Improving Service Delivery for High Need Medicaid Clients in Washington State Through Data Integration and Predictive Modeling

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Analytics in the Social and Health Service Environment

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



Washington's RDA Integrated Client Databases





Using integrated data in predictive modeling for care management

PRISM

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PRISM Screens

- **Risk Factors** Key medical and behavioral health risk factors
- **IP Risk Model** Prospective hospital admission risk model
 - Adherence Medication adherence dashboard
 - **Eligibility** Detailed eligibility and demographic data
 - **Claims** All medical claims and encounters
 - **Office** Office visits
 - **Rx** Prescriptions filled
 - **IP** Inpatient admissions
 - **ER** Outpatient emergency room visits
 - **LTC** Long term care services
 - **SNF** Skilled nursing facility services
 - Lab Laboratory
 - **Providers** Provider list with links to contact information
 - **SUD** Substance use disorder treatment
 - **MH** Mental health services

Uses of PRISM

- Triaging high-risk populations to more efficiently allocate scarce care management resources
- Intuitive and easily accessible source of patient health and social service data for clinicians and case managers
- Informing care planning and care coordination for clinically and socially complex persons
- Identification of child health risk indicators for high-risk children (mental health crisis, substance abuse, ED use, nutrition or feeding problems)
- Identification of behavioral health needs (redacting information where required by state or federal law)



Uses of PRISM continued

Identification of other potential barriers to care:

- Patient's housing status (e.g., whether they are homeless)
- Hearing impairment

- Non-English primary language
- Access to treating and prescribing provider contact information for care coordination
- Creation of child health summary reports for foster parents and pediatricians
- A source of regularly updated contact information from the medical eligibility determination process to support patient outreach and engagement efforts



Uses of PRISM continued

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



Early returns show promise

Chronic Care Management evaluation

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



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Key Findings



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