

JOINT REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON MEDICAL SERVICE
AND THE COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH (I-18)
Aligning Clinical and Financial Incentives for High-Value Care
(Reference Committee J)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Council on Medical Service and the Council on Science and Public Health present this joint report to expand upon prior studies of access to and coverage for preventive services and other high-value health care services. A factor mitigating patient concerns about the cost of preventive care is the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) requirement that health plans cover select preventive services without any patient cost-sharing (zero-dollar). The ACA requirement of coverage for select preventive services without cost-sharing has been a popular and successful step in promoting access to preventive care, but more could and should be done to facilitate and incentivize high-value care. Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID) is a potential partial solution consistent with long-standing American Medical Association (AMA) policy. This report highlights the utilization of preventive services under ACA's mandated zero-dollar coverage, key challenges posed by the ACA mandated coverage, legal and regulatory obstacles, examples of how VBID has been used successfully to better align incentives for high-value care, and opportunities for expanded use of VBID.

The Councils recommend reaffirmation of existing AMA policy, as well as new policy to promote alignment of clinical and financial incentives for high-value care. Building on AMA policy regarding VBID, the Councils recommend that the AMA support: VBID plans designed in accordance with the tenets of "clinical nuance;" implementing innovative VBID programs in Medicare Advantage plans; and legislative and regulatory flexibility to accommodate VBID that (a) preserves health plan coverage without patient cost-sharing for evidence-based preventive services, and (b) allows innovations that expand access to affordable care, including changes needed to allow High Deductible Health Plans paired with Health Savings Accounts to provide pre-deductible coverage for preventive and chronic care management services. To enhance the effectiveness of VBID, the Councils recommend that the AMA support initiatives to align provider-facing financial incentives created through payment reform and patient-facing financial incentives created through benefit design reform. Additionally, recognizing the critical role that physicians of all specialties should play in shaping effective VBID programs, the Councils recommend that the AMA encourage national medical specialty societies to identify services that they consider to be high-value and collaborate with payers to experiment with benefit plan designs that align patient financial incentives with utilization of high-value services.

In addition, the Councils recommend three ways to protect and improve access to zero-dollar preventive care. First, the Councils recommend that the AMA continue to support requiring private health plans to provide coverage for evidence-based preventive services without imposing cost-sharing on patients. Second, the Councils recommend that the AMA develop coding guidance tools to help providers appropriately bill for zero-dollar preventive interventions and promote common understanding regarding what will be covered at given cost-sharing levels. Finally, the Councils recommend that the AMA develop physician educational tools that prepare physicians for conversations with their patients about the scope of preventive services provided without cost-sharing and instances where and when preventive services may result in financial obligations for the patient.

JOINT REPORT OF THE COUNCIL ON MEDICAL SERVICE
AND THE COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

CMS/CSAPH Joint Report I-18

Subject: Aligning Clinical and Financial Incentives for High-Value Care

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Referred to: Reference Committee J
(Steven Chen, MD, Chair)

1 The Council on Medical Service and the Council on Science and Public Health present this joint
2 report to expand upon prior studies of access to and coverage for preventive services and other
3 high-value health care services. The Councils decided to pursue this report in light of: (a) the
4 confusion among provider, patient, and payer communities in paying for preventive services; and
5 (b) a common goal of improving affordable access to “high-value” services (as described below).
6

7 One factor mitigating patient concerns about the cost of preventive care is the Affordable Care
8 Act’s (ACA) requirement that health plans cover select preventive services without any patient
9 cost-sharing (zero-dollar). The Councils previously considered preventive services in the Council
10 on Medical Service and Council on Science and Public Health Joint Report at the 2017 Annual
11 Meeting, “Value of Preventive Services.” As detailed in the A-17 report, the ACA required all
12 private, non-grandfathered health insurance plans to provide zero-dollar coverage for the
13 preventive services recommended by four expert organizations: the U.S. Preventive Services Task
14 Force (USPSTF), the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the Women’s
15 Preventive Services Initiative, and Bright Futures. The report also described the varied methods
16 used by those four organizations for developing preventive service guidelines. The report
17 established Policy H-460.894, which encouraged those organizations to develop their
18 recommendations with transparency, clarity and specificity. Given the significant challenges that
19 have arisen as the health care industry strives to provide zero-dollar coverage for the expert
20 organizations’ recommendations, further study was warranted to explore additional policy options
21 for promoting access to preventive interventions.
22

23 The ACA requirement of coverage for select preventive services without cost-sharing has been a
24 popular and successful step in promoting access to preventive care, but more could and should be
25 done to facilitate and incentivize high-value care. Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID) is a
26 potential partial solution consistent with long-standing American Medical Association (AMA)
27 policy. This report highlights the utilization of preventive services under ACA’s mandated zero-
28 dollar coverage, key challenges posed by the ACA-mandated coverage, legal and regulatory
29 obstacles, examples of how VBID has been used successfully to better align incentives for high-
30 value care, and opportunities for expanded use of VBID. Finally, this report makes several policy
31 recommendations.

1 BACKGROUND

2
3 Health care affordability is determined not just by the cost of insurance coverage (e.g., the
4 premium), but also by the amount of cost-sharing required (e.g., deductibles, co-payments, and
5 coinsurance). The median level of liquid assets among nonelderly American households was below
6 the cost-sharing requirements of many health insurance plans and significantly below the
7 maximum out-of-pocket limits allowed for private insurance in 2016,¹ indicating potential
8 challenges, especially for families with low incomes and/or significant medical bills.
9

10 Concerns about the cost of care have caused some Americans to delay or skip necessary health
11 care. In a recent poll (n=1,302), more than a third of Americans indicated that they made health
12 care decisions in the past year based on costs, including 44 percent who reported not going to the
13 doctor when they were sick or injured, 40 percent who reported going without a routine physical or
14 other preventive care, 40 percent who reported skipping a medical test or treatment, and 32 percent
15 who reported either not filling a prescription or taking less than the prescribed dose.²
16

17 Patients and physicians alike encounter a dilemma when an ACA-designated preventive service
18 that is provided without patient cost-sharing identifies early stage illness, and subsequent medical
19 interventions can impose significant out-of-pocket costs on patients. At the same time, such
20 interventions can be characterized as “high-value” care -- they potentially minimize human
21 suffering, maximize the opportunity for beneficial medical intervention, save the health care
22 system the costs of treating advanced disease, and save society the costs of losing productive
23 individuals. Inherently, “high-value” care is subjective and challenging to define -- the same
24 service can be life-saving for one patient and over-treatment for another patient. Accordingly,
25 rather than restricting “high-value” care with one specific definition, experts explain that the key is
26 for the health care system to embrace the concept that not all care provides equal value.³ It is not
27 necessary for all to agree which services must always be considered “high-value.” Instead, simply
28 building consensus around some selected services and aligning payer, provider, and patient
29 incentives around those services is beneficial. This report explores opportunities to identify high-
30 value care, some of the ways in which incentives are currently misaligned, methods already being
31 used successfully to promote more optimal alignment, and policy recommendations to advance
32 progress in this space.
33

