

# What is the Future of Reimbursement? The Future is Now

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LYMPHATIC SOCIETY



# Disclosures

- No financial disclosures
- AVLS Advisor to the AMA's RUC Committee
- Member, RUC Practice Expense Subcommittee



# Outline

- How reimbursement is determined
- Present challenges
- Physicians' expectations



# Reimbursement Determination

- Physician process  
AMA - RUC
- Political process  
CMS and Congress



# AMA, RVU's and RUC

- CMS only determines payment for Medicare
  - but other insurers follow
- AMA contracted to provide payment advice
  - RVU's and the RUC

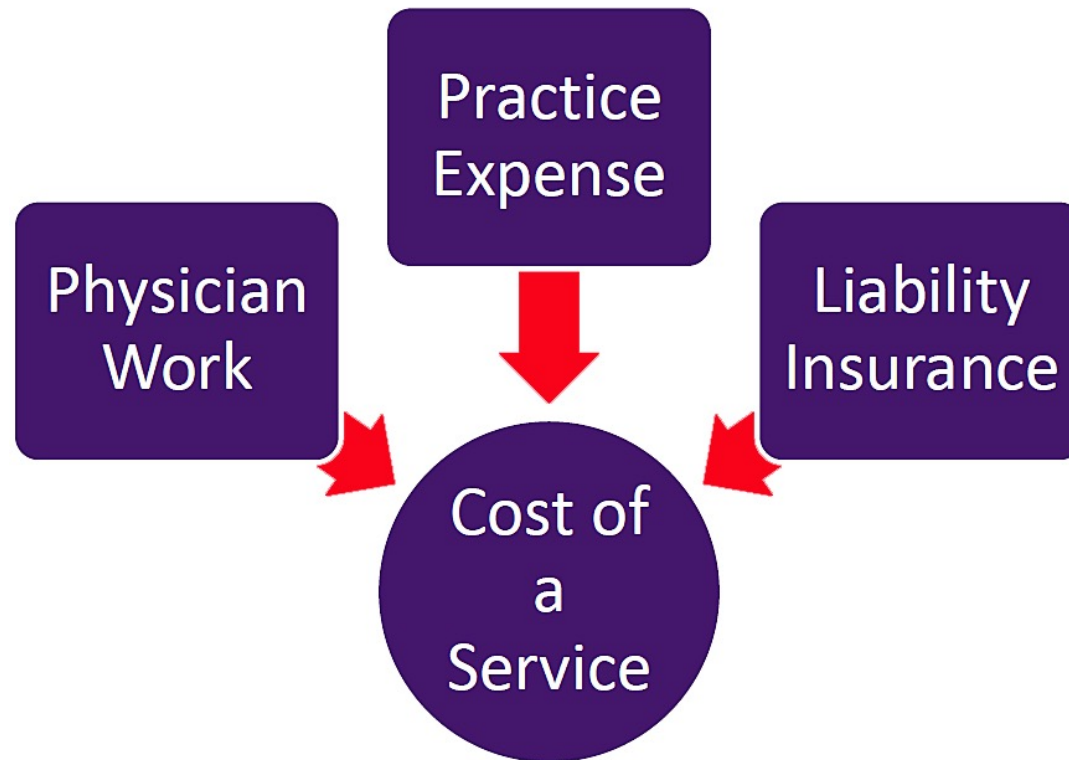
# RVUs: How did we get here?

- Physician payments based on charges
- 1986-1988: Health Care Financing Agency, predecessor to CMS, awards contract to Harvard University to develop a method to assign value to medical services - the future **RBRVS (Resource-Based Relative Value Scale)**
- Budget Act of 1989 mandates new system of payment based on RBRVS – fully implemented in 2002



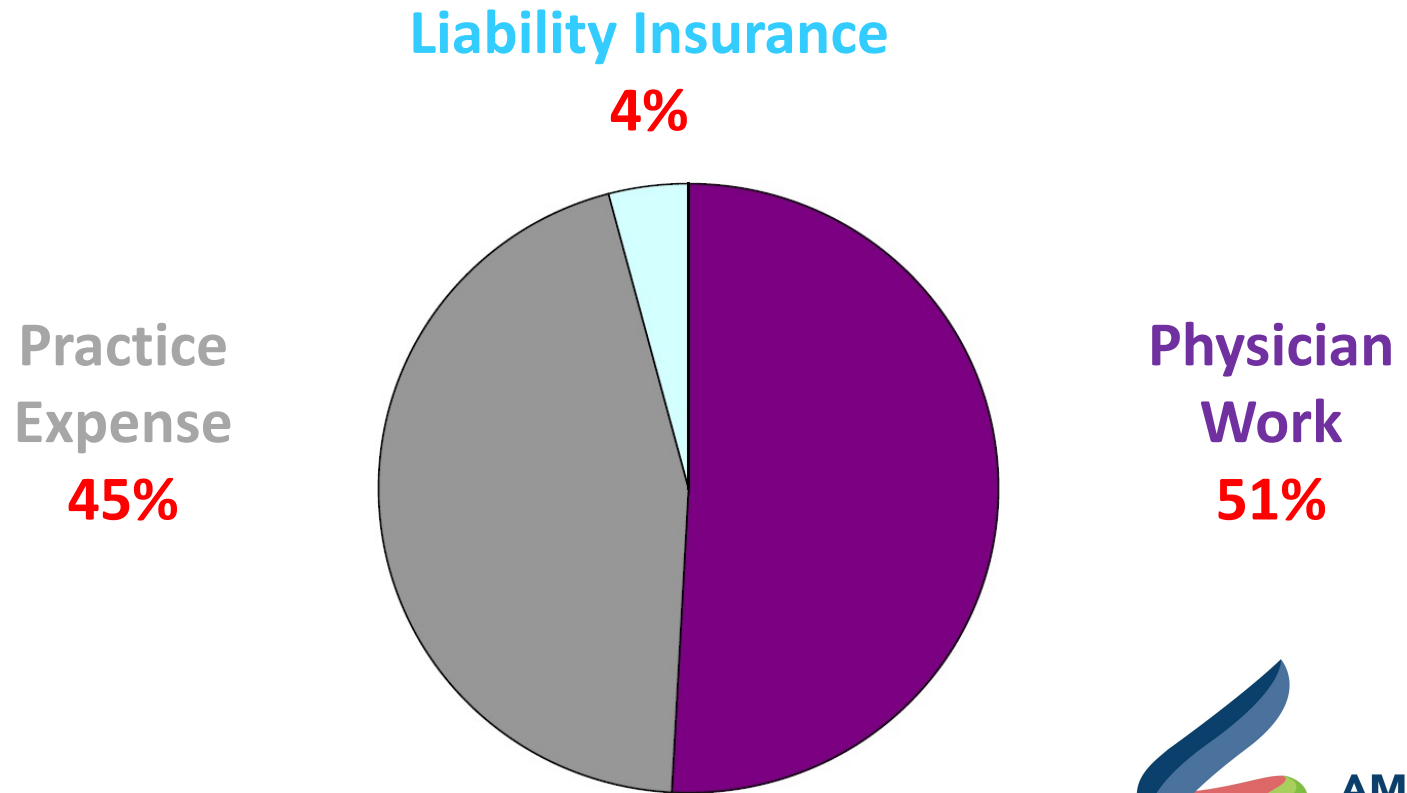
# Medicare RBRVS

Cost for each medical service divided into 3 components



# Components of RBRVS

## Percent of Total Relative Values





# Practice Expense

## Practice Expense

- Direct expense: clinical non-physician labor, disposable medical supplies, devices and fixed equipment
- Indirect expenses: administrative and nursing staff, office expenses

