

How To Bill For And Justify Tobacco Treatment In Your Healthcare System



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Conflicts of Interest & Funding Disclosures

• Dr. Toll consulted to Pfizer for an Advisory Board on ecigarettes in 2018 and testifies on behalf of plaintiffs who have filed litigation against the tobacco industry.

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Outline

- Discussion of the MUSC Tobacco Treatment Program's QI study for a Value Based Program
- Discussion of ways to encourage referrals to tobacco treatment
- Pros and Cons of different types of programs
- Billing for outpatient care in a *Revenue Based Program*

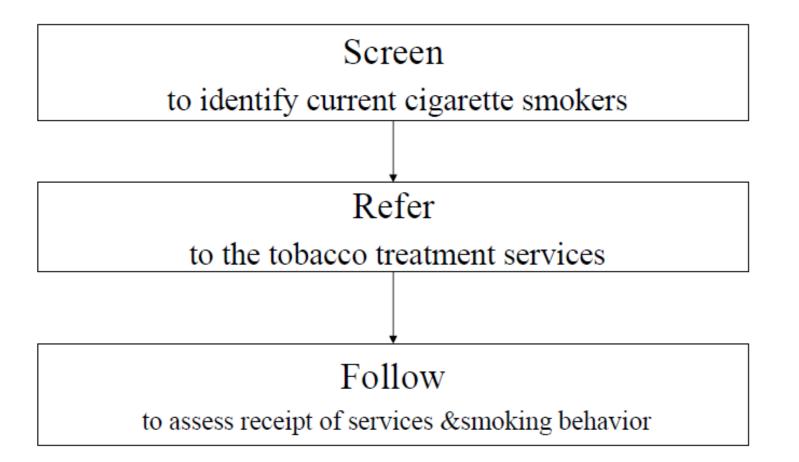


MUSC Tobacco Treatment Inpatient Program - Justifying Costs in a VALUE BASED PROGRAM



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Framework for MUSC's Inpatient Program





The Tobacco Treatment Program at MUSC

In 2014, MUSC implemented an automated "opt out" tobacco cessation system in its main hospital in Charleston. The program delivered smoking cessation support to adult (18+ y/o) smokers with a bedside consult and IVR phone followup call at 3, 14, and 30 days after patients had been discharged home.

Nicotine & Tobacco Research, 2017, 937–943 doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw312 Original investigation Received April 1, 2016; Editorial Decision November 12, 2016; Accepted November 17, 2016

SRNT OXFO

Original investigation

Feasibility of Implementing a Hospital-Based "Opt-Out" Tobacco-Cessation Service

Georges J. Nahhas PhD, MPH¹, Dianne Wilson MS¹, Vince Talbot MSc², Kathleen B. Cartmell PhD³, Graham W. Warren MD, PhD^{4,5}, Benjamin A. Toll PhD⁶, Matthew J. Carpenter PhD¹, K. Michael Cummings PhD, MPH¹ 2.5-fold increase in stop smoking medication use

 2-fold increase in 30day post-discharge cessation

Journal of Smoking Cessation, page 1 of 6 © The Author(s) 2016. doi:10.1017/jsc.2016.20

 85% of patients accept the beside consult

Who Opted Out of an *Opt-Out* Smoking-Cessation Programme for Hospitalised Patients?

Georges J. Nahhas,¹ K. Michael Cummings,¹ Vince Talbot,² Matthew J. Carpenter,¹ Benjamin A. Toll,³ and Graham W. Warren^{4,5}



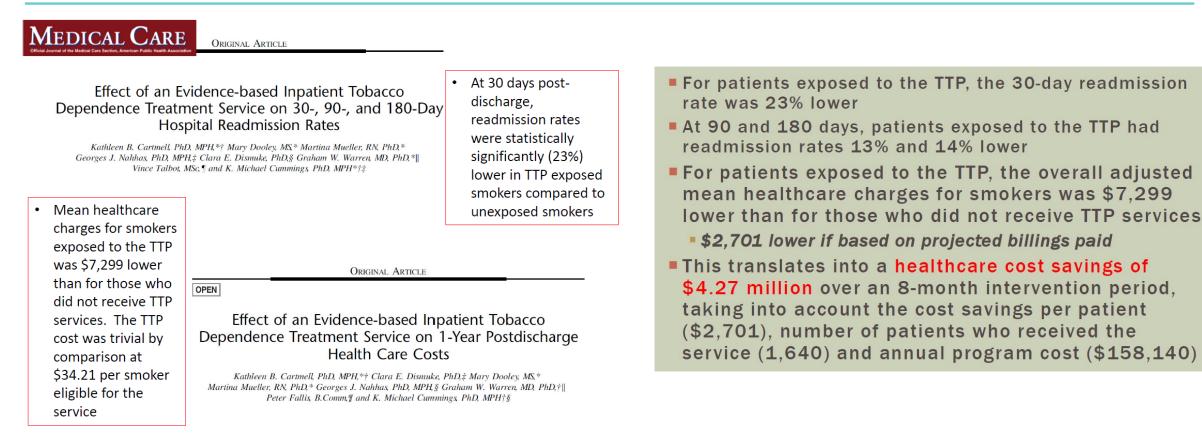
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1-Month Outcomes