34 SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE ACA PREVENTIVE SERVICES 35 BENEFITS

36
37 The ACA’s mandated zero-dollar coverage for select preventive services enjoys strong bipartisan
38 support. A recent poll found that the ACA provision eliminating out-of-pocket costs for certain
39 preventive services was favored by 83 percent of Americans (n=1,202) surveyed, including 89
40 percent of Democrats, 83 percent of Independents, and 77 percent of Republicans.⁴ Prior to the
41 ACA it was estimated that Americans received only about half of the preventive services that are
42 recommended.⁵ While it is estimated that 71 million Americans received expanded coverage of one
43 or more preventive services in 2011 and 2012 as a result of the ACA, studies examining the
44 utilization of preventive services over a limited time horizon post-ACA have found mixed results.⁶
45 For example, among adults (age 18 to 64), the ACA was associated with an increase in physicians’
46 provision of preventive cardiovascular services, including the use of diabetes screening, tobacco
47 use screening, hypertension screening, and aspirin therapy in men.⁷ It was also associated with
48 increases in up-to-date rates of routine checkups and flu vaccinations.⁸ However, changes in blood
49 pressure checks, cholesterol checks, and certain cancer screenings were not associated with the
50 ACA.⁹ A review of studies focused on the ACA’s impact on cancer screening found mixed results.
51 While studies indicated that some cancer screening (pap smear test, mammography, and colorectal

1 cancer screening) did not increase post-ACA implementation,¹⁰ other studies found statistically
2 significant increases in earlier diagnosis of certain cancers associated with Medicaid expansion and
3 parents' ability to maintain insurance coverage for their children up to age 26.¹¹ Multiple studies
4 also have found evidence of substantial positive impacts among low-socioeconomic status groups
5 and groups subject to high cost-sharing prior to the ACA.¹² While such initial studies are
6 informative, additional research across longer time horizons is necessary to fully understand the
7 impact of the ACA benefit that removed cost-sharing for select preventive services on utilization
8 and health outcomes.

9
10 Similarly, even with cost-sharing barriers removed, additional barriers to provision of preventive
11 services still exist and may include inconsistently applied definitions of key terminology, limited
12 knowledge of preventive service guidelines, and limited time with patients. For example, the
13 classification of a service as "screening," "diagnostic," or "therapeutic" can be unclear. Some of
14 this confusion can be traced back to legal definitions of "preventive care." As explored in greater
15 detail below, preventive care takes on legal significance in the context of health savings accounts
16 (HSAs) associated with eligible high deductible health plans (HDHPs), as these plans generally
17 cannot cover medical items or services until the deductible is met. A preventive care safe harbor
18 via Section 223(c)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code provides an exception to this rule for certain
19 preventive care.¹³ However, preventive care is not clearly defined by law.¹⁴ Given the significant
20 inconsistency and confusion that persists when referring to preventive services, this report will
21 avoid use of the commonly confused terms. Additionally, patients are not familiar with the
22 preventive services that are available to them without cost-sharing.¹⁵ Three and half years after the
23 ACA took effect, less than half the population (43 percent) reported being aware that the ACA
24 eliminated out-of-pocket expenses for preventive services.¹⁶

25
26 Underinsurance & Cost-Related Non-Adherence (CRN): While increasing access to health
27 insurance has been beneficial to patients, it is nevertheless critical to recognize the challenges
28 posed by underinsurance and CRN. Rates of underinsurance – defined as out-of-pocket costs that
29 are high relative to income – have risen, with 13 percent of adults underinsured in 2005,¹⁷ and 28
30 percent of adults underinsured in 2016.¹⁸ Even when a service is covered by a health plan, patients
31 may incur significant costs in the form of co-payments, coinsurance, and/or large medical bills that
32 they must pay before meeting their deductible. Such costs have been shown to cause people,
33 especially those in low-income and vulnerable populations, to forgo not only unnecessary but also
34 necessary care.¹⁹ In fact, as little as a \$10 rise in co-payments has been associated with a significant
35 decline in outpatient visits and a concurrent increase in hospital utilization among an elderly
36 population.²⁰ Similarly, CRN refers to a state in which patients are unable to pursue recommended
37 medical care due to financial barriers.²¹ Sub-optimal use of evidence-based medical services can
38 lead to negative clinical outcomes, increased disparities, and in some cases, higher aggregate
39 costs.²² CRN has been identified across the entire continuum of clinical care -- physician visits,
40 preventive screenings, prescription drugs, etc. -- and it is especially problematic for vulnerable
41 populations, such as those with multiple chronic conditions, and for socioeconomically and racially
42 disparate populations.²³ For example, greater out-of-pocket costs for medication to treat certain
43 chronic conditions has been found to reduce initiation and adherence, lower the likelihood of
44 achieving desired health outcomes, and sometimes, increase utilization of acute care services.²⁴
45 At the same time, studies have demonstrated that reducing or eliminating cost-sharing leads to
46 improvements in medication adherence²⁵ and reductions in socioeconomic and racial disparities.²⁶

47
48 Both underinsurance and CRN can be exacerbated in the context of the rising prevalence of
49 HDHPs. HDHPs are insurance plans associated with lower premiums, higher deductibles and
50 greater cost-sharing requirements as compared with traditional health plans.²⁷ An HDHP is
51 frequently combined with a personal health account, a combination referred to as a "consumer-

1 directed health plan.”²⁸ A personal health account can either be a HSA or health reimbursement
 2 arrangement (also known as a health reimbursement account or HRA).²⁹ HSAs are tax-free
 3 accounts used to pay for qualified medical expenses, and they must be paired with an HDHP.³⁰
 4 HRAs are employer-funded accounts used to reimburse employees for qualified medical expenses.
 5 HRAs need not be paired with an HDHP.³¹ While employees can keep unspent money in an HSA
 6 and accumulate savings from year to year, unspent HRA funds are forfeited to the employer at the
 7 end of a calendar or benefit year. Enrollment in HDHPs by individuals younger than 65 years who
 8 have private health insurance has increased sharply – from 25.3 percent of the population studied in
 9 2010, to 47.0 percent in the first three months of 2018.³² Moreover, the size of deductibles has
 10 increased dramatically. In 2003, only one percent of adults enrolled in a private plan had a
 11 deductible of \$3,000 or more, but by 2016, that percentage rose to 13.³³ HDHPs appear to reduce
 12 health care costs by decreasing the use of both appropriate care (such as recommended cancer
 13 screenings) and inappropriate care (such as low-severity emergency department visits).³⁴ Greater
 14 consumer cost-sharing is frequently used as a lever to minimize the growth of health insurance
 15 premiums.³⁵ Studies have found that families who have members with chronic disease and who are
 16 enrolled in HDHPs are more likely to go without care due to cost and/or face substantial financial
 17 burdens, such as trouble paying bills, than families enrolled in traditional plans.³⁶ Another study
 18 found that enrollment in an HDHP, combined with an HRA or HSA, led to significant increases in
 19 out-of-pocket spending, with more than half of the enrollees with lower-incomes and more than
 20 one-third of the enrollees with chronic conditions facing “excessive financial burden.”³⁷

21

22 At the same time, patients’ deductibles are only a fraction of their total out-of-pocket spending.
 23 Once coinsurance and co-payments are also factored in, a recent study of individuals enrolled in
 24 large employer health plans (n=between 1.05 and 15.3 million per year) found that total out-of-
 25 pocket spending rose by 54 percent between 2006 and 2016, from an average of \$525 in 2006 to an
 26 average of \$808 in 2016.³⁸ Moreover, individuals in the top 15 percent of health spenders (who
 27 account for 79 percent of total health spending), had out-of-pocket costs averaging \$2,837 in
 28 2016.³⁹ Exacerbating this challenge is the fact that while out-of-pocket health care costs have been
 29 rising in recent years, wages have been relatively stagnant.⁴⁰

30

31 In light of these significant financial concerns, it is especially important that patients understand the
 32 availability of certain preventive services without any cost-sharing. Moreover, as described later in
 33 this report, efforts are underway to remove legislative and regulatory barriers to innovative
 34 insurance plan designs that could better align incentives around high-value services.

