based on Cost and Professional Portion paid based on Physician Fee Schedule plus 15%



## Medicaid

Hospital	Reimbursement Methodology		
Inpatient	Per Diem	Cost Based from Base year Medicare Cost Report	Rebased every four years 2011--> 2013-2016
Outpatient	% of Charges	Cost Based from Base year Medicare Cost Report	Rebased every four years 2011--> 2013-2016

### Skilled Nursing Facility

SNF	Per Diem	Cost Based from Base year Medicare Cost Report	Rebased every four years 2011--> 2013-2016
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### Physician Clinics

Provider Based Clinics	Fee Schedule
Freestanding Clinics	Fee Schedule

### Inpatient:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Medicaid Days} \\ &\quad \times \\ &\quad \text{Per Diem} \\ &\quad = \\ &\text{IP Medicaid Payment} \end{aligned}$$

### Outpatient:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Charges} \\ &\quad \times \\ &\quad \text{RCC} \\ &\quad = \\ &\text{OP Medicaid Payment} \end{aligned}$$

### Clinic:

Table I.(a) CPT<sup>1</sup> Fee Schedule

Procedure	Modifier	Alaska Fee
73100	Global	\$47.84
73100	Pro 26	\$15.33
73100	Fac TC	\$32.51



## Commercial Payers Pay Based on:

- Percentage of Charges
- Case Rate
- Fee Schedule
- Per Diem
- Capitated

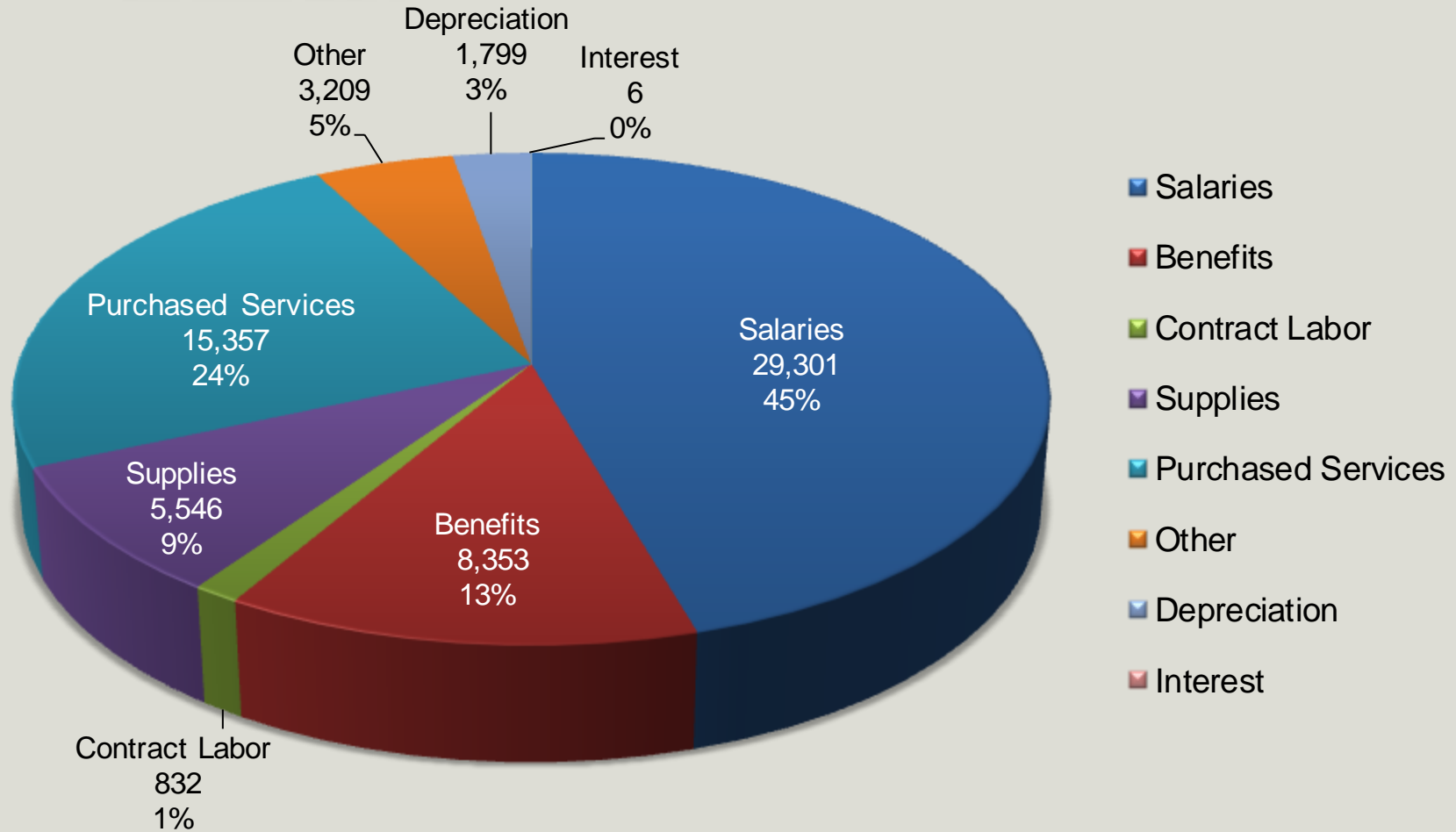




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# Health Care Costs



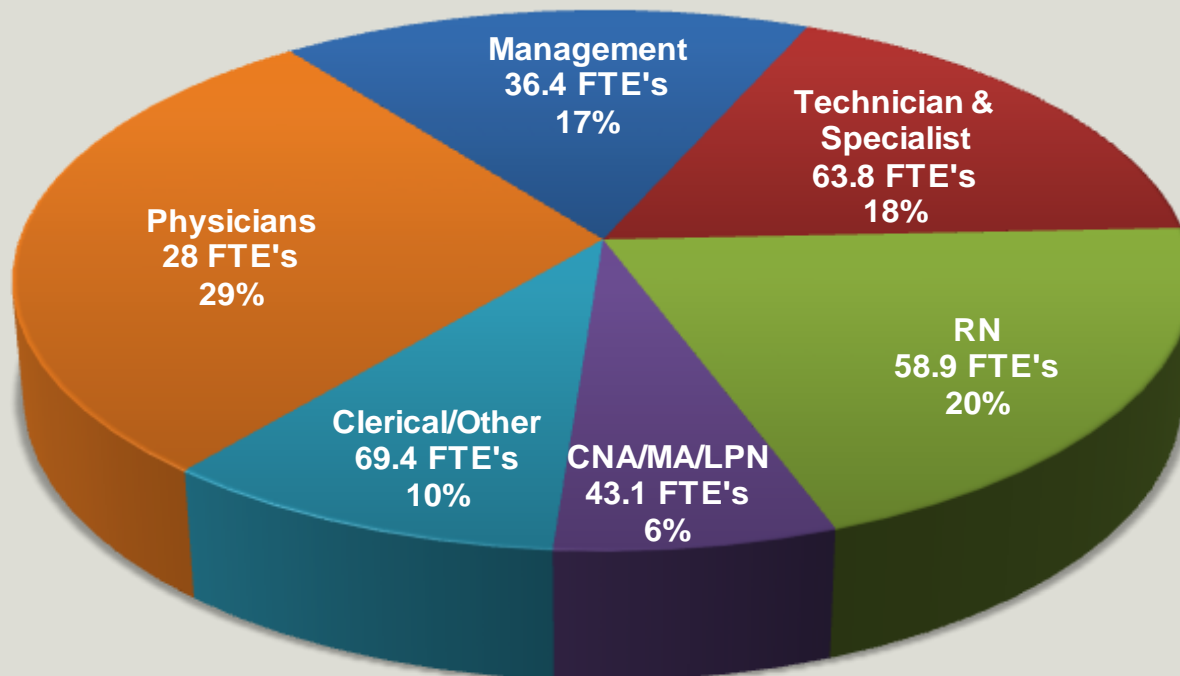


**Labor Costs (Salaries, Benefits, and Contract Labor) = 59%**



## Wage Observations

- Two thirds of labor costs are clinical
- Physicians – Starting point MGMA Median plus 15%





## What a difference an education can make!

Career	Years Post HS	Median Gross \$ at the 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile of the market
RN	2-4 Years	\$80,000
Rad Tech	2 years	\$62,000
Ultrasound Tech	2 years	\$82,000
Med Tech (Lab)	4 - 5 years	\$68,000
Nurse Practitioner/ Physician Assistant/ CNM/CRNA	6 -8 years	\$110,000 - \$192,000
Physical Therapist	6 - 8 years	\$82,000
Pharmacist	6 - 8 years	\$120,000
Physician	10+ years	\$250,000 - \$600,000+





