Bridging Data and Policy: Evaluating the Impact of Data

Mental Health Parity and Provider Reimbursement

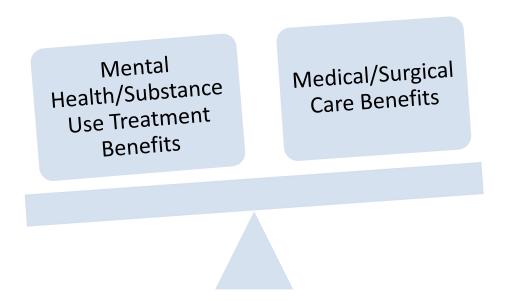
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Mental Health Parity

Requires health insurers and group health plans to provide the same level of benefits for mental and/or substance use treatment and services that they do for medical/surgical care.



Evolution of Mental Health Parity

Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 (MHPA) The Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA)

Affordable Care Act

Quantitative Treatment Limit (QTL) versus Nonquantitative Treatment Limit (NQTL)

Provider Reimbursement: QTL or NQTL?

QTL: Numerical in nature, such as visit limit NQTL: Non-numerical such as limit on scope or duration of benefits for treatment, such as preauthorization

NQTL Test

A plan or issuer may not impose an NQTL on Mental Health/Substance Use Disorder (MH/SUD) benefits unless, under the terms of the plan or coverage as written and in operation, any **processes**, **strategies**, **evidentiary standards**, or other factors used in applying the NQTL to MH/SUD benefits in a **classification** are **comparable to**, and are **applied no more stringently** than, those used in applying the limitation with respect to Medical/Surgical (M/S) benefits in the same classification.

Examples of NQTLs

Medical Management Standards

Network Tier Design

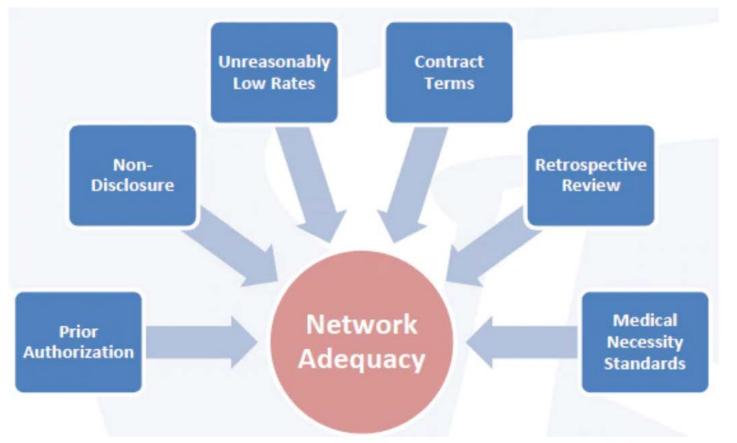
Standards for Provider Admission to Participate in Network

Fail-First Policies or Step Therapy Protocols

Exclusions Based on Failure to Complete a Course of Treatment

Why Does Provider Reimbursement Matter?

- Network adequacy/access to providers
- Quality of providers



Comparing Reimbursement: Psychiatrist Versus Surgeon Considerations



Medicare Reimbursement Systems

- Developed using a highly detailed, scientific process
- Updated regularly to be resource-based
- Developed consistently across all specialties and services
- Expected to be similar to the prices that would be paid in competitive market in which prices reflect resource requirement
- Developed in a way that is consistent with NQTL requirements

Project Example: Carrier Inpatient Findings

	Commercial		Commercial-to-Medicare Payment Ratio	
Inpatient Episode Type	Allowed Medical Expense		Weighted Average	Median
Acute Physical Health Inpatient	\$	60,000,000	2.8	2.2
Inpatient Psychiatric	\$	4,000,000	1.3	1.1

Project Example: Carrier Professional Services Findings

	Commercial		Commercial-to-Medicare Payment Ratio	
Professional Specialty	Allowed Medical Expense		Weighted Average	Median
Allergy & Immunology	\$	500	1.0	1.1
Colon & Rectal Surgery	\$	250,000	1.7	1.9
Dermatology	\$	1,000,000	1.5	1.4
Evaluation and Management	\$	37,000,000	1.6	1.6
Gasteroenterology	\$	1,600,000	1.9	2.0
Neurological Surgery	\$	450,000	1.6	1.9
Neurology	\$	98,000	1.9	2.0
Obstetrics & Gynecology	\$	4,000,000	1.6	1.5
Psychiatry	\$	4,700,000	1.0	1.0
MD/DO	\$	120,000	1.2	1.3
MSW	\$	1,200,000	1.0	1.0
Other	\$	1,800,000	1.0	1.0
Psychologist	\$	1,500,000	1.0	0.9
Surgery	\$	2,300,000	1.6	1.6

Do Disparate Results = Noncompliance with Mental Health Parity?

- Disparate results shift the burden of proof of compliance to Carrier (must show compliance with NQTL test)
- Final Rule states that carriers may consider a wide array of factors in determining provider reimbursement rates for both M/S services and MH/SUD services, such as:
 - Service type
 - Geographic market
 - Demand for services
 - Supply of providers
 - Provider practice size
 - Medicare reimbursement rates
 - Training, experience of providers
- These factors must be applied comparably to and no more stringently than those applied with respect to M/S services
- Documentation needed to demonstrate that a process was carried out that would pass the NQTL test

Project Example: Next Steps

✓Policy and procedure review

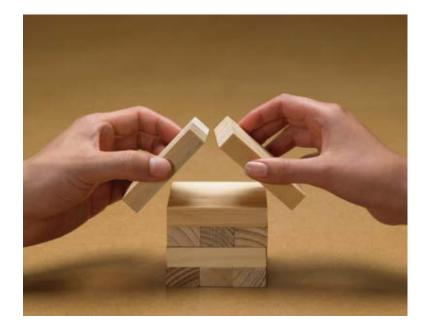
- ✓ Request documentation of how the factors were applied
 - Analytical framework/formula used for various scenarios (for both M/S and MH/SUD)
 - Fee schedule development
 - Negotiation with providers

Dig deeper....

For example, if the Carrier reports it adjusts rates for market supply issues

- Compare supply of MH/SUD providers to M/S specialties
- Compare out-of-network utilization rates for MH/SUD providers to M/S specialties
- Compare wait times for appointments for MH/SUD providers to M/S specialties

Conclusion



- Provider Reimbursement is an evolving topic
- National Association of Insurance Commissioners has recently provided additional guidance
- Important for mental health parity and has far-reaching implications
- Remember core principle of equal access

Questions?



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