35

36 Coding, Billing, and Payment Challenges: The mismatch between the clinical intent of expert
 37 organizations’ evidence-based recommendations and the ACA’s mandated insurance coverage of
 38 recommended preventive services has added complexity to billing and payment practices,
 39 sometimes resulting in unexpected, and perhaps unintended, patient cost-sharing. Some specific
 40 challenges include:

41

- 42 • When a patient receives a designated preventive service, a private health insurance plan
 43 may still impose cost-sharing if: (1) the provider bills the services and the visit separately;
 44 or (2) the preventive service was not the primary purpose of the visit. Moreover, guidance
 45 is not clear regarding who determines what constitutes the primary purpose of a visit.
- 46 • If the expert organization does not specify the “frequency, method, treatment or setting”
 47 for a service, private health plans may use “reasonable medical management techniques”
 48 and “the relevant evidence base” to shape coverage/coverage limitations.⁴¹
- 49 • A private health plan may impose cost-sharing for treatment that is needed subsequent to a
 50 designated preventive service.

- 1 • Certain USPSTF recommendations apply only to “average risk” or certain “high-risk”
 2 populations. As a result, only those patients are entitled to receive the preventive service
 3 without cost-sharing. Federal guidance has clarified that the designation of “high-risk” is
 4 left to the attending provider. However, it can be unclear how a health plan is to know
 5 when a service was provided to a patient who is entitled to the service at no cost-share.
 6 Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) modifier 33 can be used when billing for ACA-
 7 designated preventive services. The addition of modifier 33 communicates to a commercial
 8 payer that a given service was provided as an ACA preventive service. While modifier 33
 9 does not apply to Medicare patients, the CPT modifier was developed to indicate that a
 10 colonoscopy that was scheduled as a screening was converted into a diagnostic or
 11 therapeutic procedure. Nevertheless, review of the literature indicates that confusion and
 12 inconsistency persist among providers and payers in coding and paying these claims and
 13 may be contributing to the misaligned expectations observed throughout the health care
 14 industry.
- 15 • It is unclear what state and federal systems are in place to monitor and ensure enforcement
 16 of the ACA requirements. Even if individuals know they are entitled to receive certain
 17 preventive services without cost-sharing, they may not know how to seek redress if they
 18 are charged for these services.

19
 20 EXPANDING ACCESS TO HIGH-VALUE SERVICES

21
 22 In addition to the implementation challenges described above, patients and physicians find
 23 themselves challenged when findings from a zero-dollar preventive service lead to very expensive
 24 subsequent medical care. Furthermore, preventive interventions not designated by ACA that are
 25 deployed to prevent significant morbidity may be associated with significant patient cost-sharing.
 26 Accordingly, health plan financial incentives for patients do not always support the goal of
 27 proactively managing medical risk and preventing serious morbidity.

28
 29 The juxtaposition of legitimate patient financial concerns and the high value of many preventive
 30 interventions highlights significant misalignment of clinical and financial incentives that pervades
 31 our health care system. While designation by expert organizations of preventive services to be
 32 provided without cost-sharing is a start, an initial designated service may be insufficient to achieve
 33 broader clinical goals. Instead, subsequent necessary steps can require significant financial outlays
 34 by the patient. In these cases, the clinical impact of a recommended service may not fulfill its
 35 potential if patients are unable to follow through on their physicians’ guidance due to financial
 36 barriers. Several of the current system’s misaligned incentives are illustrated below.

37
 38 Misaligned Incentives – More Invasive Services: For clinical and economic reasons, it can make
 39 sense to promote less expensive, less-invasive screening as a first step, and progress to invasive
 40 tests when medically indicated. However, the current system sometimes incentivizes the opposite,
 41 when lower cost-sharing levels sometimes apply to more expensive, more invasive procedures. For
 42 example, consider a primary care physician who wants to follow the USPSTF’s recommendation⁴²
 43 and encourage a 55 year-old patient to receive colorectal cancer screening. The physician discusses
 44 the recommendation with the patient, and the patient refuses to receive a colonoscopy (citing fear
 45 of the bowel preparation, fear of anesthesia, etc.). The physician and the patient agree that for this
 46 patient, Cologuard®, a non-invasive stool test, is an appropriate initial method of screening. The
 47 Cologuard® is provided to the patient without cost-sharing. However, when the results of the
 48 Cologuard® are positive, the physician advises that a colonoscopy is necessary to complete the
 49 colorectal cancer screening. While this colonoscopy would have been provided without cost-
 50 sharing had it been chosen as the first screening method, a colonoscopy that follows a positive stool

1 test sometimes results in imposition of a significant cost-sharing burden on the patient.⁴³ The
 2 potential cost burden, in addition to the patient’s already established concerns regarding
 3 colonoscopy, may dissuade the patient from completing the screening process.

4
 5 Misaligned Incentives – Individual Risk Factors: In striving to prevent advanced disease,
 6 physicians often identify individual risk factors that subject their patients to a greater than average
 7 risk of various diseases. Some may be at higher risk for breast cancer, and others at higher risk for
 8 diabetes, and some may be at heightened risk for multiple serious diseases. Ideally, financial
 9 incentives would encourage patients to receive high-value services that are most likely to help them
 10 as individuals, and prioritize those over services that are less aligned with their individual risk
 11 profile. However, under our current health care system, individuals at heightened risk can be
 12 precluded from cost-sharing incentives for some high-value services.

13
 14 For example, the USPSTF recommends breast cancer screening mammography for asymptomatic
 15 women who are not at high risk for breast cancer.⁴⁴ Women at high risk include those who have
 16 preexisting breast cancer, a previously diagnosed high risk breast lesion, a known underlying
 17 genetic mutation (such as a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* gene mutation or other familial breast cancer
 18 syndrome), or a history of chest radiation at a young age.⁴⁵ A biannual mammogram will be free of
 19 cost-sharing to a woman at average risk. However, women who are at heightened risk, who need
 20 the test most frequently, and for whom the test may more often be positive, must share in often
 21 significant costs. While screening mammography is not provided without cost-sharing to patients at
 22 increased risk for breast cancer, the USPSTF recommends that “for women who are at increased
 23 risk for breast cancer and at low risk for adverse medication effects, clinicians should offer to
 24 prescribe risk-reducing medications, such as tamoxifen or raloxifene.”⁴⁶ Thus, a patient at increased
 25 risk for breast cancer may receive risk-reducing medications without cost-sharing, but must share
 26 in the costs of mammography.

27
 28 Misaligned Incentives – Detection vs. Monitoring, Treatment, and Continuing Prevention: When
 29 physicians choose to screen their patients for a given disease, their goal is not to simply provide a
 30 diagnosis, but rather to help their patients manage risk and promote long-term health. Under our
 31 current health care system, risk can be identified without cost-sharing, but the management of that
 32 risk can burden patients with significant financial costs.

33
 34 For example, the USPSTF recommends that fair skinned young adults, adolescents, children, and
 35 parents of young children receive counseling regarding minimizing exposure to ultraviolet
 36 radiation to reduce their risk of skin cancer.⁴⁷ Counseling would be covered without patient cost-
 37 sharing. However, consider a situation where the counseling primary care physician refers a fair
 38 skinned young adult to a dermatologist for a visual skin examination. A visual skin exam by a
 39 dermatologist may help prevent or detect skin cancer. However, the USPSTF concluded that the
 40 current evidence is insufficient to assess the balance of benefits and harms of visual skin
 41 examinations by clinicians and whether such exams reduce skin cancer-related morbidity and
 42 mortality. A visual skin exam conducted by a dermatologist would likely result in patient cost-
 43 sharing, which may be significant, especially if the patient has not yet met their plan deductible. If
 44 the dermatologist decides to biopsy a mole, the procedure and pathology may incur significant
 45 cost-sharing for the patient. If the biopsy indicates early stage malignancy, removing the mole may
 46 prevent serious morbidity, but it may result in substantial additional cost-sharing. Finally, to ensure
 47 that subsequent disease is prevented and/or eradicated before it becomes invasive, a treating
 48 physician would want to incentivize this patient to practice on-going preventive habits such as
 49 purchasing and utilizing sunscreen and committing to follow-up visits with a dermatologist.
 50 However, since the purchase of sunscreen and dermatologist visits are outside the scope of the
 51 USPSTF, these valuable items and services will impose significant lifetime costs on the patient.

