AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Resolution: 119  
(N-21)

Introduced by: New York  
Subject: Bundling Physician Fees with Hospital Fees

Referred to: Reference Committee A

Whereas, There is some thought about bundling the fees of physicians with those of the hospital in which the services are provided; and

Whereas, Such “bundled” payments will go to the hospital which will then control the payments; and

Whereas, Such a policy will likely make it not only harder for the physician to get paid, but also much more dependent on the hospitals; and

Whereas, Hospitals would similarly never agree to bundled payments that went directly to physicians; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That our American Medical Association oppose bundling of physician payments with hospital payments, unless the physician has agreed to such an arrangement in advance.  
(New HOD Policy)

Fiscal Note: Minimal - less than $1,000

Received: 10/13/21

AUTHOR’S STATEMENT OF PRIORITY

New York rates this resolution as a number one priority requiring action to ensure that physicians are compensated fairly and accurately. This issue is vital and affects all physicians who have a relationship of any type with a hospital or hospital system. Physicians have no visibility to bundled payments and cannot therefore verify that their share of a payment is paid properly. Only the hospital would have information about what share of a bundled payment belonged to the appropriate physician or the hospital. The proposed 17% share of the hospital payment is inadequate in terms of payment and does not specify how the bundled payment would be disbursed. Bundled payments to hospitals do not account for how many physicians were involved in the care of a hospitalized patient and would make it very difficult for practices to claim secondary or supplemental benefits under any coordinated benefits the patient might have. This would increase physician stress since income would be affected and increased time would be required on the part of physicians to verify that they are paid fairly. Data used for the purposes of Fairhealth cost estimates could be affected by bundling of payments to hospitals. This issue would have far-reaching consequences if implemented.
RELEVANT AMA POLICY

Health Care Reform Physician Payment Models D-385.963

1. Our AMA will: (a) work with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other payers to participate in discussions and identify viable options for bundled payment plans, gain-sharing plans, accountable care organizations, and any other evolving health care delivery programs; (b) develop guidelines for health care delivery payment systems that protect the patient-physician relationship; (c) make available to members access to legal, financial, and ethical information, tools and other resources to enable physicians to play a meaningful role in the governance and clinical decision-making of evolving health care delivery systems; and (d) work with Congress and the appropriate governmental agencies to change existing laws and regulations (eg, antitrust and anti-kickback) to facilitate the participation of physicians in new delivery models via a range of affiliations with other physicians and health care providers (not limited to employment) without penalty or hardship to those physicians.

2. Our AMA will: (a) work with third party payers to assure that payment of physicians/healthcare systems includes enough money to assure that patients and their families have access to the care coordination support that they need to assure optimal outcomes; and (b) will work with federal authorities to assure that funding is available to allow the CMMI grant-funded projects that have proven successful in meeting the Triple Aim to continue to provide the information we need to guide decisions that third party payers make in their funding of care coordination services.

3. Our AMA advises physicians to make informed decisions before starting, joining, or affiliating with an ACO. Our AMA will provide information to members regarding AMA vetted legal and financial advisors and will seek discount fees for such services.

4. Our AMA will develop a toolkit that provides physicians best practices for starting and operating an ACO, such as governance structures, organizational relationships, and quality reporting and payment distribution mechanisms. The toolkit will include legal governance models and financial business models to assist physicians in making decisions about potential physician-hospital alignment strategies. The toolkit will also include model contract language for indemnifying physicians from legal and financial liabilities.

5. Our AMA will continue to work with the Federation to identify, publicize and promote physician-led payment and delivery reform programs that can serve as models for others working to improve patient care and lower costs.

6. Our AMA will continue to monitor health care delivery and physician payment reform activities and provide resources to help physicians understand and participate in these initiatives.

7. Our AMA will work with states to: (a) ensure that current state medical liability reform laws apply to ACOs and physicians participating in ACOs; and (b) address any new liability exposure for physicians participating in ACOs or other delivery reform models.

8. Our AMA recommends that state and local medical societies encourage the new Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs) to work with the state health officer and local health officials as they develop the electronic medical records and medical data reporting systems to assure that data needed by Public Health to protect the community against disease are available.

9. Our AMA recommends that ACO leadership, in concert with the state and local directors of public health, work to assure that health risk reduction remains a primary goal of both clinical practice and the efforts of public health.

10. Our AMA encourages state and local medical societies to invite ACO and health department leadership to report annually on the population health status improvement, community health problems, recent successes and continuing problems relating to health risk reduction, and measures of health care quality in the state.