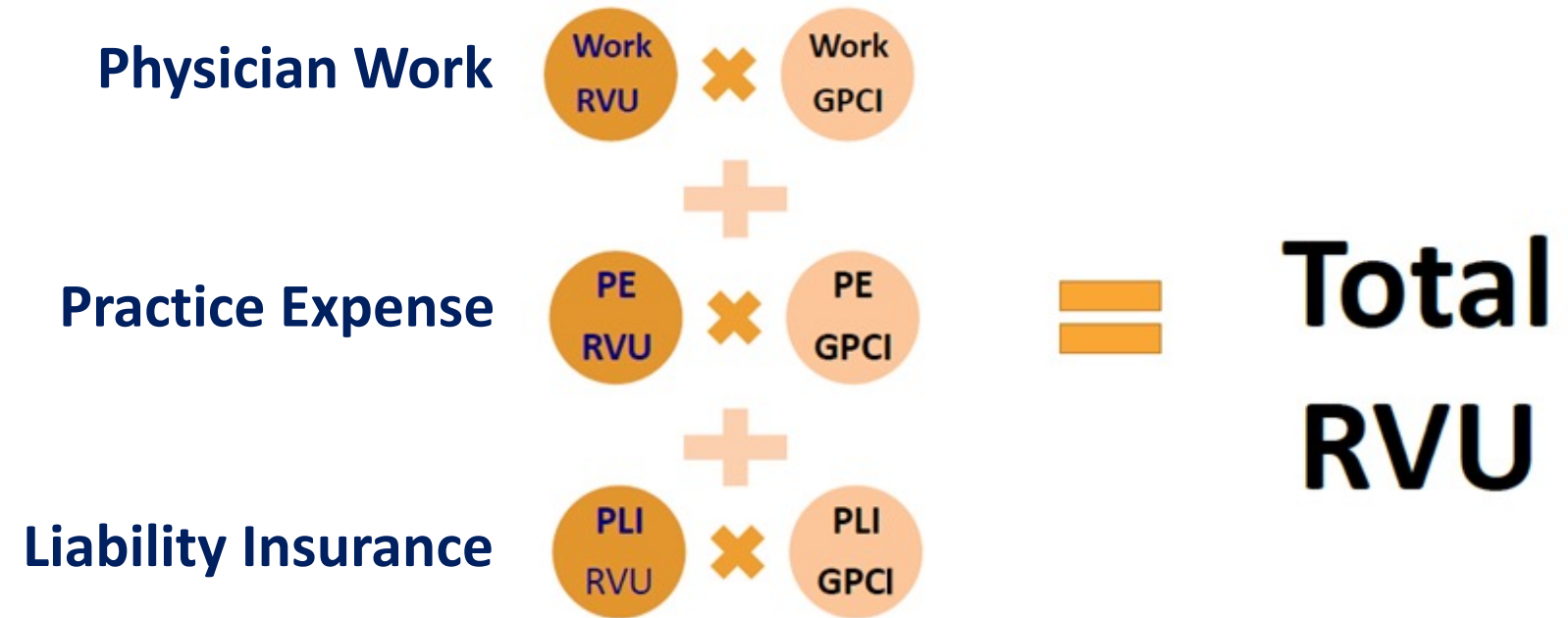
## Calculated

- Specialties make recommendations to the Practice Expense subcommittee, approved by RUC
- Actual paid invoices is what RUC (CMS) want to see to establish pricing



# Calculating Payment – Step 1

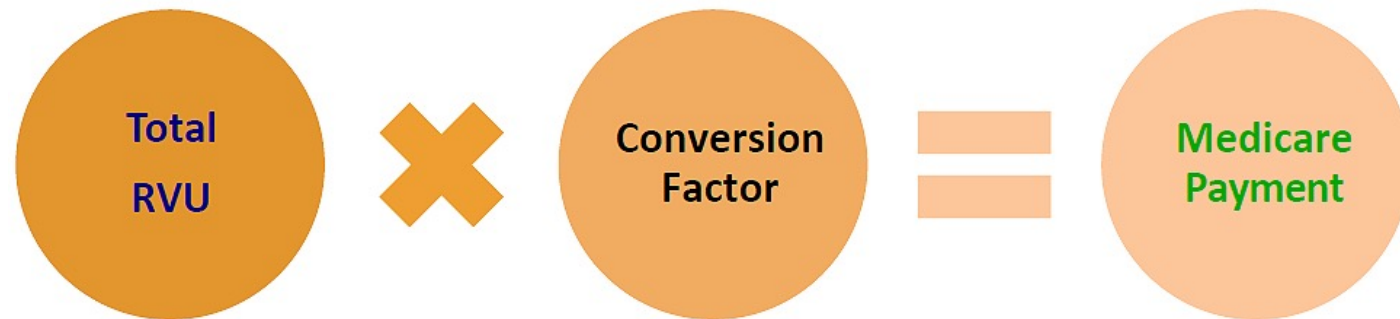
## Calculating RVU



GPCI = geographic practice cost index

# Calculating Payment – Step 2

## Conversion Factor



Conversion Factor determined by Medicare each year, required to maintain total cost of Medicare Part B fixed = **"budget neutrality"**

Conversion Factor for 2020 = \$36.09

Conversion Factor for 2021 = \$34.89 ↓ 3.3%

2022 = \$34.61 ↓ 0.75%

?2023 = \$33.08 ↓ 4.4%



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# Relative Value Scale Update Committee ( RUC )

- AMA establishes in contract with CMS in 1992
- Comprised of 31 members - assign component values for Current Procedural Technology (CPT) codes

Appointed by Major Medical Specialties

Anesthesiology

Cardiology

Dermatology

Emergency Medicine

Family Medicine

General Surgery

Geriatrics

Internal Medicine

Neurology

Neurosurgery

Obstetrics/Gynecology

Ophthalmology

Orthopedic Surgery

Otolaryngology

Pathology

Pediatrics

Plastic Surgery

Primary Care\*

Pulmonary Medicine\*

Psychiatry

Radiology

Rheumatology\*

Thoracic Surgery

Urology

Vascular Surgery\*

\* Indicates rotating seat



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# Relative Value Scale Update Committee ( RUC )

- Closed meetings – not public forum
- Over 3,000 CPT codes have been reviewed at RUC meetings
- New /changes in CPT codes requires RVU updates
- Recommendations sent to CMS
- Generally, CMS accepts RUC recommendations, but not always
- Values approved by CMS become default values used by all payers

# RUC Reviews

## **CMS Required to Review RVUs**

- No less than once every five years
- Review potentially misvalued codes annually
- Periodically identify and adjust potentially misvalued codes

## **Budget Neutrality**

- Any revisions of any RVU causes change of total Medicare physician payment of >\$20 million, adjustments need to be made so total expenditures do not increase >\$20 million

**How can just 31 people do all of this?**





# RUC Advisory Committee

- One physician representative from each of 119 specialty societies in AMA House of Delegates
- Assist in the development of RVUs
- Represent their specialties' recommendations
- Comments on recommendations made by other specialties
- Society involvement critical to maintain appropriate reimbursement

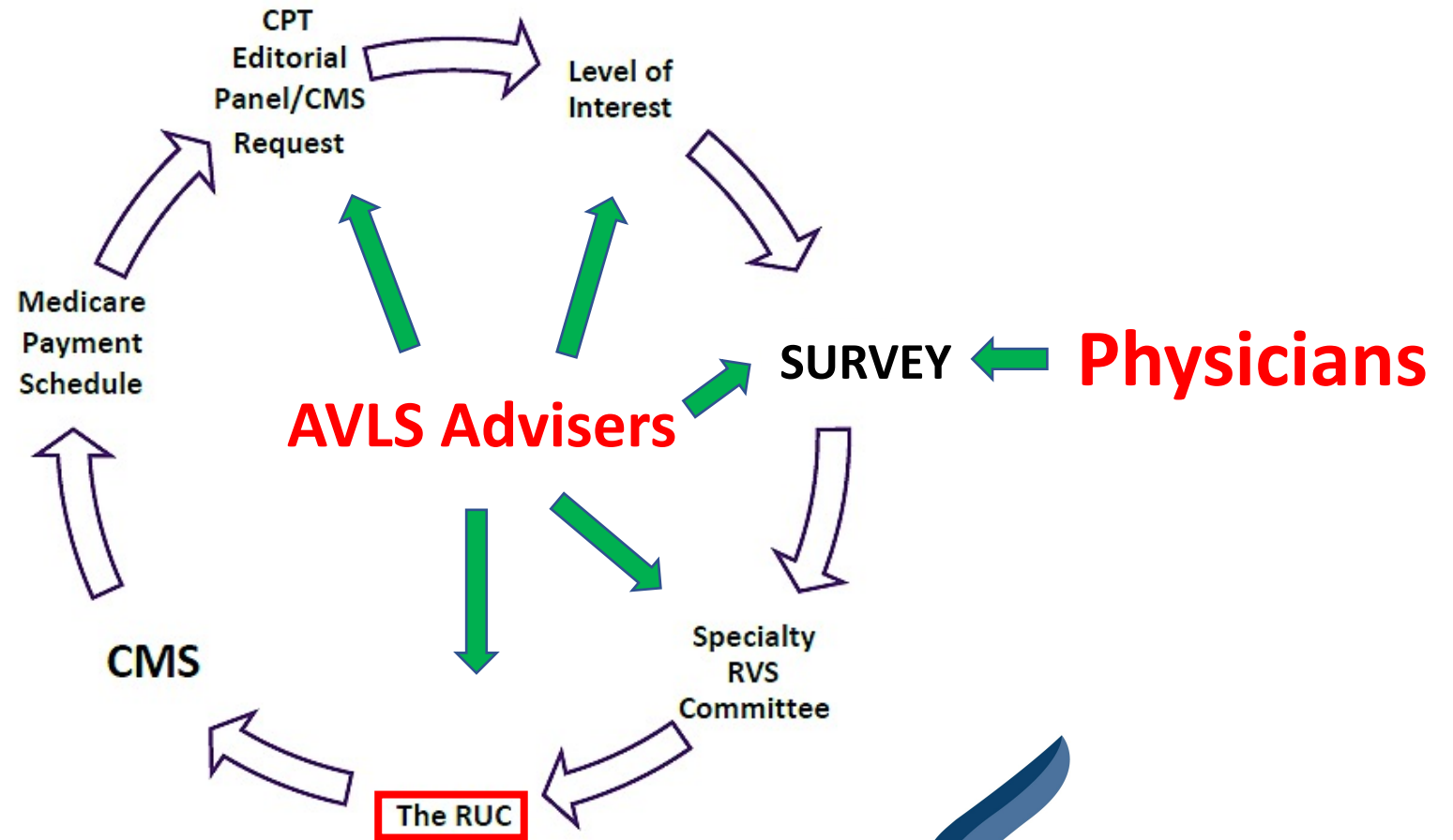
## **AVLS Representatives**

John Blebea MD MBA / Marlin Schul MD

Director, Health Care Policy & Advocacy: Robert White



# RUC Cycle & Physician Work







# Purpose of Surveys

## Evaluate Potentially Mis-valued Services

- High utilization codes
- Rapid volume growth
- High expenditure procedures
- Procedures done together (bundling)
- New technology / procedures