1 One can anticipate how similar misaligned incentives pervade our current system, in attempts to
 2 prevent morbidity from cancer, mental illness, and many other chronic diseases. For example, the
 3 USPSTF recommends screening for abnormal blood glucose as part of cardiovascular risk
 4 assessment in adults aged 40 to 70 years who are overweight or obese.⁴⁸ Moreover, the USPSTF
 5 encourages clinicians to offer or refer patients with abnormal blood glucose to intensive behavioral
 6 counseling interventions to promote a healthful diet and physical activity.⁴⁹ However, an array of
 7 evidence-based services to prevent onset of diabetes (e.g., community health worker diabetes
 8 prevention programs (DPPs)⁵⁰ and combined diet and physical activity promotion programs⁵¹)
 9 and/or to prevent disease advancement and morbidity (e.g., insulin to keep blood glucose well-
 10 managed, regular eye and foot examinations, etc.⁵²) are outside the scope of the ACA’s mandated
 11 zero-dollar benefit and subject to significant patient cost-sharing. While studies have found savings
 12 of approximately \$1,300 for every Medicare Advantage (MA) patient who completed a diabetes
 13 education program, insured patients may, due to cost-sharing, expend hundreds of dollars to
 14 participate.⁵³ Consider this in the context of the finding, described above, that even a \$10 increase
 15 in co-payments has been associated with a significant decline in outpatient visits and a concurrent
 16 increase in hospital utilization among an elderly population.⁵⁴ Recognizing the value of prevention
 17 programs, some payers interpret the USPSTF recommendation broadly and/or develop a
 18 commitment to covering DPPs as an evidence-based preventive program that mitigates rising risk.
 19 Such payers, including commercial health plans, as well as some Medicare and Medicaid
 20 programs, offer DPPs as a preventive service without patient cost-sharing.

21

22 An additional facet of misaligned incentives arises when patients find themselves “penalized in the
 23 form of high cost-sharing simply because of their biology.”⁵⁵ For example, consider patients with
 24 major depressive disorder. Some patients may respond well to generic medications that are subject
 25 to the lowest level of cost-sharing. Other patients, though, may not achieve the desired clinical
 26 outcome with the less expensive medication, and to prevent disease progression, those patients may
 27 require medication that is only available at a higher level of cost-sharing. This higher level of cost-
 28 sharing, however, can disincentivize medication initiation and adherence.

29

30 Consistent with long-standing AMA policy that promotes testing individuals and population groups
 31 only when adequate treatment and follow-up can be arranged for the abnormal conditions and risk
 32 factors that are identified, high-value services clearly span a broad spectrum of care.⁵⁶ Great value
 33 can be achieved by preventing adverse consequences that could arise from early stage or more
 34 advanced disease.⁵⁷ The challenges in effectively describing “value” to optimally promote it
 35 through regulations contribute to the misaligned incentives observable across the spectrum of care.

36

37 VALUE-BASED INSURANCE DESIGN AS A METHOD FOR ALIGNING INCENTIVES 38 AROUND HIGH-VALUE SERVICES

39

40 To ensure that people get the medical care they need, they must be able to afford treatment
 41 associated with identified risk factors and diagnosed disease. More Americans are afraid of the
 42 costs associated with a serious illness than of the illness itself.⁵⁸ Accordingly, while zero-dollar
 43 screenings are a significant advance, health insurance must also provide access to affordable on-
 44 going care for patients at higher risk for serious disease and/or advancement of existing disease.

45

46 Aligning Incentives Across Supply and Demand Sides: As outlined in Council on Medical Service
 47 (CMS) Report 9-A-16 and CMS Report 10-A-17 and consistent with Policy H-385.913, the AMA
 48 recognizes the continuing importance of alternative payment models (APMs) and the roles
 49 physicians should play in developing APMs. Provider-facing initiatives such as payment reform
 50 (including APMs), health information technology, and practice redesign operate on the supply side
 51 of the health care economic market.⁵⁹ On the supply side, some financial incentives are aligned

1 between payers and providers around quality metrics. The other critical piece of the health care
2 economic model, of course, is the consumer demand side, which includes health care literacy
3 programs, shared decision making, price transparency, and benefit design.⁶⁰ With benefit design,
4 financial incentives are created between patients and third-party payers, and these incentives
5 impact what care patients will pursue. While both payment reform and benefit design may
6 theoretically be working toward the same goal of “quality” health care, unless those supply side
7 and demand side incentives are actually, intentionally aligned, it can be excessively and unfairly
8 challenging for patients, providers, and payers to achieve their shared goal of quality. For example,
9 a quality metric for primary care physicians may be the extent to which their patients’ blood
10 glucose is within an acceptable range. To help their patients manage uncontrolled blood glucose,
11 primary care physicians may wish to refer their patients to an endocrinologist and/or to a DPP.
12 However, if the patients’ insurance benefits impose significant cost-sharing for specialist visits
13 and/or for DPP enrollment, the patients may not have the financial means to follow through with
14 their primary care physicians’ advice. As a result of these misaligned incentives, the system may
15 face: (a) primary care physicians who cannot meet their quality metrics due to patient non-
16 compliance; (b) patients who forgo high-value care due to financial barriers and subsequently
17 become sicker; (c) employers that lose productivity due to employee illness; and (d) payers that
18 ultimately pay more money to care for sicker patients. Clearly, this is an avoidable result that
19 benefits no one. Accordingly, in considering actions that can be taken to improve access to high-
20 value care, it is imperative to look at both the supply side (payment reform) and the demand side
21 (benefit design) and ensure that both systems are designed to support each other and incentivize
22 consistent behavior across the health care economy. Moreover, services established as quality
23 metrics (eg, by the National Quality Forum or the National Committee for Quality Assurance) can
24 be strong examples of “high-value” services around which patient, provider, and payer financial
25 incentives could be aligned.

26
27 Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID): Health plans can apply VBID principles to design benefits
28 that reduce financial barriers to and incentivize use of high-value care. VBID was designated as a
29 federal policy priority in the ACA,⁶¹ and the AMA has long supported VBID, with the Council on
30 Medical Service issuing a report at the 2013 Annual Meeting that set forth principles to guide
31 implementation of VBID initiatives.⁶² As explained in CMS Report 2-A-13, traditional health
32 insurance benefit designs use patient cost-sharing primarily as a way to control health care costs. In
33 contrast, VBID uses cost-sharing as a tool to encourage the use of specific health care services
34 based on “value,” which is defined as the clinical benefit gained for the money spent.⁶³ While
35 traditional benefit designs apply a standard set of cost-sharing requirements to all services and all
36 patients, VBID determines coverage and cost-sharing rules based on an assessment of the clinical
37 value of individual health care treatments or services.⁶⁴ VBID plans vary patients’ out-of-pocket
38 costs, such as co-payments, coinsurance, and deductibles, based on the value of specific services.
39 Specifically, VBID plans are designed in accordance with the tenets of “clinical nuance,”
40 recognizing that (1) medical services may differ in the amount of health produced; and (2) the
41 clinical benefit derived from a specific service depends on the person receiving it, as well as when,
42 where, and by whom the service is provided.⁶⁵