Patients	Bedside + IVR Counselling	IVR Only	Relative Risk
Eligible for follow-up calls	1475	3925	NA
Unable to call (wrong #, missing #, disconnected #, dropped calls)	195 (13.2%)	601 (15.3%)	NA
Reached within 1 month post-discharge	703/1280 = 55%	1613/3324 = 49%	1.13
Denied having been a smoker	NA	492= 12.5%	
Used medications within 1-month post- discharge	144/703 = 21%	92/1121 = 8%	2.5
Smoke-free (of those reached by phone)	359/703 = 51%	304/1121 = 27%	1.9
Smoke-free applying ITT (of those activated for follow-up)	359/1475 = 24%	304/3443 = 9%	2.8



Impact on Unplanned Hospital Readmissions and Health Care Costs After 12 Months

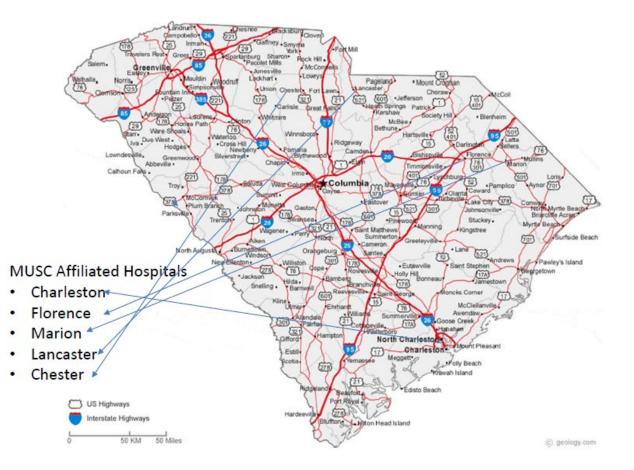




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Replication Study

- **Part 1** will be randomized clinical trial to test the impact of the face-toface bedside consult and post-discharge IVR calls vs usual care on 2 outcomes:
 - 1) Self-reported smoking prevalence within 30 days after hospitalization;
 - 2) The percentage of eligible patients who self-report using an FDA approved stop smoking medication within 30 days after hospitalization;
- **Part 2** will a retrospective record review of patients enrolled in Part 1 to examine 2 outcomes:
 - 1) Unplanned hospital readmissions measured at 30, 90, and 180 days after discharge; and
 - 2) Health care charges measured over a 1-year period after hospitalization.







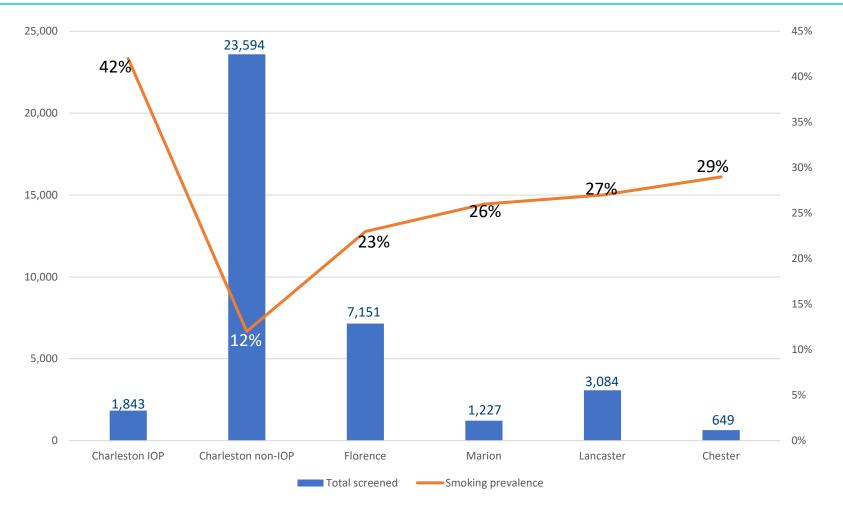
Part 1: RCT Accrual March 2021 – December 2021