**Purpose:** Obtain data on the amount of physician work involved in a service

# Survey Development

## Survey Vignettes

- Specialties debate/propose vignette to Research Subcom of RUC

## Survey Sample

- Societies decide on participation

## Survey Instrument

- Sent to random members

## Specialty Advisors

- Review results of survey
- Present and make relative value recommendations to RUC

**AVLS is only society primarily representing venous specialists**



# Survey Response Thresholds

**RUC established thresholds for required number of surveys:**

- Codes with >1 million Medicare claims = 75 respondents
- Codes with 100,000 to 999,999 claims = 50 respondents
- Codes with <100,000 Medicare claims = 30 respondents

Critically important to have sufficient survey respondents

Surveys below the established thresholds will need to resurvey



# Physician Work

## **Determined by:**

- Time it takes to perform the service
- Technical skill and physical effort
- Required mental effort and judgment
- Stress due to the potential risk to the patient

Does not include work done by nurses and other staff

# Physician Procedural Work

PRE-service time (minutes)

INTRA- service time (minutes)

POST- service time (minutes)

## **Pre-service period**

The pre-service period includes physician work provided before the onset of the procedure and may include review of records and any discussions with other physicians or the clinical staff.

## **Intra-service period**

The intra-service period begins at the onset of the examination and ends after the examination is interpreted. Activities in the intra-service period may include performing the procedure; communications with the clinical staff performing the examination; review of preliminary images or data and/or processing of images and data; and interpretation and report of the examination. Only the physician's time spent during the procedure should be considered. Time spent by the technologist and other clinical staff is NOT included.

## **Post-service period**

Activities in the post-service period may include signing off on the report for the medical record, and discussions with the patient and referring physician if performed.

# Key Reference Service

**QUESTION 1:** Please select one code in each column from the list below which is most similar to the survey codes and typical patient/service in terms of total physician work. As you complete the rest of the questions in this survey, you will use these codes as a "reference".

Reference Service List

Survey Code 75820 unilateral	Survey Code 75822 bilateral	Ref CPT Code	DESCRIPTOR	work RVU	global period
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	93010	Electrocardiogram, routine ECG with at least 12 leads; interpretation and report only	0.17	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	93018	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; interpretation and report only	0.30	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	93016	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; supervision only, without interpretation and report	0.45	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	93308	Echocardiography, transthoracic, real-time with image documentation (2D), includes M-mode recording, when performed, follow-up or limited study	0.53	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	76942	Ultrasonic guidance for needle placement (eg, biopsy, aspiration, injection, localization device), imaging supervision and interpretation	0.67	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	93015	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; with supervision, interpretation and report	0.75	XXX
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	72265	Myelography, lumbosacral, radiological supervision and interpretation	0.83	XXX

- Provided a list of CPT codes that the specialty feels are broadly similar to the code being surveyed - the **Key Reference Service** list
- Usually, recently validated and with same global period, but may not be a procedure you do regularly
- Which is most similar to the survey code descriptor and typical patient/service that is being surveyed?

# Intensity Comparison

**QUESTION 3:** Compare intensity components of each survey code relative to the corresponding reference code you selected in Question 1. Using your expertise, consider how each survey code compares directly to the reference code you chose in Question 1. For example, if you find the technical skill for the survey code is identical when compared to the corresponding reference code you chose in Question 1, select "identical" in the table below.

INTENSITY COMPONENTS	75820 compared to 75710	75822 compared to 75716
<b>Mental Effort and Judgment Necessary</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The range of possible diagnoses and/or management options that must be considered</li><li>The amount and/or complexity of medical records, diagnostic tests, or other information that must be analyzed</li><li>Urgency of medical decision making</li></ul>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Technical skill required</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Physical effort required</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Psychological Stress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The risk of significant complications, morbidity and/or mortality</li><li>Outcome depends on skill and judgment of physician</li><li>Estimated risk of malpractice suit with poor outcome</li></ul>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- Rate Intensity and Complexity (time, mental effort and judgment, technical skill, physical effort, psychological stress)
- Compare to Reference procedure

**QUESTION 4:** Compare OVERALL intensity/complexity of all physician work for each survey code relative to the corresponding reference code you selected in Question 1. Using your expertise, consider how each survey code compares directly to the reference code.

OVERALL INTENSITY/COMPLEXITY	75820 compared to 75710	75822 compared to 75716
OVERALL intensity/complexity of all physician work	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



# Propose RVU Value

**QUESTION 5:** Based on your review of all previous questions, please provide your estimated Work RVU for each survey code (to two decimal places). For example, if the survey code involves the same amount of physician work as the reference service you choose, you would assign the same work RVU. If the survey code involves less work than the reference service you would estimate a work RVU that is less than the work RVU of the reference service and vice versa. This methodology attempts to set the work RVU of the survey service "relative" to the work RVU of the reference services.

Work RVU   Survey Code

**75820** Venography, extremity, **unilateral**, radiological supervision and interpretation

CPT	REFERENCE CODES (XXX global)	Work RVU
93010	Electrocardiogram, routine ECG with at least 12 leads; interpretation and report only	0.17
93018	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; interpretation and report only	0.30
93016	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; supervision only, without interpretation and report	0.45
93308	Echocardiography, transthoracic, real-time with image documentation (2D), includes M-mode recording, when performed, follow-up or limited study	0.53
76942	Ultrasonic guidance for needle placement (eg, biopsy, aspiration, injection, localization device), imaging supervision and interpretation	0.67
93015	Cardiovascular stress test using maximal or submaximal treadmill or bicycle exercise, continuous electrocardiographic monitoring, and/or pharmacological stress; with supervision, interpretation and report	0.75

Propose RVU value using the  
Reference Codes as guide



# Why is this so important?

RUC process is perhaps the single most important factor in payment policy

**Example: Phlebectomy 37765 (10-20) 37766 (>20 sites)**

	Total Non-Facility RVU			
	2019	2020		
37765	18.52	12.68	↓	32%
37766	22.02	14.82	↓	33%

	National Payment in Office			
	2019	2020		
	\$667	\$458	↓	31%
	\$794	\$535	↓	33%

**“You live and die by the Survey...at the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile”**



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# Implications for AVLS

## ALVS has RUC Advisors


- present at all meetings
- access to deliberations and data
- PE subcommittee member
- Lead presenter at RUC – vein treatments

## But we are not a recognized specialty!

- Never lead society on any issue
- Lead presenters at RUC dependent on relationships

**We need to become recognized specialty!**





# Reimbursement – Political Process

## **RUC makes recommendations to CMS**

- most, but not all, accepted
- CMS decisions are final
- CMS also constrained by Congressional laws/regulations
- Only Congress can mitigate decisions



# CMS Process

CMS publishes a Proposed rule in July  
Open to public comment  
Final rule published in November

# CMS Proposals in 2021

## Practice Expense Update - Clinical Labor Rates

- Last updated 2002
- Increases using Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019 data:

### Examples

Medical assistant	increase	50%
Registered Nurse	increase	67%
Radiology tech	increase	68%
Vascular tech	increase	98%

# Clinical Labor Update Issues

- Increases have nothing to do with what is actually being paid to office staff
- Medicare does not pay any office staff, it is the physician that pays his office personnel
- No office staff was being paid at 2002 levels!

**Because of separate budget neutrality for Practice Expense, increasing labor costs (by 30% of PE = \$3.5 Billion) necessarily decreases equipment and supply reimbursement for proceduralists**



# Practice Expense Scaling

To maintain budget neutrality for Practice Expense,

**Direct scaling factor for practice expense decreases -24% from 0.5916 in 2021 to 0.4468.**

**Medicare would then reimburse 44 cents on the dollar instead of 59 cents on the dollar for supply and equipment costs. An unsustainable payment rate for any business**

**[55 cents on the dollar in 2022 as now to be fully implemented over 4 yrs]**



# Specialty Effects

## Redistribution of payments to primary care specialties

**CMS: “Specialties with a substantially higher direct costs attributable to labor would experience significant increases”**

**Family Practice    increase 2%**

**Vascular Surgery    decrease 4%**

**Interventional Radiology    decrease 5%**

**AMA was officially neutral and did not lobby against this change, nor surgery as a whole. IM and FM lobbied in support.**





# 2021 CMS Proposed Cuts

<b>Labor costs</b> (new rule)	<b>-4%</b>
<b>Conversion Factor</b> (E/M changes)	<b>-3.75%</b>
<b>Sequestration</b> (Budget Neutrality Act 2011)	<b>-2%</b>
<b>PAYGO</b> (unfunded Covid funding)	<b>-4%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.75%</b>

# Advocacy Results

Clinical Labor Update costs (4% over 4 years)	-1%
Conversion Factor (E/M changes; 3% deferred to 2023)	-0.75%
Sequestration (Budget Neutrality Act 2011; 2% delayed)	
April 1, 2022	-1%
July 1, 2022	-1%
PAYGO (unfunded Covid funding; 4% delayed for 1 year)	
<b>2022 TOTAL</b>	<b>-3.75%</b>
(instead of 13.75)	

