Expert Care. Proven Solutions.



Flex Program Telehealth Webinar Series: Tele-monitoring of Rural Patients

July 7, 2021 Bonnie P. Britton, MSN, FATA, CEO

Reconnect4Health.com



Overview of Meeting

Learning objectives:

- Explain the basic components of remote patient monitoring (RPM) services.
- Describe the value of RPM to rural patients.
- Recognize the opportunities and challenges of RPM for rural health providers.
- Recall data and evidence related to the effectiveness of RPM.
- Understand what RPM means for value-based models.
- Summarize examples of how Flex Programs can support RPM initiatives.



Remote Patient Monitoring

Patients collect bio-metric data remotely & data is electronically transmitted for review.

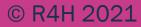
Patient bio-metric data includes: Weight Blood Pressure Heart Rate Pulse Oximetry Glucometer Temperature PFTs

Patients with acute and chronic condition(s).



Weight Scale







Glucometer





Blood Pressure/Heart Rate Device





Pulse Oximeter





Remote Nursing Care Services

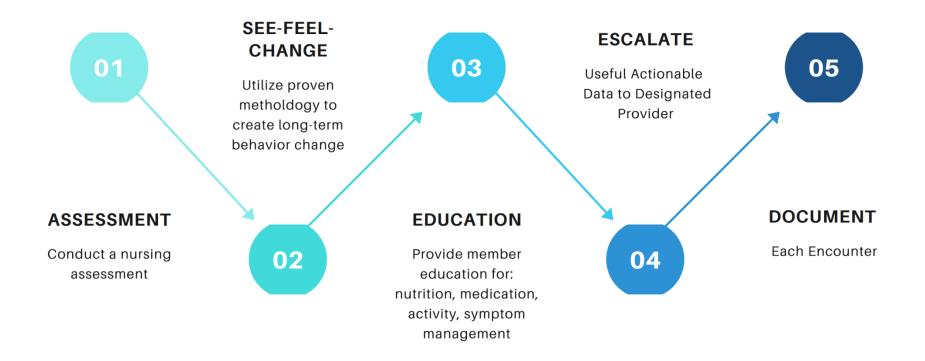
- Monitor biometric data
- Call patient to validate abnormal data
- Provide device troubleshooting as needed
- Non adherence calls





Remote Nursing Care Services

When alerts are valid, a clinician will:





Value for Rural Patients

Receive care between episodes of care.

Decrease travel time & cost.

Become engaged and empower in their health and wellbeing.

Increase access to care.





Opportunities for Providers

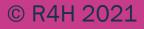
Analyze trended data over time.

Provide care between episodes of care.

Educate, engage and empower patients in their health and wellbeing.

Detect early signs of disease exacerbations.

Reshape current delivery care model.





Disease Management: Data Trends



Weight - Min:160.9 Max:183.9 Avg:172

© R4H 2021 Results: Heart Failure Weight Control



Disease Management – Data Trends



Blood Glucose - Min:74 Max:526 Avg:259.19

Results: DM Glucose Control



Rural Providers: Challenges

CAH can not bill CMS's CPT Codes

Long distances to travel for device installations & de-installations

Provider buy-in

Patient buy-in



RPM Outcomes

CAST Annual Case Studies

http://www.reconnect4health.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/07/2013_CAST_Telehealth_ and Remote Patient Monitoring RPM_Case_Studie s.pdf





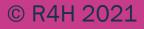
Roanoke Chowan CHC

Goals

Increase access to care Lower health care expenditures Early identification of disease exacerbations

Sustainability Additional grant funds

Did not work with TRC.





Rural Outcomes

Roanoke Chowan Community Health Center 198 patients 59% female 72% AA 65% > 70 74%- CVD 23%- CVD and DM

Hospital charges 6 mo. Prior- \$1.34 M Hospital charges 6 mo. After= \$121,000



Appalachian Regional Health

Goals

Reduce < 30 day readmissions, IP admissions & ED visits for HF, COPD & DM patients.