Exposures	2/3 rd randomized to Bedside tele-counseling Plus post- discharge IVR calls for home discharged patients only (Enhanced care)	1/3 randomized to Post- discharge IVR calls for home discharged patients only (Basic care)
Universal screening for tobacco use	Yes	Yes
Telehealth counseling while inpatient offered	Yes	No
IVR follow-up, with QL transfer (3 calls @ 7-14 days)	Yes	Yes
Follow-up phone interview @ 6- weeks to assess post-discharge smoking status and use of FDA approved stop smoking meds	Yes - subsample	Yes - subsample



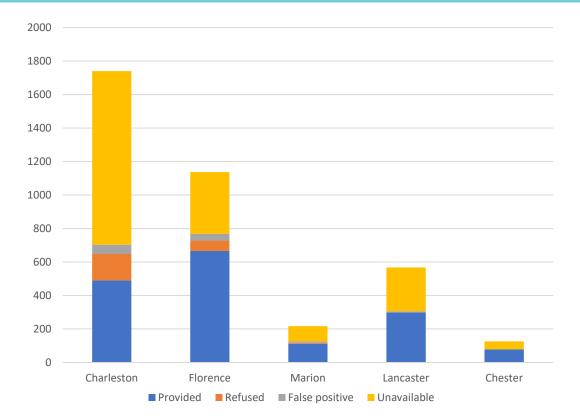
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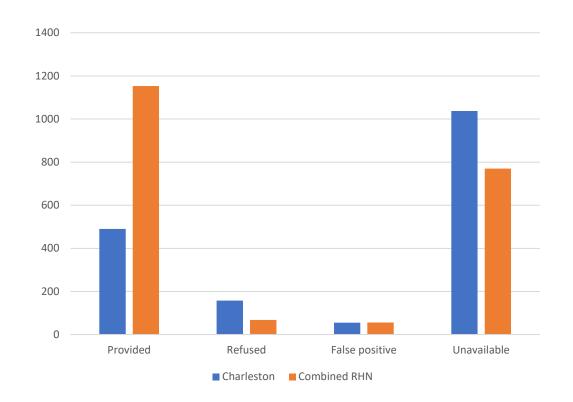
Screening and Smoking Prevalence (3/8/2021 to 12/11/2021)





Delivery of Beside Consult (Enhanced Care Only) 3/8/21 to 12/11/21



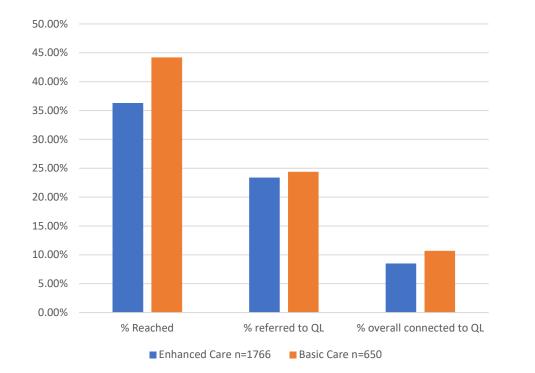




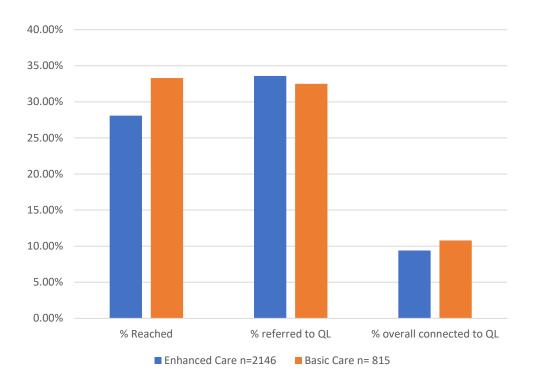
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Post-Discharge IVR Calls (Enhanced vs Basic Care Groups)

Charleston



Four Regional Hospitals Combined





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6-Week Follow-up Survey

Charleston

- # eligible for follow-up: n=1,337
- # completed: 516/1,337 (38.6%)
- Reasons for non-completion
- # refused: 120/1,337 (9.0%)
- # not eligible: 150/1,337 (11.2%)

Four Regional Hospitals Combined

- # eligible for follow-up: n=1,684
- # completed: 519/1,684 (30.8%)

Reasons for non-completion

- # refused: 129/1,684 (7.7%)
- # not eligible: 121/1,684 (7.2%)
- # bad/wrong number: 122/1,337 (9.1%) # bad/wrong number: 220/1,684 (13.1%)
- # no response to calls: 429/1,337 (32.1%) # no response to calls: 695/1,684 (41.2%)