# 2022 Specialty Specific Effects

## Decreases for Office Venous Procedures

	January	April	July
RFA 1 <sup>st</sup> vein (36475)	-12%	-13%	-14%
Laser 1 <sup>st</sup> vein (36478)	-5%	-6%	-7%
MOCA 1 <sup>st</sup> vein (36473)	-9%	-10%	-11%
Adhesive 1 <sup>st</sup> vein (36482)	-7%	-8%	-9%
Varithena 1 <sup>st</sup> vein (36465)	-9%	-10%	-11%
Phlebectomy 10-20 (37765)	-2%	-3%	-4%
Stent, venous (37238)	-6%	-7%	-8%

**Specialty-specific effects are most relevant**



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# Status in 2022

“Déjà vu all over again”



## FEDERAL REGISTER

Public Inspection :: Tomorrow's Documents Today



 (PR) Public Inspection :: Proposed Rule

### Special Edition – Thursday, July 7, 2022

## CMS Proposes Physician Payment Rule to Expand Access to High-Quality Care

**Decrease in Conversion Factor from \$34.61 to \$33.08 4.4% cut !**



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# Total Effects for 2023

Conversion Factor	-4.4%
Conversion Factor (E/M changes)	-1.5%
Clinical Labor Update costs (Year 2 of 4)	-1%
PAYGO (unfunded COVID expenses from 2022)	- 4%
<b>2023 TOTAL</b>	<b>-10.9%</b>

**Superimposed on -3.75% cut in 2022**



# MedPAC

## Medicare Payment Advisory Committee Commission Report to Congress – March 15, 2022

**Recommended a continued  
freeze on Medicare physician  
payment rates = budget  
neutrality.**

MARCH 2022

*Report to the Congress*

## Medicare Payment Policy





# Non-Physician Payment

## CMS finalizes 8.5% rate hike for Medicare Advantage, Part D plans in 2023

By Robert King • Apr 4, 2022 06:20pm



Hospitals decry CMS pay bump 'woefully inadequate' amid rising labor rates

By Robert King  
Apr 19, 2022



“3.2% increase isn’t enough”



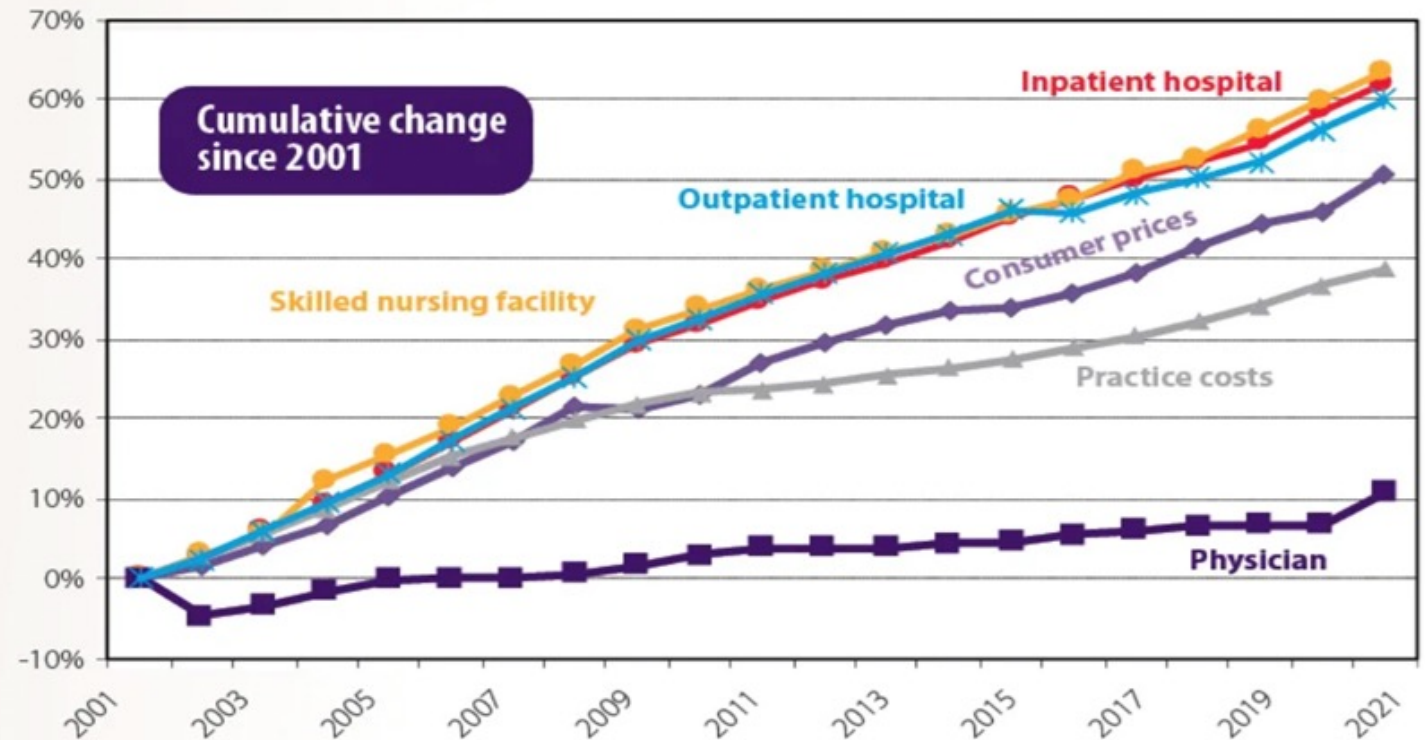
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# Effects of Inflation

Medicare physician payment is **not** keeping up with inflation

## Medicare updates compared to inflation (2001–2021)

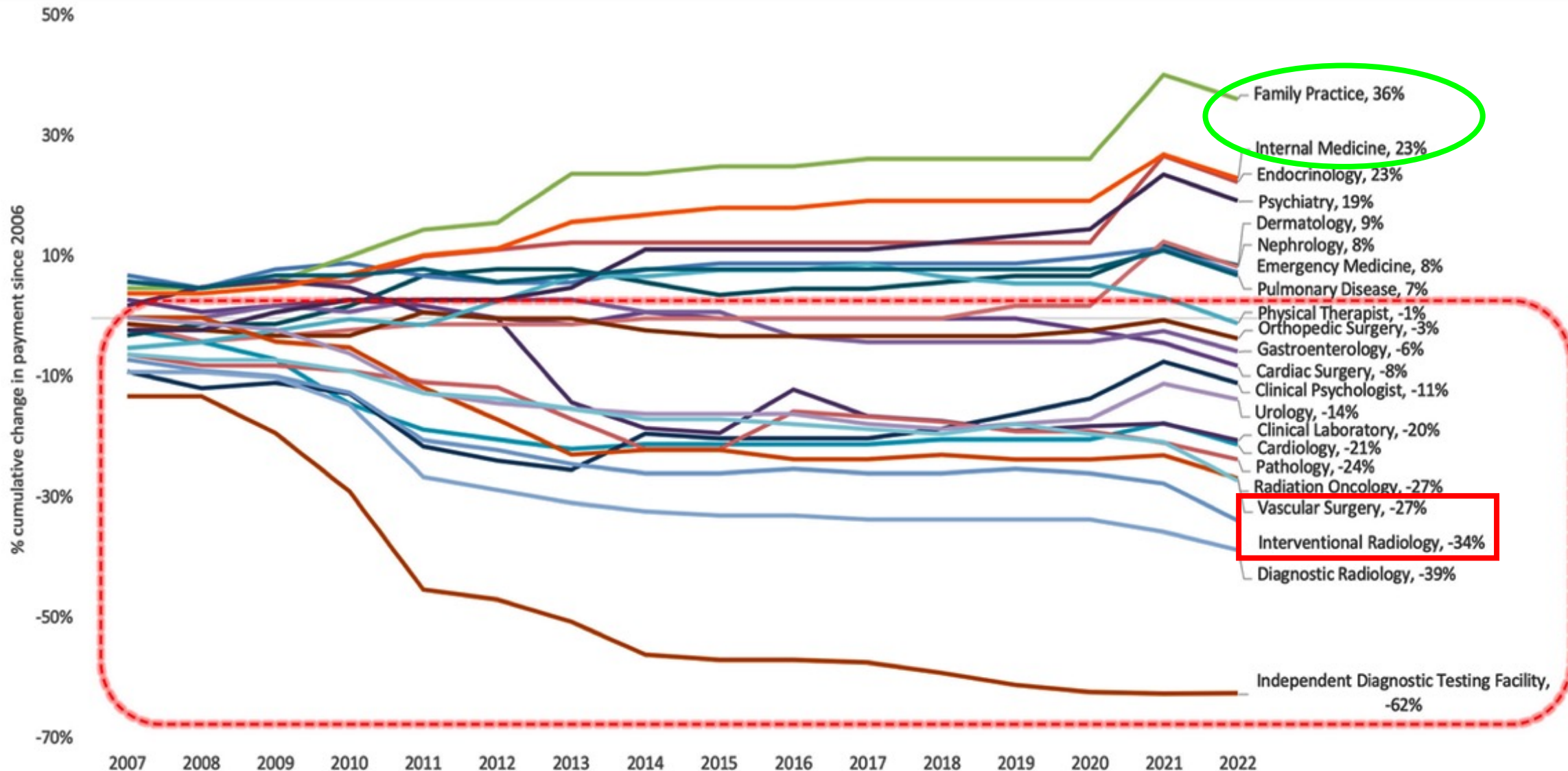
Adjusted for inflation in practice costs, Medicare physician pay declined 20% from 2001 to 2021.