43
44 Applying “clinical nuance,” health plans can address some of the misaligned incentives. Returning
45 to the example of a patient with uncontrolled blood glucose introduced above, to prevent
46 complications associated with diabetes, and to incentivize adherence to evidence-based measures, a
47 VBID plan may choose to reduce the cost-sharing associated with critical diabetes items or services
48 such as insulin therapy or vision exams. VBID principles can be applied to prescription drug
49 formularies according to a “reward the good soldier” or “step edit with co-pay relief” strategy.⁶⁶
50 Under such models, if a patient tries a first-line lower-cost therapy, and that therapy proves to be
51 ineffective in achieving the desired clinical outcome for that patient, the patient would be able to

1 access an otherwise more expensive therapy at a lower cost-sharing level. A recent systematic
 2 literature review found that using a VBID approach to decreasing cost-sharing for targeted
 3 prescription drug classes was significantly associated with improved medication adherence, and
 4 limited evidence also indicated improvement in clinical outcomes and quality.⁶⁷ Moreover, there
 5 was no effect on total health care spending, suggesting that the increased spending on prescription
 6 medication was offset by decreased spending on other medical items or services.⁶⁸

7
 8 VBID Program Expansion: Currently, hundreds of private self-insured employers, public
 9 organizations, nonprofits and insurance plans have designed and tested VBID programs, and VBID
 10 experts believe the design method has reached a “tipping point.”⁶⁹ The recently enacted Bipartisan
 11 Budget Act of 2018 incorporates the Creating High-Quality Results and Outcomes Necessary to
 12 Improve Chronic (CHRONIC) Care Act of 2017 and requires expansion of the Medicare
 13 Advantage Value-Based Insurance Design Model to all 50 states by no later than January 1, 2020.⁷⁰
 14 The model allows MA plans the flexibility to reduce cost-sharing or offer supplemental benefits to
 15 enrollees with specified chronic conditions, focusing on the services that are of highest clinical
 16 value to them.

17
 18 In addition to the MA VBID model, the federal government continues to embrace VBID by
 19 supporting expanded application of VBID principles by public and private payers. The Centers for
 20 Medicare & Medicaid Services MA Final Rule for contract year 2019 provides greater flexibility
 21 around the MA uniformity requirement to allow for the implementation of VBID principles
 22 throughout the MA program.⁷¹ This flexibility gives MA plans new tools to improve care and
 23 outcomes for enrollees by allowing MA plans to reduce cost-sharing for certain covered benefits,
 24 offer specific tailored supplemental benefits, and offer different deductibles for beneficiaries who
 25 meet specific medical criteria.⁷² TRICARE is also working to improve health outcomes and
 26 enhance the experience of care for US Armed Forces military personnel, military retirees, and their
 27 dependents through VBID pilot programs. The 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)
 28 commissioned a pilot program to demonstrate and test the feasibility of incorporating VBID into
 29 the TRICARE program, and the 2018 NDAA further incorporates VBID principles into the
 30 TRICARE Pharmacy Benefits Program.⁷³

31
 32 Connecticut implemented a collectively bargained state-based VBID program for its state
 33 employees that is one of the first to apply VBID to not only prescription drugs, but to reduce cost-
 34 sharing for enrollees across the spectrum of care, including medical services for chronic diseases.⁷⁴
 35 Moreover, this Connecticut program both removed financial barriers to services known to be
 36 clinically valuable and instituted requirements that enrollees obtain certain preventive services,
 37 with the goal of encouraging enrollees to participate in their preventive and chronic disease care.
 38 Connecticut implemented its program in 2011, and early results were published in 2016. While
 39 more research is needed to inform optimal design of VBID plans, early evidence is encouraging.
 40 Highlights of the Connecticut model include:

- 41
 42
- 43 • Enrollees overwhelmingly chose to enter and stay in the VBID plan. While participation in
 44 the plan was voluntary, first year enrollment exceeded 98 percent and about 98 percent of
 45 the enrollees were deemed compliant with the plan requirements at the end of each of the
 46 first two years of the program.
 - 47 • There were significant gains in preventive office visits and nearly all of the targeted
 48 preventive screenings in both the first and second years of the program.
 - 49 • The total number of emergency department visits without a resulting hospital admission
 decreased significantly in both the first and second years of the program.

- For the chronic diseases studied, there were significant increases in physician office visits and medication possession ratios, relative to a comparison group.

Connecticut’s experience suggests that payers considering VBID programs should proactively weigh the benefits of potentially improved health and productivity against the potential for higher costs that can be associated with increased use of high-value services.⁷⁵ Connecticut’s program also highlights critically intertwined drivers of health care spending: (a) the majority of overall health care spending is dedicated to chronic disease; (b) most chronic diseases have evidence-based quality metrics; (c) evidence indicates suboptimal performance on those quality metrics; and (d) patient out-of-pocket spending is a significant contributor to underutilization of care. Other payers could replicate the Connecticut plan’s focus on chronic conditions.⁷⁶

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 6|18 Initiative: The CDC’s 6|18 initiative is another example of efforts underway to align purchasers, payers, and providers to improve health and control costs through increased coverage of evidence-based preventive interventions. The initiative focuses on preventing chronic and infectious disease by increasing coverage, access, utilization, and quality. The CDC is specifically targeting six common and costly health conditions – tobacco use, high blood pressure, health care-associated infections, asthma, unintended pregnancies, and diabetes.⁷⁷ Eighteen evidence-based interventions have been identified as a starting point of discussions with purchasers, payers, and providers.⁷⁸ The CDC is providing technical assistance to state Medicaid programs and public health departments to implement the prioritized interventions and to private payers to help them identify interventions that will help their beneficiaries.

Barriers to VBID Expansion: Obstacles will likely prevent optimal customization of VBID plans in the short-term, as there are significant administrative burdens associated with identifying which services are highest value for which plan beneficiaries. However, plans should be encouraged to experiment with innovative plan designs that implement discrete elements of VBID, and legislative and regulatory changes would facilitate this goal.

HSA-HDHPs are among the fastest-growing plan types in the United States, and while current Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations permit a “safe harbor” that allows for coverage of specified preventive services prior to satisfaction of the plan deductible, that safe harbor is significantly limited.⁷⁹ IRS regulations state that clinical services meant to treat “an existing illness, injury, or condition” cannot be included in pre-deductible coverage.⁸⁰ Thus, even if a health plan would like to develop an HSA-HDHP according to VBID principles, many essential clinical services used to manage chronic illness could not be covered in HSA-HDHPs before the entire deductible is met. However, when HSA-HDHP enrollees with existing conditions or risk factors are required to pay out-of-pocket for necessary services prior to meeting the plan deductible, the results can be lower utilization of care, potentially resulting in poorer health outcomes and higher costs.⁸¹

VBID experts refer to a natural evolution from the current HSA-HDHP system to a “High-Value Health Plan” (HVHP) system that grants insurers the flexibility to provide pre-deductible coverage for high-value services across the spectrum of clinical care.⁸² Legislative and regulatory barriers should not prevent this evolution, and bipartisan efforts are underway to remove these barriers. The bipartisan, bicameral “Chronic Disease Management Act of 2018” (S.2410, H.R.4978) was introduced in February 2018, and if enacted, would permit HDHPs “to provide chronic disease prevention services to plan enrollees prior to satisfying their plan deductible.”⁸³ VBID experts explain that this strategy would lower US health care expenditures and provide millions of Americans expanded plan options that better meet their clinical needs and contribute to their

1 financial well-being.⁸⁴ America’s Health Insurance Plans has also explained that this approach
 2 would improve the value of HSA-qualified plans for consumers and improve access to care for
 3 chronic conditions.⁸⁵

4
 5 While VBID is not a panacea to singlehandedly expand access to and utilization of all critical high-
 6 value preventive interventions, it is a powerful tool. Other tools include literacy programs, health-
 7 information technology interventions and alternative clinician payment models,⁸⁶ all of which are
 8 consistent with AMA policy.