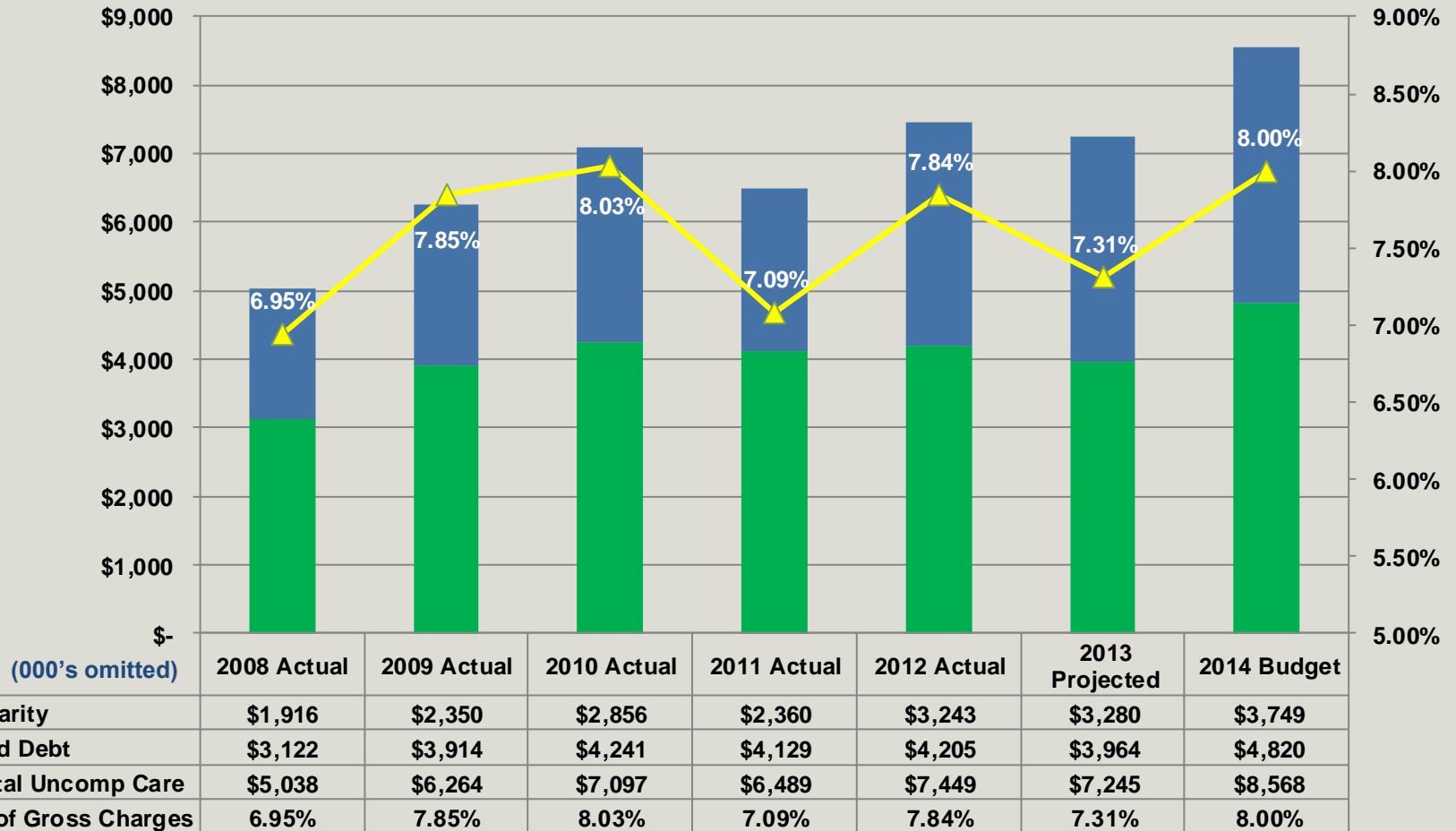
## Alaska Providers face different challenges:

- **Contract Labor** - Essential staff (Providers, nursing, clinical, etc.) terminate, requiring coverage through agency staffing at a premium (35-100%)
- **Recruitment /Retention** - Costs to recruit high, long duration, limited labor pool
- **Cost of Living** - Higher in Alaska, requires higher wages and moving allowances
- **Lower volumes** - Lower volumes restrict efficiency resulting in lower productivity
- **Supply costs** - Barged or flown in to all Alaskan communities
- **Construction Costs** - 25% higher in Alaska than lower 48 (\$300/sq ft vs \$240/sq ft)





# Bad Debt and Charity Trend





# Other Information





## What is a Charge Description Master?

The Charge Description Master (CDM) is *primarily* a list of services/procedures, room accommodations, supplies, drugs/biologics, and/or radiopharmaceuticals that may be billed to a patient registered as an inpatient or outpatient on a claim.