Sources: Federal Register, Medicare Trustees' Reports and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Medical Association, Economic and Health Policy Research, October 2021



# Significant Specialty Variation in Estimated Payment Changes since 2006



Source: HMA analysis 2007-2022 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Final Rule Impact Tables.

2021 and 2022 values adjusted for effects of Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, including the delayed effect of G2211 until 2024 which, if implemented as proposed, will reduce payments to many specialties that are already at zero percent or lower and increase payments to many specialties that are above zero percent.

# Inflation - Venous

**Table III.** Average adjusted percent change in reimbursement rate from 2011-2021 by procedure type. All values adjusted for inflation to 2021 USD

Procedure type	2011 Mean reimbursement (Adj to 2021 USD)	2021 Mean reimbursement (2021 USD)	Percent change 2011-2021	Mean 2021 (2021 USD)	Average % change from 2000-2020
Open	\$841.97	\$723.53	-13.9%	\$841.97	-13.9%
Endovascular	\$734.18	\$595.34	-20.1%	\$734.18	-20.1%
Venous	\$495.07	\$279.84	-42.4%	\$495.07	-42.4%

**It has not been a good trend for venous treatments**

# Inflation – Venous Procedures

## Procedure Reimbursement, Inflation, and the Declining Buying Power of the Vascular Surgeon (2011-2021)

*Jack M. Haglin,<sup>1</sup> Victoria S. Edmonds,<sup>1</sup> Samuel R. Money,<sup>2</sup> Victor J. Davila,<sup>2</sup> William M. Stone,<sup>2</sup> Ina Y. Soh,<sup>2</sup> and Andrew J. Meltzer<sup>2</sup>*

**Table II.** Adjusted reimbursement trends from 2011 to 2021

CPT Code		2011 Reimbursement (In 2011 USD)	2011 Reimbursement (Adj to 2021 USD)	2021 Reimbursement (In 2021 USD)	% Change in Buying Power (Change in Adjusted Reimbursement)
36475	RFA	\$372.16	\$431.70	\$283.68	-34.3%
37765	Phlebect	\$481.41	\$558.44	\$276.00	-50.6%

*Ann Vasc Surg* 2021; 000: 1–7

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avsg.2021.04.001>

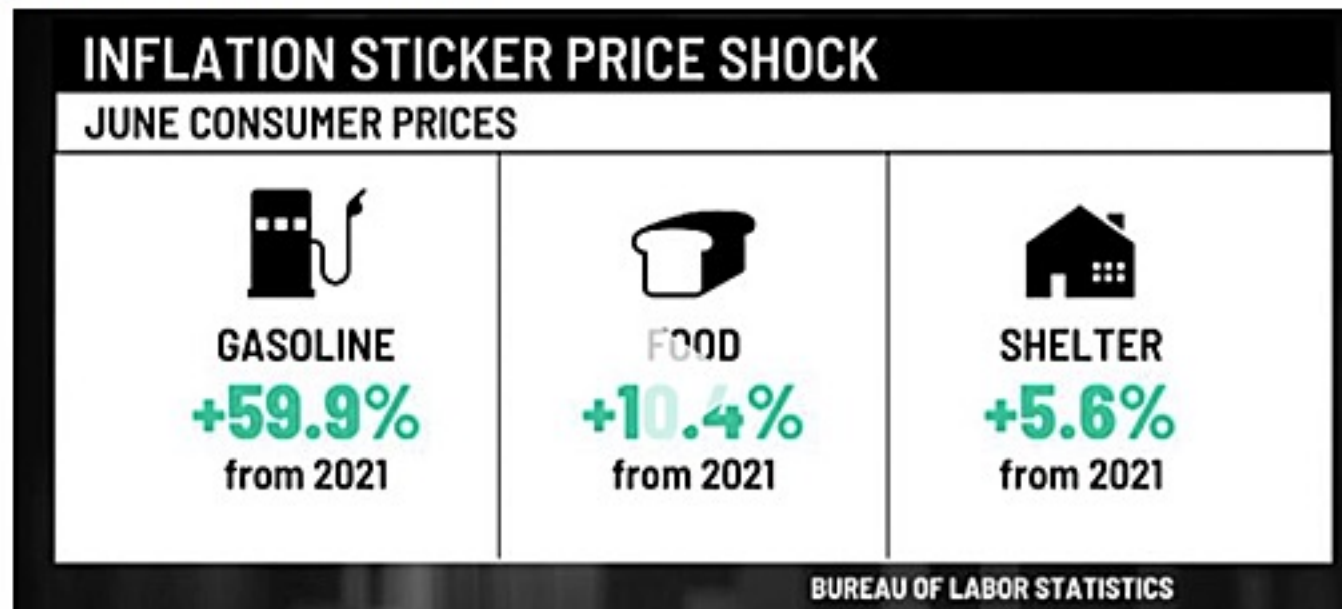
# Inflation Today

**CNN BUSINESS**

## US inflation hit 40-year high in June, driven by record gas prices

By Lucy Bayly and [Alicia Wallace](#), CNN Business

Updated 10:29 PM ET, Wed July 13, 2022



**9.1%!!**



# What is the Future of Reimbursement?

## The Future is Now !

**Progressive decreases in payment by largest government payer, increasing supply costs, staff salary increases, and inflation threatens viability of medical private practices!**



# Past as Predictor of Future

**20% access centers closed**

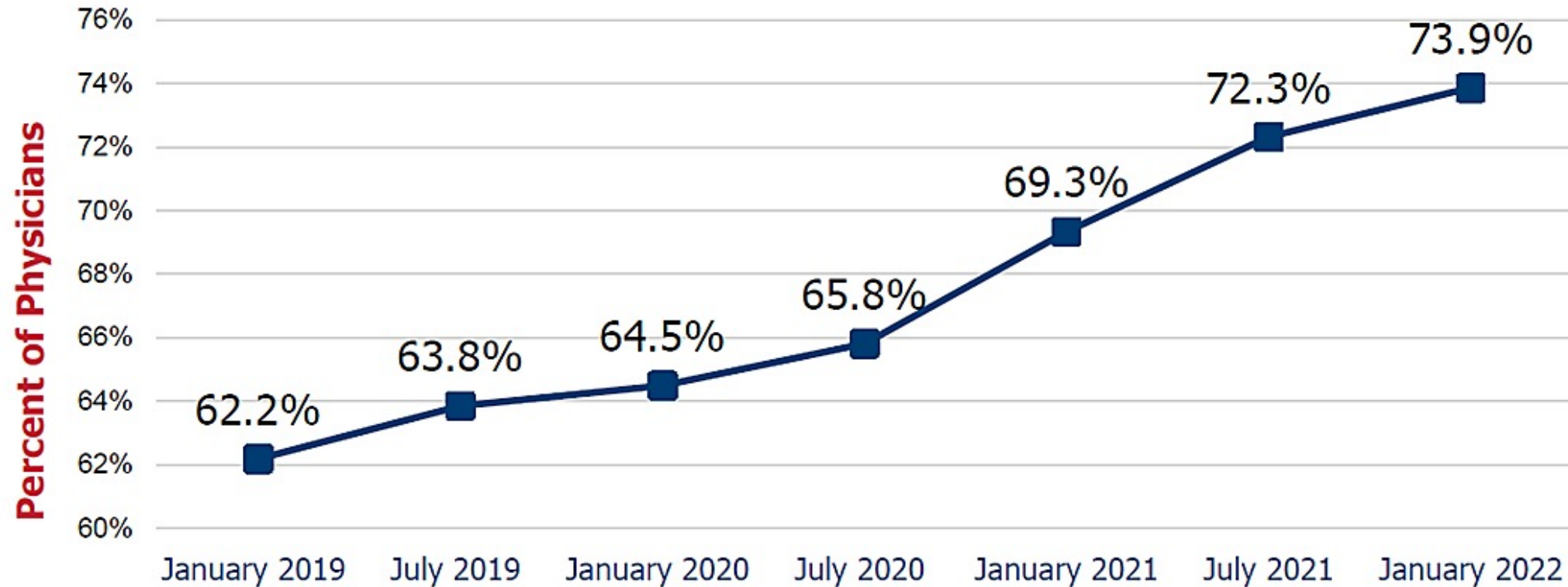
**39%**

In 2017 payments to a key  
vascular access code  
were cut by 39%

**30%**

Medicare claims data has  
confirmed a decrease in  
office-based vascular  
access services of more  
than 30% since 2017

# PERCENT OF U.S. PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED BY HOSPITALS OR CORPORATE ENTITIES IN 2019-21



- **74%** of physicians were hospital or corporate-employed by January 2022
- Over the three-year study period, the percentage of employed physicians **grew by 19%**

<http://www.physiciansadvocacyinstitute.org/Portals/0/assets/docs/PAI-Research/PAI%20Avalere%20Physician%20Employment%20>