9
 10 **AMA POLICY**

11
 12 The AMA has extensive policy supporting evidence-based preventive services. Policy H-165.840
 13 advocates for evidence-based prevention to be covered for all patients. Policy H-425.997 supports
 14 coverage for evidence-based, cost-effective preventive services; Policy H-165.848 supports a
 15 requirement that preventive health care be included as minimal coverage and Policy H-390.849
 16 supports providing patients with information and incentives to encourage appropriate utilization of
 17 preventive services. Regarding alignment of covered benefits, Policy H-425.994 emphasizes the
 18 importance of only pursuing testing in patients when adequate treatment and follow-up can be
 19 arranged for identified abnormal conditions and risk factors and Policy D-385.966 encourages
 20 reasonable payment for mandated benefits in health insurance policies. Additionally, Policy H-
 21 165.846 sets forth principles to guide the evaluation of the adequacy of health insurance coverage
 22 options.

23
 24 Moreover, Policy H-425.986 encourages communication and cooperation among physicians and
 25 public health agencies to address challenges in preventive medicine. Policies D-330.967 and
 26 H-425.987 support continued collaboration with national medical specialty societies and interest
 27 groups to encourage coverage for evidence-based recommendations regarding preventive services,
 28 especially for populations at high risk for a given condition. Policy H-440.875 emphasizes the
 29 AMA’s commitment to collaborating to assure access to ACIP-recommended vaccines. Policy
 30 H-425.988 supports continuing collaboration with the federal government, specialty societies, and
 31 others, to develop guidelines for, and effective means of delivery of, clinical preventive services.
 32 Similarly, Policy D-330.935 states that the AMA will collaborate with relevant stakeholders,
 33 including appropriate medical specialty societies, to actively promote to the public and the
 34 profession the value of Medicare-covered preventive services and support the expansion of first-
 35 dollar coverage for a preventive visit and required tests anytime within the first year of enrollment
 36 in Medicare Part B. Policy H-425.992 advocates for revision of current Medicare guidelines to
 37 include coverage of appropriate preventive medical services.

38
 39 Various AMA policies call for coverage with no cost-sharing, including: Policy H-185.969
 40 regarding immunizations, Policy D-330.935 regarding Medicare preventive service benefits, and
 41 Policy H-290.972 for preventive coverage for HSA holders in the Medicaid program. Policy
 42 D-425.992 expresses concern regarding the effect that USPSTF recommendations can have on
 43 limiting access to preventive care for Americans (e.g., regarding access to screening
 44 mammography and prostate specific antigen screening) and encourages the USPSTF to implement
 45 procedures that allow for meaningful input on recommendation development from specialists and
 46 stakeholders in the topic area under study.

47
 48 Finally, AMA policy strongly supports APMs, VBID, and innovative insurance design. Policy
 49 H-385.913 sets forth principles to guide physician-focused APMs. Policy H-450.938 has principles
 50 to guide physician value-based decision-making and emphasizes that physicians should seek
 51 opportunities to integrate prevention services into office visits. Policy H-155.960 supports value-

1 based decision-making and reducing the burden of preventable disease as broad strategies for
 2 addressing rising health care costs. Moreover, this policy recognizes the role of physician
 3 leadership and collaboration among physicians, patients, insurers, employers, unions, and
 4 government in successful cost-containment and quality-improvement initiatives. The policy
 5 encourages third-party payers to use targeted benefit design, whereby patient cost-sharing is
 6 determined based on the clinical value of a health care service or treatment, with consideration
 7 given to further tailoring cost-sharing to patient income and other factors known to impact
 8 compliance. Policy H-185.939 broadly supports flexibility in the design and implementation of
 9 VBID programs and outlines a series of guiding principles including that VBID explicitly consider
 10 the clinical benefit of a given service or treatment when determining cost-sharing or other benefit
 11 design elements. Consistent with calls to remove legislative and regulatory barriers to innovation in
 12 HSA-HDHP plan design, Policy H-165.856 states that the regulatory environment should enable
 13 rather than impede private market innovation in product development and purchasing
 14 arrangements. At the same time, Policy H-165.856 states that benefit mandates should be
 15 minimized to allow markets to determine benefit packages and permit a wide choice of coverage
 16 options.

17

18 **AMA ACTIVITY**

19

20 In addition to the substantial volume of related AMA policy, AMA activities regarding high-value
 21 services have included:

22

- 23 • Serving as a liaison to expert organizations including the USPSTF, the ACIP, and Bright
 24 Futures.
- 25 • At the 2018 Annual Meeting, Policy H-185.960 was modified to specify that the AMA will
 26 develop a coding guide regarding colorectal cancer screening services to promote common
 27 understanding among health care providers, payers, health care information technology
 28 vendors, and patients.
- 29 • At the 2018 Annual Meeting, Resolution 226-A-18 regarding routine preventive prostate
 30 cancer screening was referred, and the Council on Medical Service is preparing a report for
 31 the 2019 Annual Meeting.
- 32 • As part of its strategic focus on improving health outcomes, the AMA has partnered with
 33 the CDC and DPPs to prevent type 2 diabetes and supports key legislation to prevent type
 34 2 diabetes and improve care for current patients. As a part of these efforts, the AMA has
 35 also urged both private and public health care payers to offer DPPs under their health plans
 36 to give more people access to these proven programs.⁸⁷
- 37 • To address significant barriers to colorectal cancer screening for the Medicare population,
 38 AMA advocacy efforts supported requiring Medicare to waive the coinsurance for
 39 colorectal screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during
 40 the procedure.
- 41 • Various AMA advocacy efforts have supported expansion of the MA VBID Model,
 42 including support for flexibility in MA uniformity (which would allow plan sponsors to
 43 target enhanced benefit design to certain patients) and support for the Bipartisan Budget
 44 Act of 2018 (which incorporates the CHRONIC Care Act of 2017, which includes
 45 expansion of the MA VBID Model to all 50 states).
- 46 • In July 2018, the AMA sent a letter to Chairman Kevin Brady and Ranking Member
 47 Richard Neal of the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means supporting
 48 H.R. 6301, “to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide high deductible health
 49 plans with first dollar coverage flexibility.” H.R. 6301 would expand the access and

1 enhance the utility of HSAs by offering health plans some flexibility in their plan design
2 while still maintaining eligibility for HSA contributions.

- 3 • To help AMA members better understand the USPSTF's methods for making evidence-
4 based recommendations on clinical preventive services and how VBID can be used to
5 expand affordable access to high-value services, the AMA held a continuing medical
6 education session at the 2018 Annual Meeting.

7
8 **DISCUSSION**

9
10 Stakeholders throughout the health care community -- providers, payers, community health
11 professionals, and patients -- can benefit from common understanding of which preventive services
12 are covered without patient cost-sharing, and how such services should be coded. Moreover,
13 stakeholders throughout the health care community should contribute to patient education
14 regarding both the health care and economic value of zero-dollar preventive services so that
15 patients can make well-informed decisions about their care. Physicians must be well-aware of
16 recommended services available without cost-sharing so that they can have optimally productive
17 consultations with their patients. The fact that these services are evidence-based and available at
18 no cost to the patient may help physicians communicate the value of these services and help
19 patients understand that cost should not be a barrier to this care. At the same time, proactive
20 conversations between physicians and their patients about how a zero-dollar preventive service can
21 lead to additional items or services that will incur cost-sharing will foster trust and understanding,
22 and avoid unexpected medical bills. Additionally, public health organizations and payers (eg,
23 employers and health plans) should be encouraged to educate the public/their members about
24 recommended preventive services and their availability without cost-sharing. Such educational
25 initiatives will empower patients to have productive conversations with their physicians about
26 whether these services are appropriate for them.

