

# Barriers to Providing Rural OB Services

- low Medicaid reimbursement and the high cost of malpractice insurance
- 2010, Medicaid funded 51% rural and 39% urban births
- Medicaid (51% of rural women compared to 39% of urban).
- Medicaid's reimbursement for childbirth is about half that of private insurers.
- Malpractice premiums to cost as much as \$85,000 to \$200,000



# Workforce Shortages

- Quality of Care and Birth Outcomes
- Workforce Shortages
  - family practice physicians (declining number of physicians)
    - Malpractice lawsuits
    - Inability to keep up
    - Associated with low volume hospitals
  - Obstetricians
  - Certified nurse midwives
  - General surgeons

**The unpredictable nature of obstetrical care results in a demanding lifestyle on providers !**

# Workforce Costs (OB Hospitals)

- large stream of overhead costs associated with the OB's practice
- Incentive-based compensation is not typically a consideration in contracts (buy providers.)
- Must have more than one provider to cover call and to assist in C-sections
- Anesthesia support is also required
- market competitive for wages, guarantees that approach or even exceed median compensation (usually must be higher)

**Fixed workforce cost may make it difficult or impossible to break even!**

# Compensation for Providers

- Compensation for obstetrician-gynecologists physicians has grown 10%,
- Must have more than one provider
- CAH to provide 24/7 (Increased by \$92,000/5 years)



# Telemedicine Reimbursement

- Parity provisions for reimbursement of telemedicine-provided physician services
  - Patients stay local
  - Rural community retains revenue
  - Reimbursement by
    - Private health insurance carriers
    - Medicare
    - Medicaid



# Institute for Digital Health and Innovation 2019

## Academic Education

- AAMC training competencies: AAMC committee to develop student digital health competencies.
- Will apply competencies to training at UAMS
- UAMS COM
  - Senior elective
  - Honors Program development
  - Early training (first 2 years exposure)
- School of Nursing
- School of Pharmacy

## Clinical Training

- Clinical Training: UAMS faculty and Nursing service (ICE) (should be embedded in new hires)
- Online education modules have been developed
- Imbedding Education in training (students and residents)
- State wide education of providers

IPE

# Online Deliveries

Of course no one will ever deliver a baby online?



# Digital Health

- Maximizes healthcare resources
- Provides increased opportunities to engage clinicians
- Patients self-manage their care
- Uses technology available to consumers to deliver patient care outside of the hospital or doctor's office

Links: patients + doctors + hospitals = System of Care

Care is delivered anywhere, anytime, and by anyone!



# Health Care Experts

- There is broad consensus that fee-for-service (FFS) reimbursement distorts care provision away from the social optimum and incentivizes encourages *overtreatment*.

McGuire, T. (2011). Physician Agency and Payment for Primary Medical Care. The Oxford Handbook of Health Economics.

# Identified Waste

Problem	Savings
Variation in the intensity of medical and surgical services	\$600 Billion
Misuse of drugs and treatments	\$52.2 Billion
ED overuse	\$55 Billion
Underuse controller med's	\$2.5 Billion
Generic antihypertensives	\$3 Billion
Antibiotic overuse	1.1 Billion