# AVLS – OEIS Member Survey

**Expected Changes in Physician Outpatient Interventional Practices as a Result of  
COVID-19 and Recent Changes in Medicare Physician Fee Schedule**

John Blebea MD, MBA<sup>1</sup>

Krishna Jain MBBS<sup>2</sup>

Chin-I Cheng PhD<sup>3</sup>

Chris Pittman MD<sup>4</sup>

Stephen Daugherty MD<sup>5</sup>

20 question survey  
February 2022  
165 respondent physicians



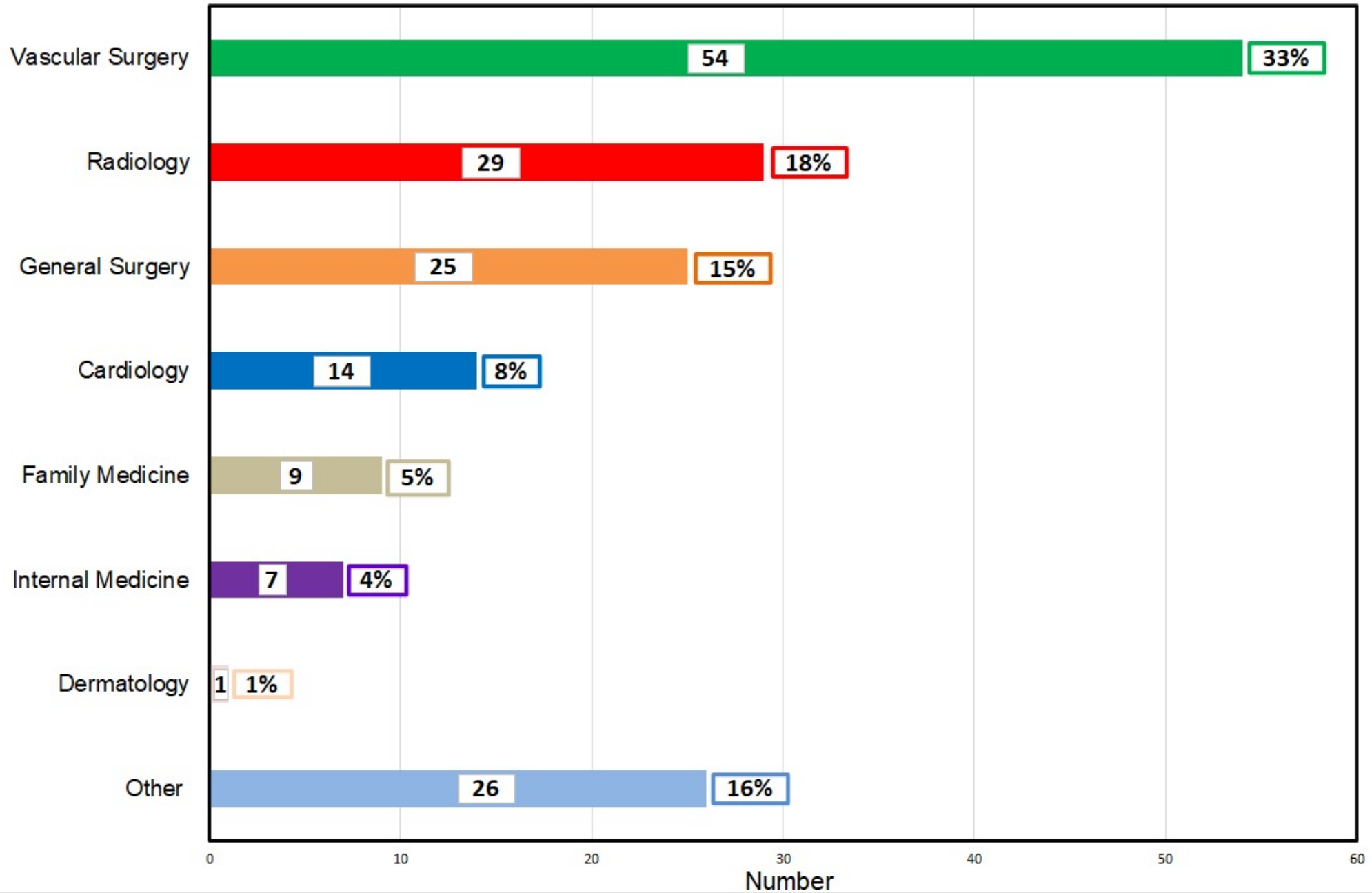


# Demographics

	Number	Percentage
<b>Highest Interventional Practice Type*</b>		
Office-based Practice	90	55%
OBL	46	28%
Hybrid OBL/ASC	24	15%
Hospital Outpatient	4	2%
ASC only	0	0%
<b>Physicians in practice</b>		
1	81	53%
2	25	16%
3	11	7%
4	6	4%
5	8	5%
6	22	14%
<b>Clinical Practice</b>		
Venous - Superficial	164	99%
Venous - Deep	63	38%
Peripheral Arterial	60	36%
Cardiac	12	7%

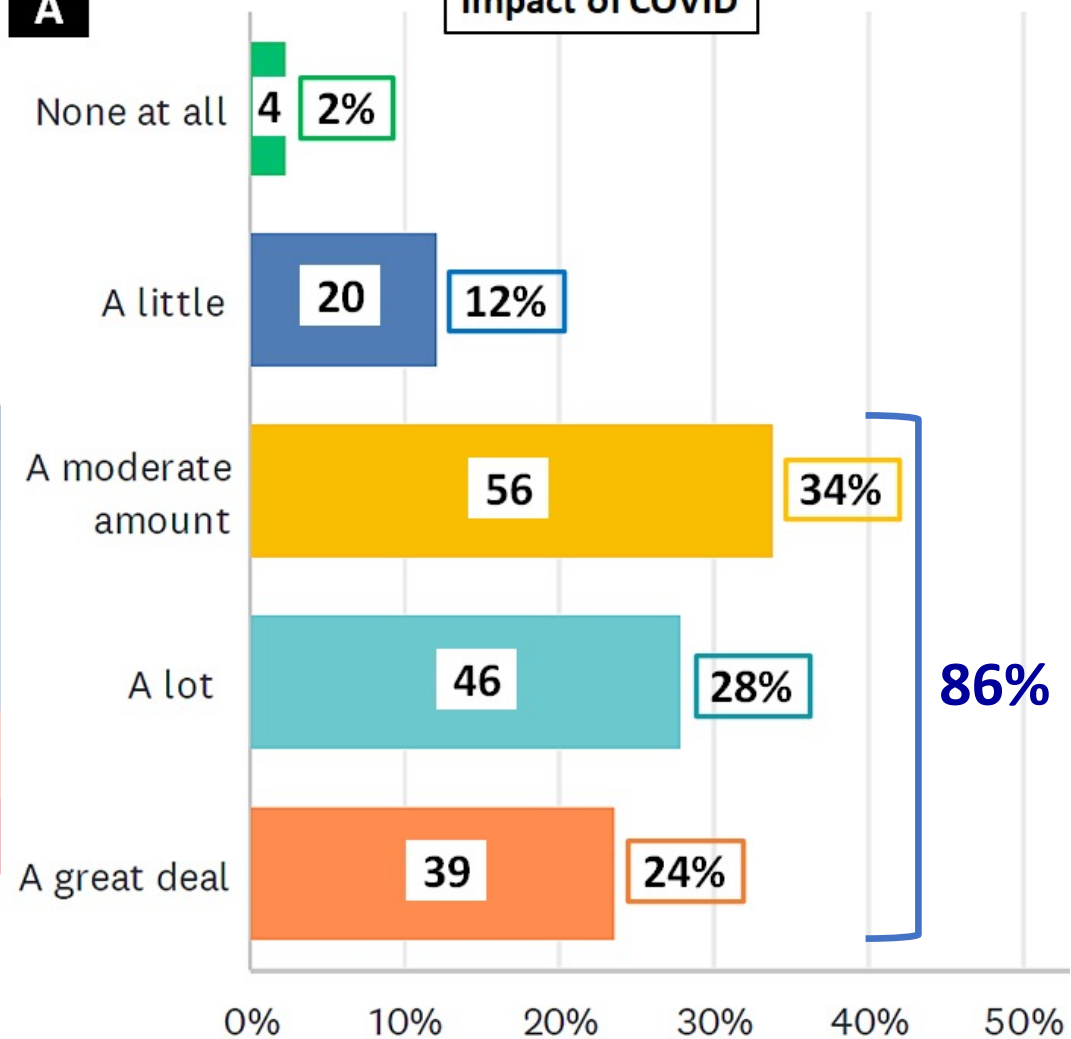
<b>Employment Model</b>		
Practice Owner	125	76%
Private Practice, but not the Owner	23	14%
Multi-specialty Group		
Employee	9	5%
Hospital Employee	8	5%
<b>Years since training</b>		
1-5 years	9	5%
6-10 years	7	4%
11-15 years	29	18%
16-20 years	23	14%
20+ years	96	59%
<b>Years in interventional</b>		
1-5 years	16	10%
6-10 years	24	15%
11-15 years	37	23%
16-20 years	30	18%
20+ years	56	34%

