UNBUNDLING REIMBURSEMENT

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& \$!!

A CASE STUDY OF GEORGIA MEDICAID'S EXPERIENCE

Prepared by:

Health Management Associates

Based on research performed by:

Health Management Associates, Waxman Strategies, and Medicines360



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$_; r†urov; o= |_bv 1-v; v|†7 \( bv \) | o 7o1†|; m| |_; ; ou]b- ;7b1-b7 † m0†m7tbm] tom]J-1žm]7 u;^;uvb0t; 1om|u-1;ržom P ! Q 7;^b1;v ruovr;1ž^; r-\(l;m|v\v|;l P "Q = ou u;bl0†uv;l;m|bm ;7;u-tt\( †-tb)P vQ -m7!†u-t ;-t|_ tb\(limbaahally\) simtended for policymakers and stakeholders in other states pursuing Medicaid reimbursement strategies with the overall goal of improving % ol; m=v ;t†b|-0t; -11;vv|o_b]_Jt†-tb|\( \cdot 1om|u-1;ržom -1uovv_;-t) \) FQHCs. The hypothesis was that unbundling reimbursement of LARC devices from the Medicaid "u;bl0†uv;l;m|u-|; % o†t7 bm1u;-v; ! -^-bt-0btb|\( -m7 †žtb)C-2 \) case study only considers the policy change's impact on Medicaid fee-for-service (FFS) because the ! †m0†m7tbm] u;bl0†uv;l;m| rotb1\( \cdot omt \( -rrtb;v |o ;7b1-b7 P "bm=oul-žom]-|_;u;7 om ;7b1-b7 -m-];7 -u; |o;m-0t;v|-h;_ot7;urotb1b;v|bm|_; ;7b1-b7 -m-];7 -u; v;@m]:
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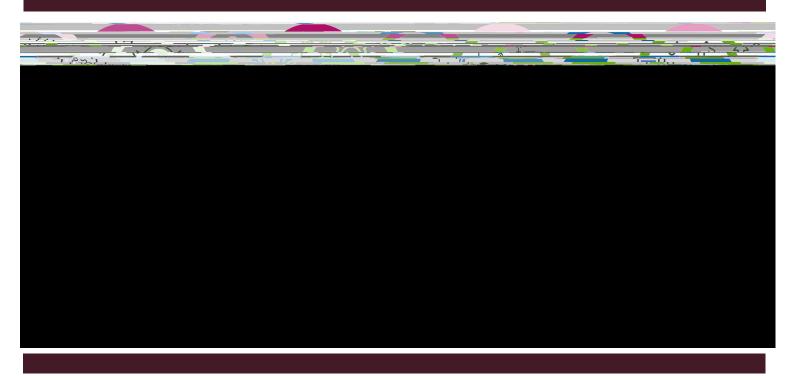
Medicaid accounts for 75% of federal expenditures for family planning services The Centers for bv;-v; om|uot-m7 u;^;mžom P Q u;1oll;m7v |_-| %ol;m 0; ruo^ $1o + mv; tbm] - m7v; u^b1; v^u; t-|; 7|o|_; = +tt^u-m]; o = 1om|u-1; rž^;$ $o[; m = -1; 0-uub; uv bm -11; vvbm] _b]_Jt+-tb|<7 1o|ru;_; mvb^; 1o+ru|$ higher-cost methods such as LARCs. Reimbursement policies for LARC methods and services are $10 \text{ lrt}; \tilde{S}7 \text{ r-u} \tilde{z}1 + \text{t-u} t + \text{m}7; u ; 7b1-b77 - \text{m}7 \text{ o}[; \text{m} 70 \text{ m}0] - 110 + \text{m}] = 0$ reimbursement for LARC devices and services from bundled payment systems so that the state can $ruo^b7; -7;t+-|; u;b|0+uv;|;m| l-< bm1u;-v; |_; tbh;tb_oo7 |_-| v-=;$ will purchase and provide these methods to more women. Removing reimbursement barriers to $0o|_{bmv}; u\check{z}om - m7 u; lo^{-}t o = ! 7; b1; v bv - h; < 1o|rom; m| o = |_{bmv}$ |_-| ruo^b7;u bm1;mž^;v -u; -tb]m;7 %b|_ %ol;m=v -†|omol< -m7 1 $m \cdot \bullet \bullet - 7 \cdot u; v; -u1 = 10m7 + 1 + 1; 7 \cdot 0 \cdot (7b1bm; v'u \cdot - m7) - ŠI-m | |u-|; |b; v|$ LARC reimbursement from the PPS encounter rate as a key enabler to LARC access in FQHCs as demonstrated in Figure 1. ou lou; 0-1h]uo†m7 bm=oul-žom om |_bv u;bl0†u see m_-m1bm] om]J 1žm] !; $\hat{}$; uvb0t; om|u-1; ržom P ! Q &r|-h; -m $| -tbC; 7; -t|_ ; m|; uv9$ \$oothb| = ou "|-|; v:

Figure 1: Example Reimbursement Comparison: FQHC PPS Encounter Rate vs. LARC Costs Unbundled from PPS Encounter Rate*