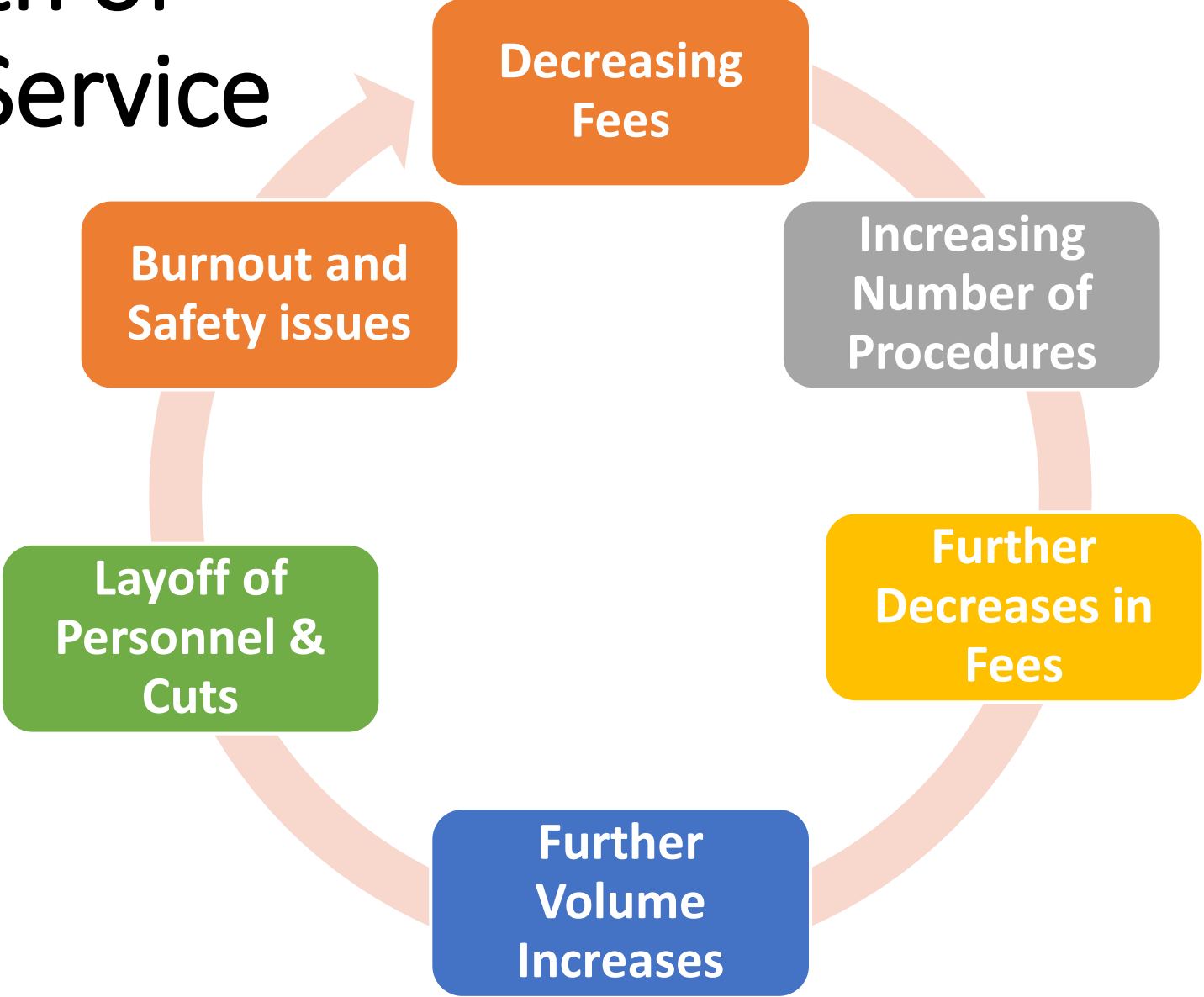
**At least 30% waste in healthcare!**

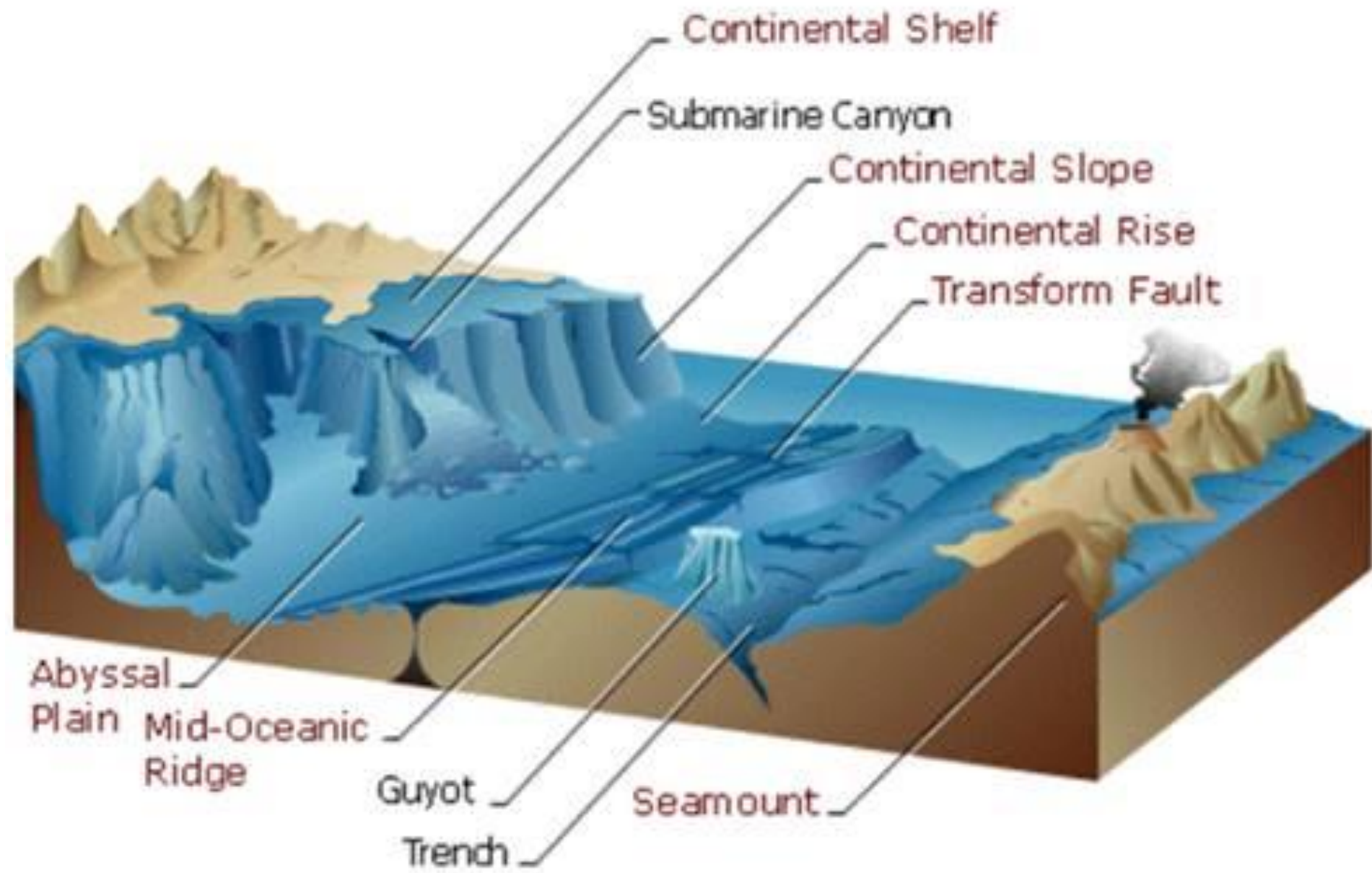
# Fee for Service

Reduction in  
payment may  
encourage  
increase in  
volume!



# The Death of Fee For Service





# Shifting Risk



## Shifting Risk

# Systems Engineering

*Systems Engineering integrates all the disciplines and specialty groups into a **team effort** forming a structured development process that proceeds from concept to production to operation.*

*Systems Engineering considers both the business and the technical **needs of all customers** with the goal of providing a **quality product** that meets the user needs.*