27
28 The AMA can play a critical leadership role in building needed common understanding. The AMA,
29 as the authority on CPT, is in a unique position to issue educational materials that can be seen as a
30 source of truth in aligning recommended preventive services with the proper CPT codes for billing.
31 Accordingly, the Councils recommend that the AMA develop coding guidance to help physicians
32 correctly bill, and help payers correctly pay for, recommended preventive services. Additionally,
33 the Councils recommend that the AMA develop physician education tools that help physicians
34 prepare for conversations with their patients about the scope of preventive services provided
35 without cost-sharing. This physician education can be designed to address two needs. First, these
36 educational tools can address underutilization of zero-dollar preventive services by helping
37 physicians communicate the clinical and financial value of these services to their patients. Second,
38 these educational tools can address the patient experience of unexpected medical bills by preparing
39 physicians (and their staff) to have proactive conversations about what is and is not provided within
40 the scope of zero-dollar preventive services.

41
42 The USPSTF and the other ACA-designated expert organizations cannot reasonably be expected to
43 develop recommendations on every risk-reducing course of action for every disease. At the same
44 time, it is difficult to rationalize why some individuals at heightened risk for some diseases receive
45 valuable preventive interventions without cost-sharing and others do not. To supplement the work
46 being done by the expert organizations, health plans can choose to incorporate VBID principles to
47 better align patients' clinical and financial incentives, and thereby enhance access to high-value
48 care.

49
50 As described above, the AMA has strong policy supporting APMs and VBID. The Councils
51 recommend supporting initiatives that align provider-facing financial incentives created through

1 payment reform, such as APMs, with patient-facing financial incentives created through benefit
 2 design reform, to ensure that patient, provider, and payer incentives all promote the same quality
 3 care. Such initiatives may include reducing patient cost-sharing for items and services that are tied
 4 to provider quality metrics. Additionally, the Councils recommend reaffirming Policy H-155.960
 5 which supports VBID principles, Policy H-185.939 which supports flexibility in VBID program
 6 design, and Policy H-165.856 which supports a regulatory environment that enables private market
 7 innovation in product development and purchasing arrangements.

8
 9 It may be challenging to reasonably limit what qualifies as a high-value service designated for
 10 reduced cost-sharing. Similarly, the full costs and benefits of VBID plans may only be evident over
 11 extended time horizons, so the evidence base will continue to evolve. Accordingly, rather than
 12 recommending any single plan design, it is important to support the creation of a legal and
 13 regulatory environment that cultivates innovation and freedom to experiment with transformational
 14 plan designs. At the same time, innovations in plan design should be consistent with the principles
 15 of adequacy of health insurance coverage outlined in Policy H-165.846. Specifically, the AMA
 16 should support: removing legal and regulatory barriers to innovative plan designs that seek to
 17 encourage high-value care with reduced costs to patients; promoting not only screenings to identify
 18 risk, but also high-value care to help patients manage that risk and prevent advanced disease; and
 19 allowing HSA-HDHPs to provide pre-deductible coverage for preventive and chronic care
 20 management services. In addition, the Councils recommend that as health plans experiment with
 21 innovative VBID plans, these plans incorporate the tenets of “clinical nuance” to recognize
 22 individual variation and to respect individual needs.

23
 24 While continuing to advocate for legal change, there are concrete actions physicians can currently
 25 take to apply VBID principles. As plans continue to innovate around VBID, organized medicine
 26 and physicians will have a critical role in helping plans understand the highest value care they want
 27 to encourage. The exact same service may be highly valuable for some patients, but constitute
 28 over-treatment for other patients, and the physician community can lead the way in shaping
 29 policies that recognize and embrace this approach to payment reform and benefit design.

30 Continuing with the breast cancer prevention example introduced above, for some women, the
 31 USPSTF recommended screening mammography may be all that is needed to effectively manage
 32 breast cancer risk. For other women, however, more frequent imaging can be life-saving, high-
 33 value care. While these services could be expensive in the short-term, they can prevent more likely
 34 cases of deadly (and expensive) disease.

35
 36 Accordingly, it will be incumbent upon organized medicine, specifically national medical specialty
 37 societies, to collaborate with payers, educating them about the circumstances under which their
 38 specialties are providing especially high-value care, care that is most clinically important to
 39 incentivize. Physicians can work to identify and highlight the items and services within their areas
 40 of specialty that are of highest value, such as those that promote proactive healthy behaviors and/or
 41 manage risk or chronic conditions. For example, in looking to evidence-based quality metrics as
 42 indicators of high-value care, physicians of all specialties can play a critical role in shaping VBID
 43 programs to come. National medical specialty societies should collaborate with payers to shape the
 44 designation of “high-value” services and the financial and other incentives that would promote
 45 their access and utilization.

46
 47 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

48
 49 The Council on Medical Service and the Council on Science and Public Health recommend that the
 50 following be adopted and that the remainder of the report be filed:

- 1 1. That our American Medical Association (AMA) reaffirm Policy H-155.960, which: supports
2 “value-based decision-making” and reducing the burden of preventable disease as broad
3 strategies for addressing rising health care cost; recognizes the important role of physician
4 leadership, as well as collaboration among physicians, patients, insurers, employers, unions,
5 and government in successful cost-containment and quality-improvement initiatives; and
6 encourages third-party payers to use targeted benefit design, whereby patient cost-sharing
7 requirements are determined based on the clinical value of a health care service or treatment,
8 with consideration given to further tailoring cost-sharing requirements to patient income and
9 other factors known to impact compliance. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)
10
- 11 2. That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-185.939, which supports flexibility in the design and
12 implementation of Value-Based Insurance Design (VBID) programs and outlines guiding
13 principles including that VBID explicitly consider the clinical benefit of a given service or
14 treatment when determining cost-sharing or other benefit design elements, and that practicing
15 physicians, including appropriate specialists, must be actively involved in the development of
16 VBID programs. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)
17
- 18 3. That our AMA reaffirm Policy H-165.856, which supports a regulatory environment that
19 enables rather than impedes private market innovation in product development and purchasing
20 arrangements. (Reaffirm HOD Policy)
21
- 22 4. That our AMA support VBID plans designed in accordance with the tenets of “clinical
23 nuance,” recognizing that (1) medical services may differ in the amount of health produced,
24 and (2) the clinical benefit derived from a specific service depends on the person receiving it,
25 as well as when, where, and by whom the service is provided. (New HOD Policy)
26
- 27 5. That our AMA support initiatives that align provider-facing financial incentives created
28 through payment reform and patient-facing financial incentives created through benefit design
29 reform, to ensure that patient, provider, and payer incentives all promote the same quality care.
30 Such initiatives may include reducing patient cost-sharing for the items and services that are
31 tied to provider quality metrics. (New HOD Policy)
32
- 33 6. That our AMA develop coding guidance tools to help providers appropriately bill for zero-
34 dollar preventive interventions and promote common understanding among health care
35 providers, payers, patients, and health care information technology vendors regarding what will
36 be covered at given cost-sharing levels. (Directive to Take Action)
37
- 38 7. That our AMA develop physician educational tools that prepare physicians for conversations
39 with their patients about the scope of preventive services provided without cost-sharing and
40 instances where and when preventive services may result in financial obligations for the
41 patient. (Directive to Take Action)
42
- 43 8. That our AMA continue to support requiring private health plans to provide coverage for
44 evidence-based preventive services without imposing cost-sharing (such as co-payments,
45 deductibles, or coinsurance) on patients. (New HOD Policy)
46
- 47 9. That our AMA continue to support implementing innovative VBID programs in Medicare
48 Advantage plans. (New HOD Policy)