Sustainability Cost avoidance

Did work with TRC



ARH Financial Outcomes

# of RPM patients	145
# IP 30 days prior	173
# IP 1 st 30 days	94
# IP avoided	79
Charges 30 days prior	\$1,421,640
Charges 1 st 30 days	\$599,904
Charges avoided	\$821,736



More Than Three-Quarters of Hospitals Anticipate Remote Patient Monitoring to Match or Surpass In-Patient Within Five Years

VivaLNK's recent survey of healthcare professionals affirms that remote patient monitoring is set to expand rapidly, largely due to COVID-19

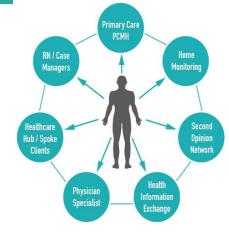
NEWS PROVIDED BY VivaLNK → Mar 10, 2021, 09:00 ET



JAWBONE

Connected Care Recognition







www.

The Healthcare Internet of Things (IoT) Market Map

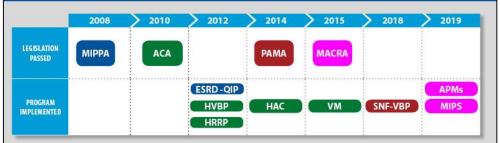
Looking Ahead

Medicare:

Do not bill Remote Physiologic Monitoring at the following:

- FQHCs
- RHCs
- Home Health Agencies
- (All can claim as an expense)

VALUE-BASED PROGRAMS



LEGISLATION

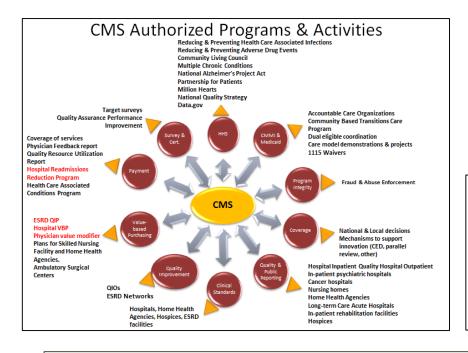
ACA: Affordable Care Act MACRA: the Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015

MICRA: the Medicare Access & Chile Reduthorization Act of 2015 MIPPA: Medicare Improvements for Patients & Providers Act PAMA: Protecting Access to Medicare Act

PROGRAM

APMs: Alternative Payment Models ESRD-QIP: End-Stage Renal Disease Quality Incentive Program HACRP: Hospital-Acquired Condition Reduction Program HRRP: Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program HVBP: Hospital Value-Based Purchasing Program MIPS: Merit-Based Incentive Payment System VM: Value Modifier or Physician Value-Based Modifier (PVBM) SNFVBP: Skilled Nursing Facility Value-Based Purchasing Program

The goal is to move toward paying providers based on the quality, rather than the quantity of care they give patients.

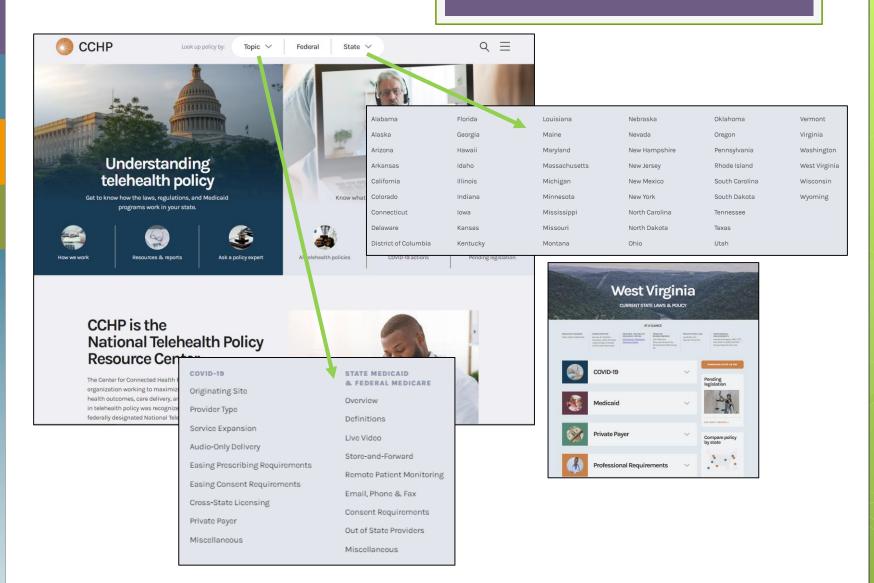


Value-based programs reward health care providers with incentive payments for the quality of care they give to people with Medicare.