## The CDM may also contain/be used for the following:

- Statistical tracking line items
  - Used to capture labor for budgetary purposes
  - No dollars, CPT/HCPCS or revenue code attached
- Payment and adjustment codes



**The core group of data elements that typically resides within a CDM are:**

• CDM numbers	<u>Example:</u> 30000612
• Charge Descriptions	XR WRIST RIGHT 2 VIEWS
• Charge amounts	\$186.10
• Revenue codes	320
• Department numbers	41400
• CPT/HCPCS codes	73100
• Modifiers	RT
• Relative Value Units (Statistical measures)	0.71

5600 charge items on KMC's charge master



**Medicare Cost Reports** - An annual report required of all institutions participating in the Medicare program, which records each institution's total costs and charges associated with providing services, the portion of those costs and charges allocated to Medicare patients, and the Medicare payments received.

**The cost report contains provider information such as:**

- Facility characteristics
- Utilization data
- The cost and charges by cost center (in total and for Medicare)
- Medicare settlement data
- Financial statement data.

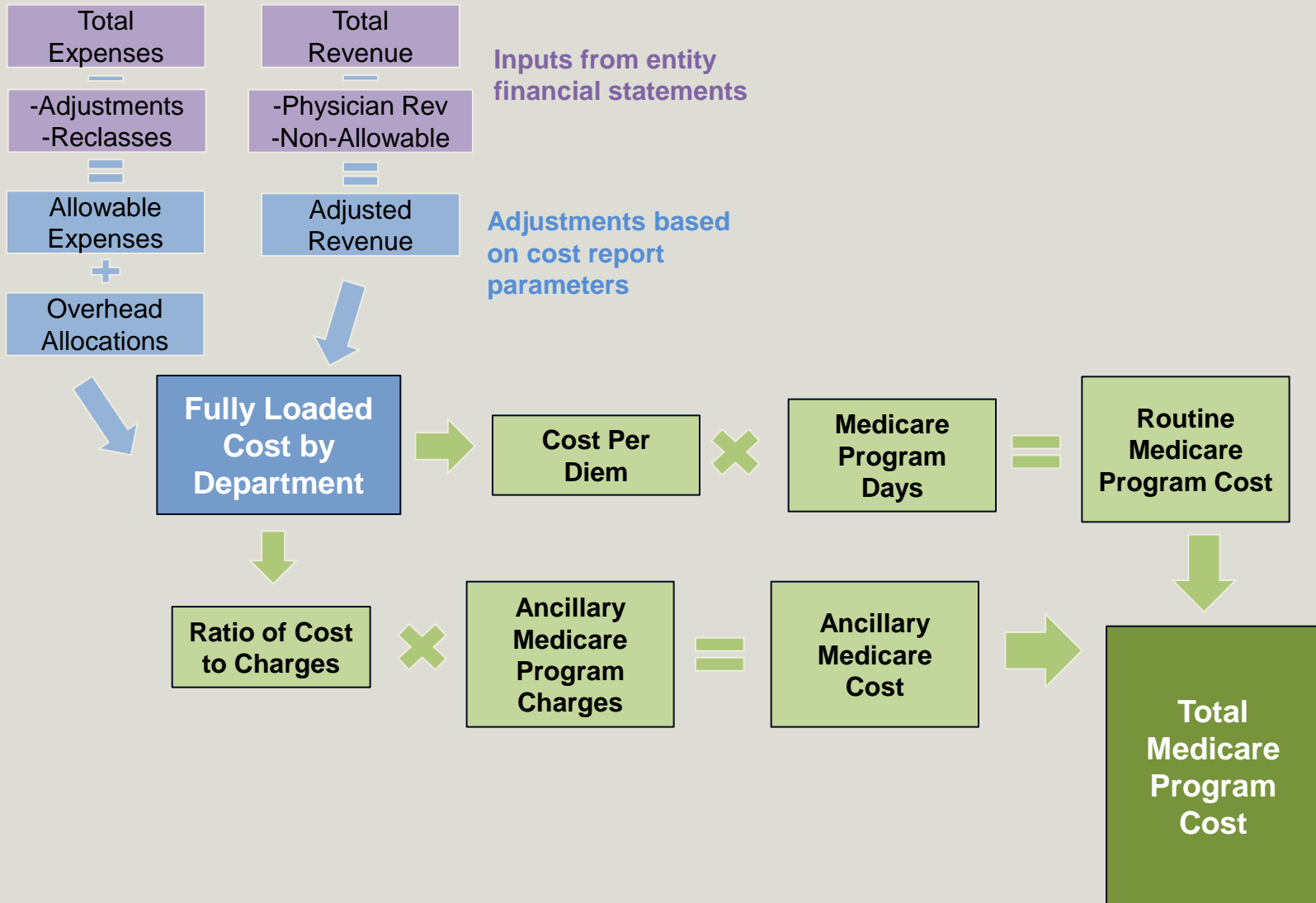
**Primary reimbursement determined via the cost report for:**