- 1 10. That our AMA support legislative and regulatory flexibility to accommodate VBID that
2 (a) preserves health plan coverage without patient cost-sharing for evidence-based preventive
3 services; and (b) allows innovations that expand access to affordable care, including changes
4 needed to allow High Deductible Health Plans paired with Health Savings Accounts to provide
5 pre-deductible coverage for preventive and chronic care management services. (New HOD
6 Policy)
7
- 8 11. That our AMA encourage national medical specialty societies to identify services that they
9 consider to be high-value and collaborate with payers to experiment with benefit plan designs
10 that align patient financial incentives with utilization of high-value services. (New HOD
11 Policy)

Fiscal Note: \$6,000

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APPENDIX

Policies Recommended for Reaffirmation

H-155.960 Strategies to Address Rising Health Care Costs

Our AMA:

- (1) recognizes that successful cost-containment and quality-improvement initiatives must involve physician leadership, as well as collaboration among physicians, patients, insurers, employers, unions, and government;
- (2) supports the following broad strategies for addressing rising health care costs: (a) reduce the burden of preventable disease;
- (b) make health care delivery more efficient; (c) reduce non-clinical health system costs that do not contribute value to patient care; and
- (d) promote “value-based decision-making” at all levels;
- (3) will continue to advocate that physicians be supported in routinely providing lifestyle counseling to patients through: adequate third-party reimbursement; inclusion of lifestyle counseling in quality measurement and pay-for-performance incentives; and medical education and training;
- (4) will continue to advocate that sources of medical research funding give priority to studies that collect both clinical and cost data; use evaluation criteria that take into account cost impacts as well as clinical outcomes; translate research findings into useable information on the relative cost-effectiveness of alternative diagnostic services and treatments; and widely disseminate cost-effectiveness information to physicians and other health care decision-makers;
- (5) will continue to advocate that health information systems be designed to provide physicians and other health care decision-makers with relevant, timely, actionable information, automatically at the point of care and without imposing undue administrative burden, including: clinical guidelines and protocols; relative cost-effectiveness of alternative diagnostic services and treatments; quality measurement and pay-for-performance criteria; patient-specific clinical and insurance information; prompts and other functionality to support lifestyle counseling, disease management, and case management; and alerts to flag and avert potential medical errors;
- (6) encourages the development and adoption of clinical performance and quality measures aimed at reducing overuse of clinically unwarranted services and increasing the use of recommended services known to yield cost savings;
- (7) encourages third-party payers to use targeted benefit design, whereby patient cost-sharing requirements are determined based on the clinical value of a health care service or treatment. Consideration should be given to further tailoring cost-sharing requirements to patient income and other factors known to impact compliance; and
- (8) supports ongoing investigation and cost-effectiveness analysis of non-clinical health system spending, to reduce costs that do not add value to patient care.
- (9) Our AMA will, in all reform efforts, continue to identify appropriate cost savings strategies for our patients and the health care system.

(CMS Rep. 8, A-07 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 7, A-08 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 828, I-08 Reaffirmation A-09 Reaffirmation I-09 Reaffirmation A-11 Reaffirmation I-11 Appended: Res. 239, A-12 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 706, A-12 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 1, I-12 Modified: CMS Rep. 2, A-13 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 122, A-15 Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 121, A-16 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 05, I-16 Reaffirmation I-16 Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 712, A-17)

H-165.856 Health Insurance Market Regulation

Our AMA supports the following principles for health insurance market regulation:

- (1) There should be greater national uniformity of market regulation across health insurance markets, regardless of type of sub-market (e.g., large group, small group, individual), geographic location, or type of health plan.
- (2) State variation in market regulation is permissible so long as states demonstrate that departures from national regulations would not drive up the number of uninsured, and so long as variations do not unduly hamper the development of multi-state group purchasing alliances, or create adverse selection.
- (3) Risk-related subsidies such as subsidies for high-risk pools, reinsurance, and risk adjustment should be financed through general tax revenues rather than through strict community rating or premium surcharges.
- (4) Strict community rating should be replaced with modified community rating, risk bands, or risk corridors. Although some degree of age rating is acceptable, an individual's genetic information should not be used to determine his or her premium.
- (5) Insured individuals should be protected by guaranteed renewability.
- (6) Guaranteed renewability regulations and multi-year contracts may include provisions allowing insurers to single out individuals for rate changes or other incentives related to changes in controllable lifestyle choices.
- (7) Guaranteed issue regulations should be rescinded.
- (8) Health insurance coverage of pre-existing conditions with guaranteed issue within the context of an individual mandate, in addition to guaranteed renewability.
- (9) Insured individuals wishing to switch plans should be subject to a lesser degree of risk rating and pre-existing conditions limitations than individuals who are newly seeking coverage.
- (10) The regulatory environment should enable rather than impede private market innovation in product development and purchasing arrangements. Specifically: (a) legislative and regulatory barriers to the formation and operation of group purchasing alliances should, in general, be removed; (b) benefit mandates should be minimized to allow markets to determine benefit packages and permit a wide choice of coverage options; and (c) any legislative and regulatory barriers to the development of multi-year insurance contracts should be identified and removed. (CMS Rep. 7, A-03 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 6, A-05 Reaffirmation A-07 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 2, I-07 Reaffirmed: BOT Rep. 7, A-09 Appended: Res. 129, A-09 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 9, A-11 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 811, I-11 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 109, A-12 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 125, A-12 Reaffirmed: Res. 239, A-12 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 9, A-14 Reaffirmation: A-17 Reaffirmed: Res. 518, A-17)

H-185.939 Value-Based Insurance Design

Our AMA supports flexibility in the design and implementation of value-based insurance design (VBID) programs, consistent with the following principles:

- a. Value reflects the clinical benefit gained relative to the money spent. VBID explicitly considers the clinical benefit of a given service or treatment when determining cost-sharing structures or other benefit design elements.
- b. Practicing physicians must be actively involved in the development of VBID programs. VBID program design related to specific medical/surgical conditions must involve appropriate specialists.
- c. High-quality, evidence-based data must be used to support the development of any targeted benefit design. Treatments or services for which there is insufficient or inconclusive evidence about their clinical value should not be included in any targeted benefit design elements of a health plan.
- d. The methodology and criteria used to determine high- or low-value services or treatments must be transparent and easily accessible to physicians and patients.

- e. Coverage and cost-sharing policies must be transparent and easily accessible to physicians and patients. Educational materials should be made available to help patients and physicians understand the incentives and disincentives built into the plan design.
- f. VBID should not restrict access to patient care. Designs can use incentives and disincentives to target specific services or treatments, but should not otherwise limit patient care choices.
- g. Physicians retain the ultimate responsibility for directing the care of their patients. Plan designs that include higher cost-sharing or other disincentives to obtaining services designated as low-value must include an appeals process to enable patients to secure care recommended by their physicians, without incurring cost-sharing penalties.
- h. Plan sponsors should ensure adequate resource capabilities to ensure effective implementation and ongoing evaluation of the plan designs they choose. Procedures must be in place to ensure VBID coverage rules are updated in accordance with evolving evidence.
- i. VBID programs must be consistent with AMA Pay for Performance Principles and Guidelines (Policy H-450.947), and AMA policy on physician economic profiling and tiered, narrow or restricted networks (Policies H-450.941 and D-285.972).
(CMS Rep. 2, A-13 Reaffirmed in lieu of Res. 122, A-15 Reaffirmed in lieu of: Res. 121, A-16 Reaffirmed: CMS Rep. 05, I-16 Reaffirmation I-16 Reaffirmed: Joint CMS/CSAPH Rep. 01, I-17)