## Specialty of Respondents



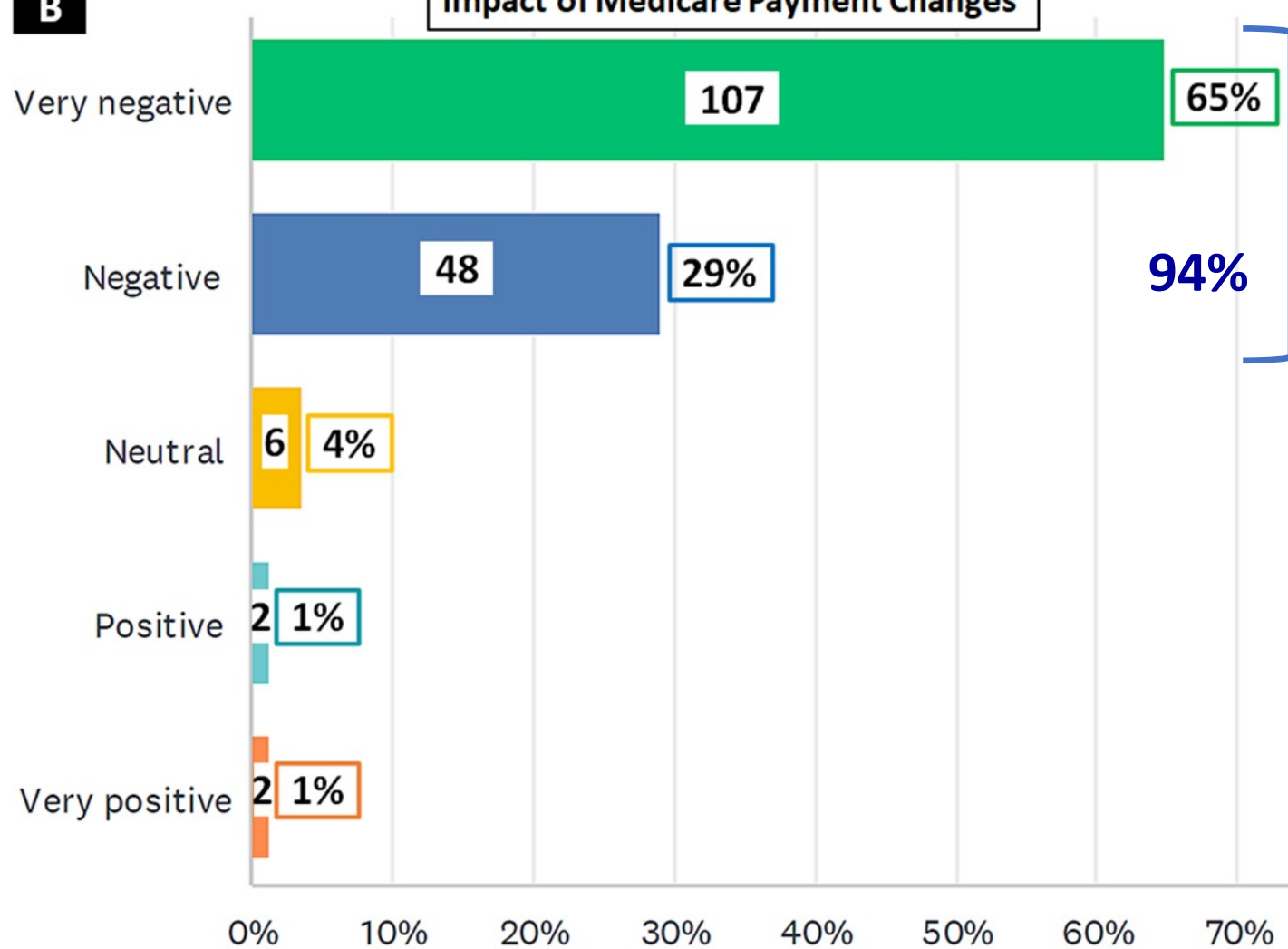
**A**

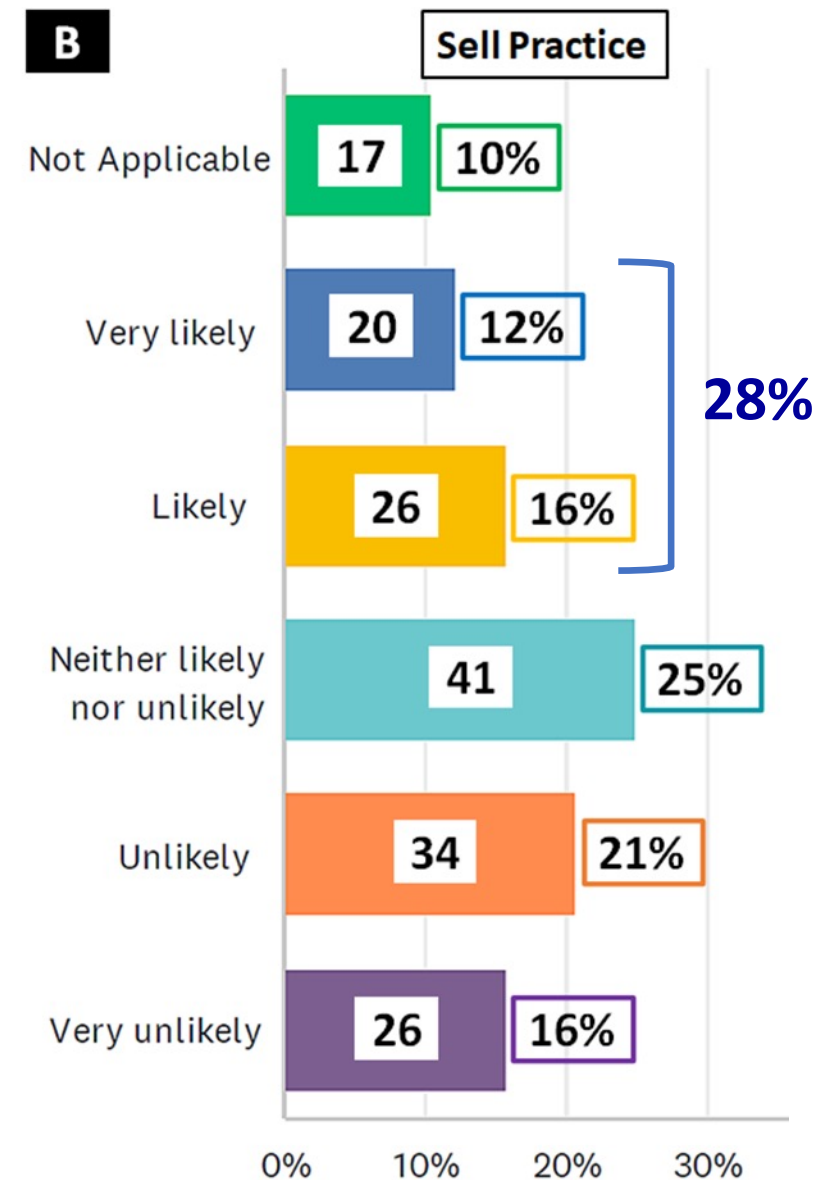
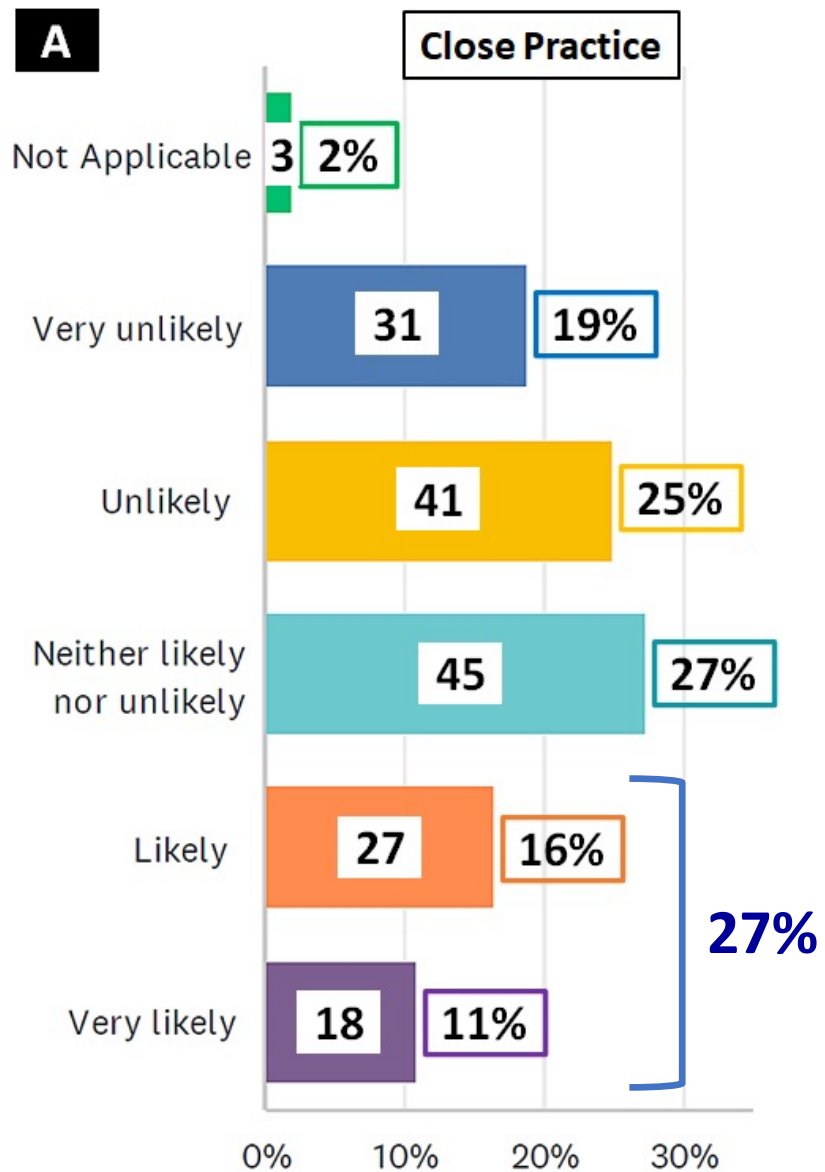
Impact of COVID