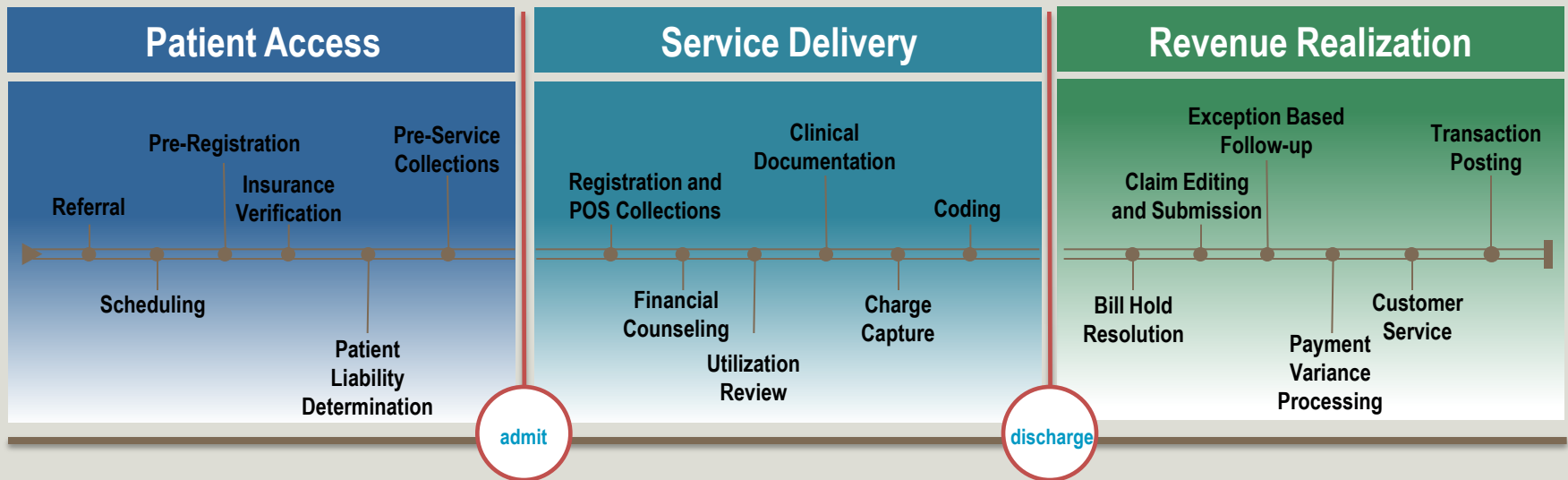
### **CAH**

Calculate Cost Based  
Reimbursement

### **PPS/SCH**

- Bad Debt
- Disproportionate Share
- Medical Education







Trend	Penalty	Hospitals Impacted	Date
ICD-10	Requirement 10/1/14	All	10/1/14
Inpatient Quality Reporting	2%	IPPS	FY12
OP Quality Reporting	2%	OPPS	FY12
Value Based Purchasing	2%	IPPS	1% FY13→2%FY17
Hospital Acquired Conditions /Present on Admission	1%	IPPS	1% FY15
Readmissions	3%	IPPS	FY13, 3 Year Phase-In
Meaningful Use	Loss of Incentive	All	10/1/12
HIPAA 5010	Denied Claims	All	10/1/12
ACA	All Must Comply	All	





## Health Care Finance is complicated due to:

- Each input is unique, therefore care delivery must be flexible (variable)
- Physician orders drive provision of care adding to that variability
- Payment is also variable depending on:
  - Insurance coverage
  - Negotiated Rates
  - Payer Mix
- Regulation is high
- Technology changes rapidly requiring intensive capital investment
- Many players in Health Care, from capital equipment vendors to Pharmaceutical companies to agency staffing making it difficult to control all aspects of Costs