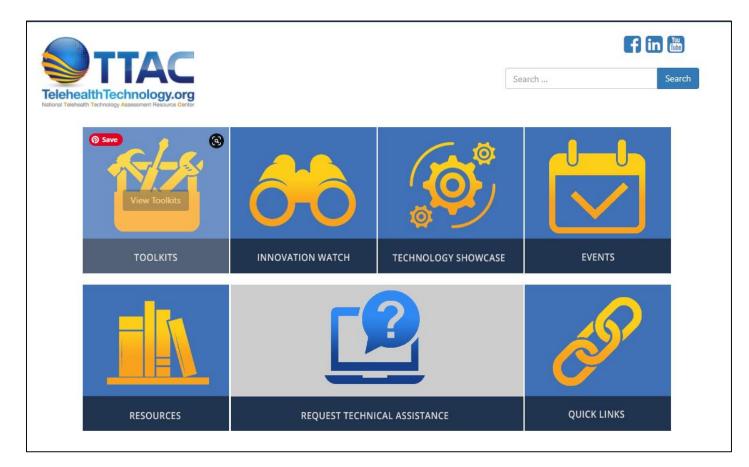
- CAH Quality Improvement (required)
- CAH Operational and Financial Improvement (required)
- CAH Population Health Improvement (optional)
- Rural Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Improvement (optional)
- Rural Innovative Model Development (optional)



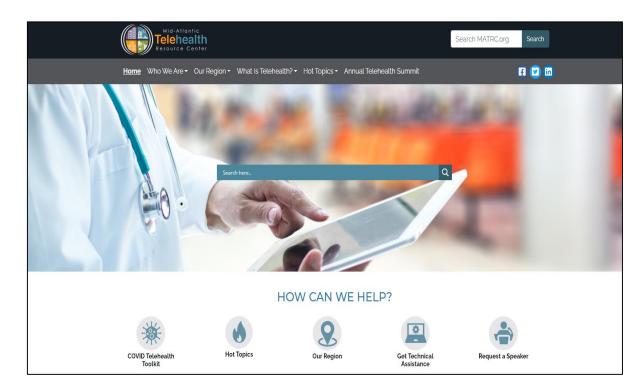
https://telehealthresourcecenter.org/



https://www.cchpca.org/



https://telehealthtechnology.org/



http://matrc.org/

Virtual Office Hours

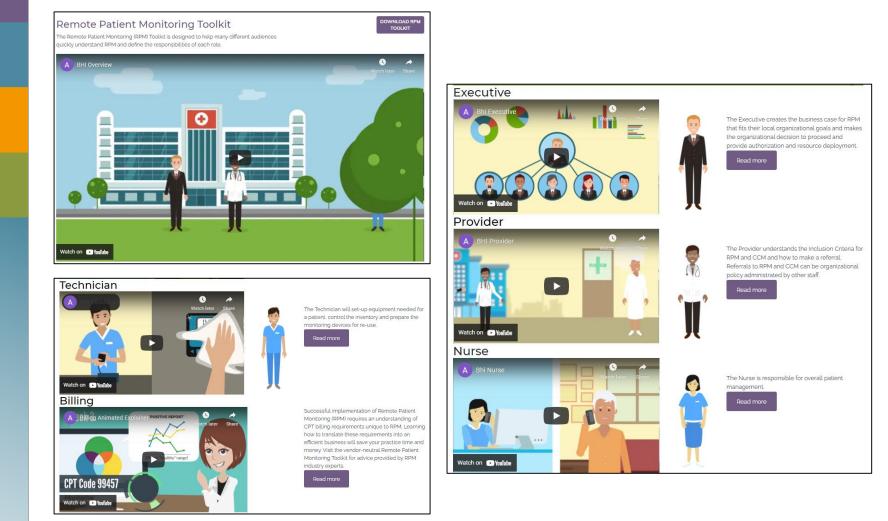


Questions About REMOTE PATIENT MONITORING?

MATRC.org/Events

Joins us for virtual office hours with **Bonnie Britton**

Third Thursday of every month. 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM



https://www.matrc.org/remote-patient-monitoring-toolkit/

Contact Information

Bonnie Britton



bbritton@reconnect4health.com

252-287-6666



Kathy Hsu Wibberly, PhD Director, Mid-Atlantic Telehealth Resource Center UVA Center for Telehealth Email: <u>Kathy.Wibberly@virginia.edu</u> Phone: 434.906.4960 Follow @katwibb my Linked in profile

www.facebook.com/MATRC

www.MATRC.org