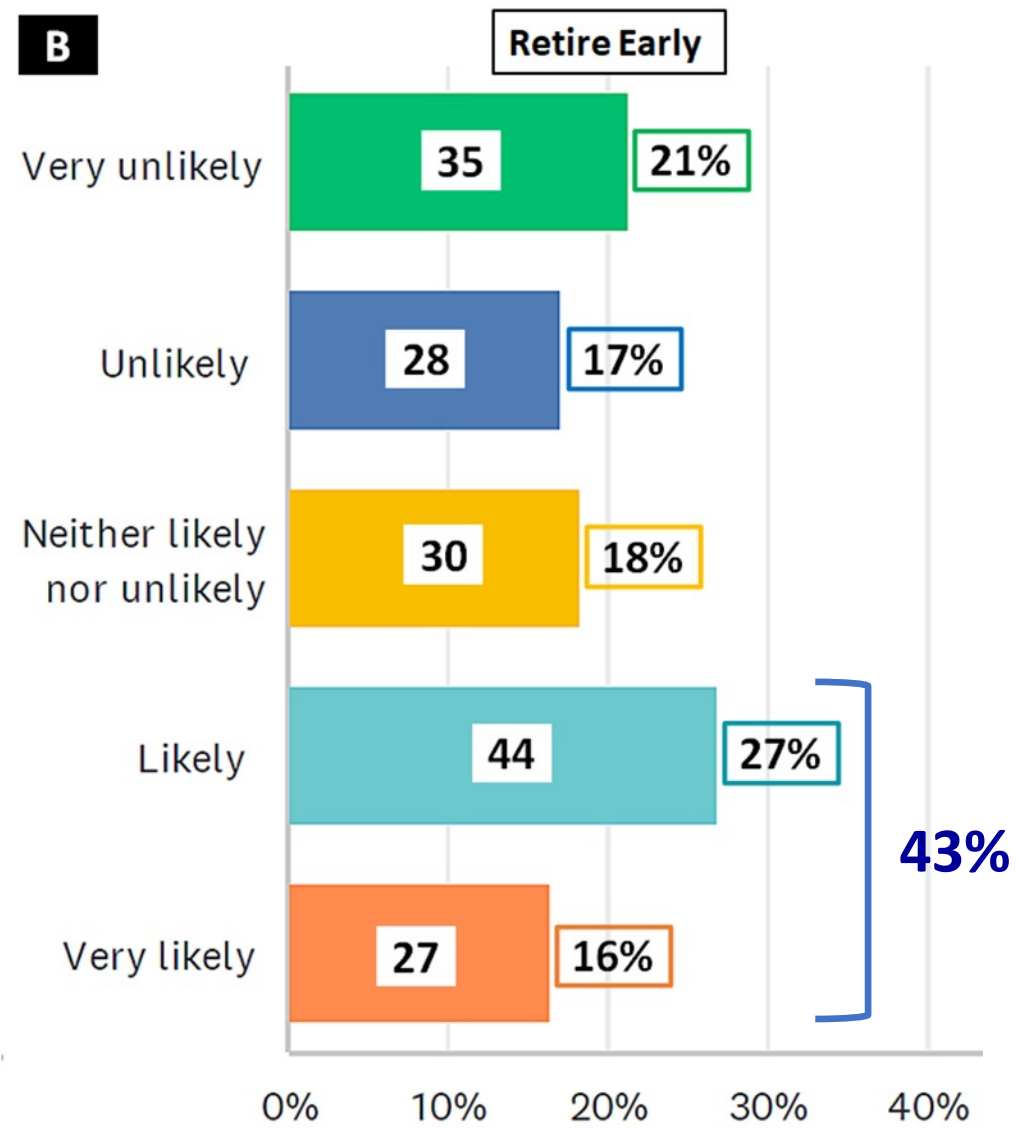
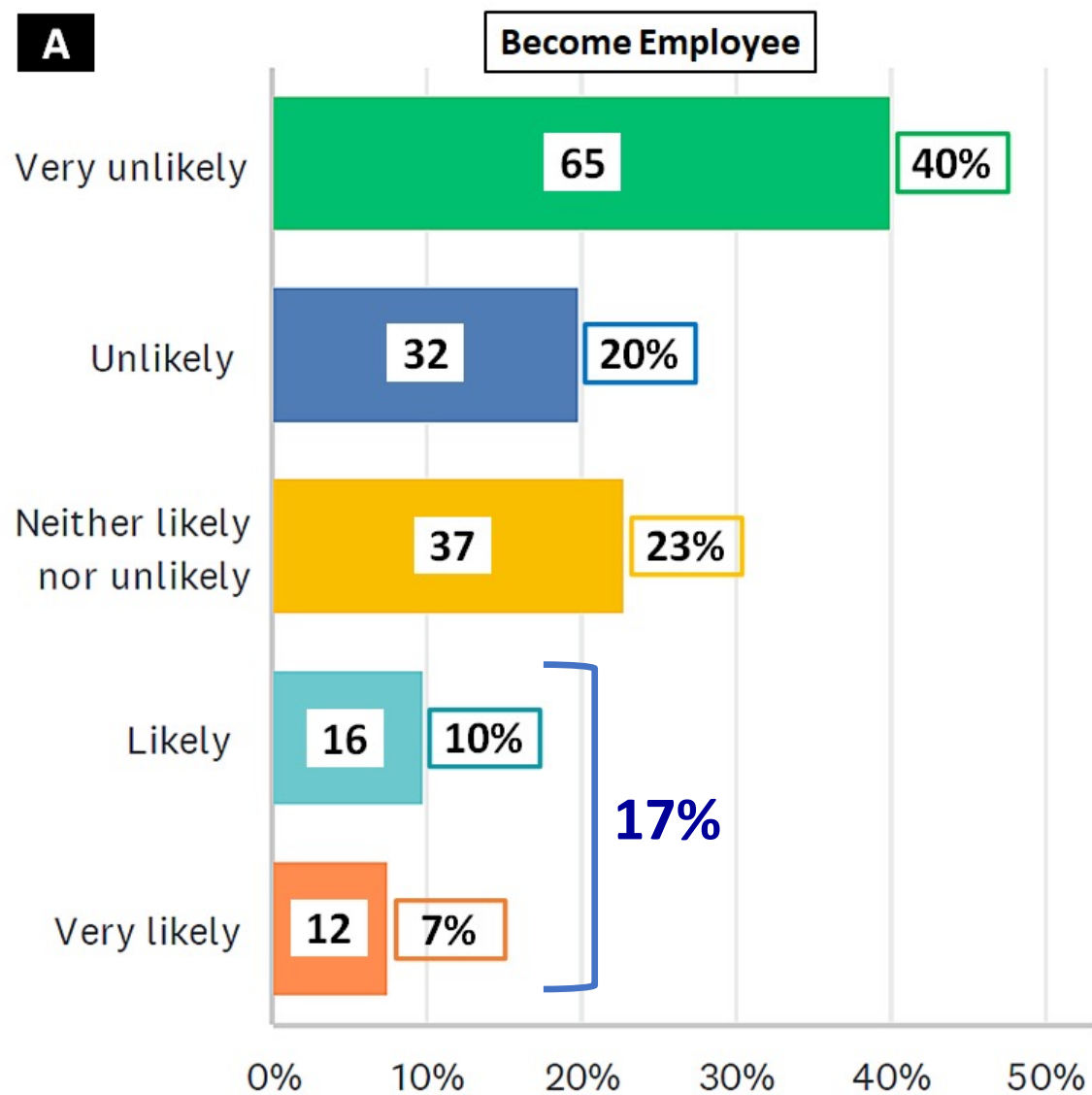



**B**

Impact of Medicare Payment Changes









# Study Conclusions

- COVID and cuts in Medicare reimbursement have challenged the financial viability of office practices
- Large number of physicians expect to retire, sell or close their practices in the next two years
- Further Medicare cuts may cause irreparable harm and limit patient access to private practice care of patients with vascular disease



# Summary Thoughts

Increasing supply costs, salary increases, and inflation, on top of progressive decreases by Medicare, threatens viability of private venous practices.

Physicians will choose to retire early, close or sell practices in areas of unfavorable payer mix.

Patient access to care will decrease, especial in rural areas.

Total health care costs will increase.





# Summary Thoughts

Budget neutrality for physician reimbursement is no longer tenable if private practice to survive in U.S.

Congressional action is needed

Now, more than ever, support of AVLS and Advocacy is needed – for physicians and their patients