LARC 0 † m 7 trpt PPS encounter rate

LARC † m 0 † m 7rdm7PPS encounter rate

Figure 2: Case Study Aims and Methods



V Unintended or closely

11; $vv \mid o$! $vbv - mblrou \mid -m \mid r-u \mid o = 10lru; _; <math>mvb^{\hat{}}$; $-m7r-\check{z}$; $m \mid J1$; mbroader measures to support women's health and economic well-being. The following summary details the two LARC reimbursement policies that Georgia's Medicaid program passed to improve LARC access <math>-m7† \check{z} t b CE $-\check{z}$ o m:

Post-Partum LARC Reloursement Policy Change

- Implem; m | ž o m u o m, b ž 9t b | rt; | ; m | ž o m 1 _ tt; m]; v 1 o m | u b 0 † |; 7 | o ; Š r; 1 |; 7 b | r 1 | o = | _; r o t b 1 < 1 _ m]; 7 b m 1 t † 7 b m] 9 Q t 1 h o = 1 o _ o v r b | t 7; r u | I; m | v 7 m 7 'Q 1 o m = † v b o m o î; u _ o v r b | t 0 b t t b m] I claims system edits/denials.
- ov| @;1ž^;m;vv9

arrangements with FQHCs.

! "\$f !\$& ! f

- 2. $|; v \not\ge m]$ 1t-blv = ou 0o|_ 0bttbm] v $\langle v|; l$ -m7 1t-blv v $\langle v|; l$ 1olr- $\not\ge$ 0bt stakeholders.
- ': 0 + bt7bm] |_; 1 r 1b| $< o = _; -t$ |_ 1; m|; u t; -7; uv_br | o lo 0btb0E; v| rotb1b; v u; %; ttJ+m7; uv| oo7 m7 b| lrt; l; m|; 7 1 om vbv|; m| t < = uolpha b | bmv; užom m7 u; lo^-tQ m7 7| bmbv| u-ž^; r; uvr; 1ž^; Pv| o1

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; ou]b- -m7! ";7b1-b7-|-
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The Georgia ;7b1-b7 ruo]u-l=v F! ! †m0†m7tbm] rotb1 < %-v-rruo through a State Plan Amendment (SPA). Medicaid FFS data shows that the share of services provided in FQHC/RHCs that were LARC encounters increased through 2018 and decreased in 2019. Of the total $m †l0;u o=)ol;m o=!;ruo7†1ž^;]; P)! Q bm ;ou]b-=v ;7b1-b77 " | <math>|o|-t$;7b1-b7 ror|t-zom7 % |b| | |c|-t;7b1-b7 ror|c| | |c| | |c

Table B.1 FQHC and RHC Services - FFS							
+;-u	† 0;u o=)! om ;7b 1uovv -tt - ;]oub;v ou u;1;b^;7 -m < v;u^b1;v ! - -m < robm bm	1 - b 7 o = b 7 % - - r _; ‹; - u	\$0 -t m 10; u o = rt - m m b m] v; u î b 1; 0 b t t; 7 b m v F	=- bt	w o = "]; v; u^b1; v ! 0 btt; 7 F! v	= o u -	
2012	v 7 – ' v		• '		0.1%		
2013	-7•u'	1.51%	55	''':•W	• : u w		
2014	• • 7 ' " "	• ' : • " W	87	58.2%	0.8%		
2015	– 7 u – •	J ": ' " w	119	' u : v w	1.2%		
2016	– 7 u v –	-0.08%	• " •	' ' : " W	1.5%		
2017	u 7 v " '	J '-: ' v	w •• '	J'':•w	1.7%		
2018	u 7 u • "	J':"uw	v 110	-2.7%	1.7%		
2019	u 7 " • '	J ' : • • W	• '	J'':uw	v 1.1%		

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b|t; * -lbt < t-mm - -m ]!; mou|J; ou]b - -|-P' - -Q
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Title X FamilyPlanning AnnualR; rou | 7-|- v_o % v |_-| bm ; ou]b-7 |_; |o|-t m | 10; u bm | b|t; * vb|; v bm 1u; -v; 7 o^; u žl; 7 % b|_ - v | 0v|-mž-t f | lr bm '••u : The Family Health Centers of Georgia from Georgia's Department of Public Health.

	Table B.2: Title X LARC Use	
+;-u	r o= ! †v;uv - ;Šb =uol _	; ; m 1 o † m ; u
2012	v7'•'	
2013	v 7 • • •	
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2015	" 7 • • •	
2016	••7 ' u •	
2017	v 7 u • •	
2018	-7 • • ·	
2019	-7-•"	

Source: $_{_}, rv + DD = r - u8 or - 8 __{_}v8]o^D + _{0}rb1D!; rou|v m7 oulv$

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- 2. $!;bl0 + uv;l;m|v_--tt_0;l-7;-|l_;=v_--1|+-t_-''* -1t+bvbžom_1o$

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"r;1bC1 btnt@mp7bm]!;t†nb|$\frac{8}{2}f;
" " " 9
• $_; u;m7;ubm] ruo^b7;u ";t†-tv |o ""• _ ""'
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