Characteristics of MUSC Inpatients Who Smoke

Charleston

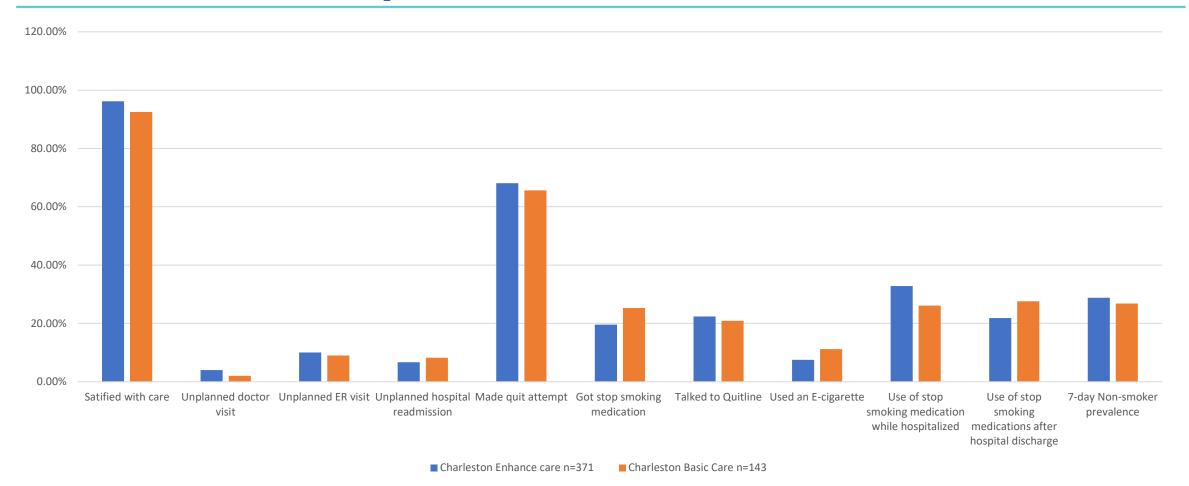
- Median years smoking: 32 years
- Age first started buying cigarettes
 - < 21 years 81.7%
 - > 22+ years 18.3%
- Use of other tobacco products
 - Cigars 8.6%
 - Oral tobacco -1.4%
 - E-cigarettes 9.9%
- Live with a smoker in Household
 - Yes 36.0%
 - No-43.4%
 - Live alone 20.6%

Four Regional Hospitals Combined

- Median years smoking: 36 years
- Age first started buying cigarettes
 - < 21 years 82.6%
 - > 22+ years 17.4%
- Use of other tobacco products Cigars - 7.3% Oral tobacco -1.4% E-cigarettes – 8.1%
- Live with a smoker in Household
 - Yes 39.6%
 - No-36.8%
 - Live alone 23.6%

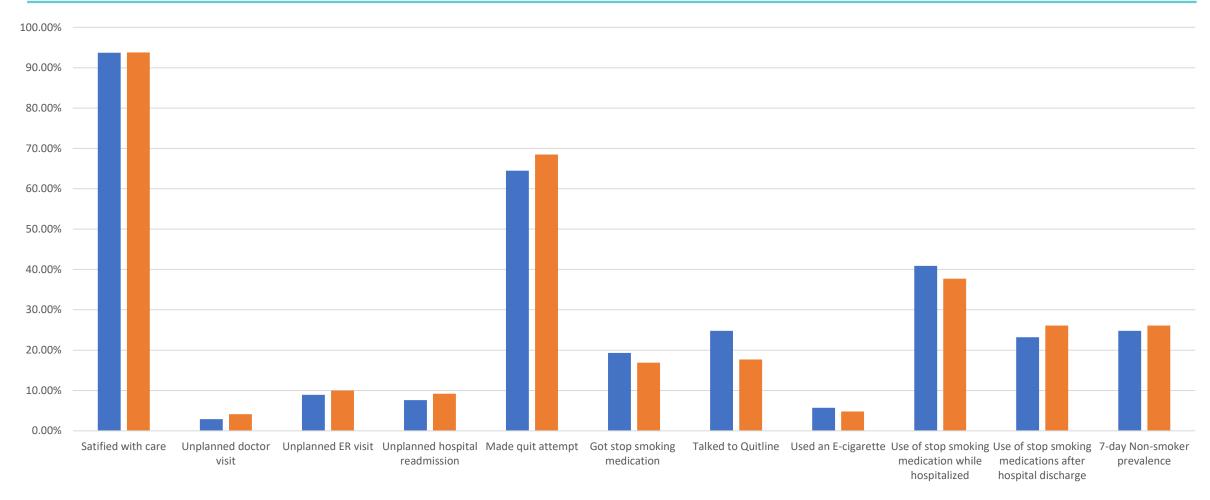


6-Week Follow-up Results - Charleston



MUSC Medical University of South Carolina MNCI-Designated Cancer Center

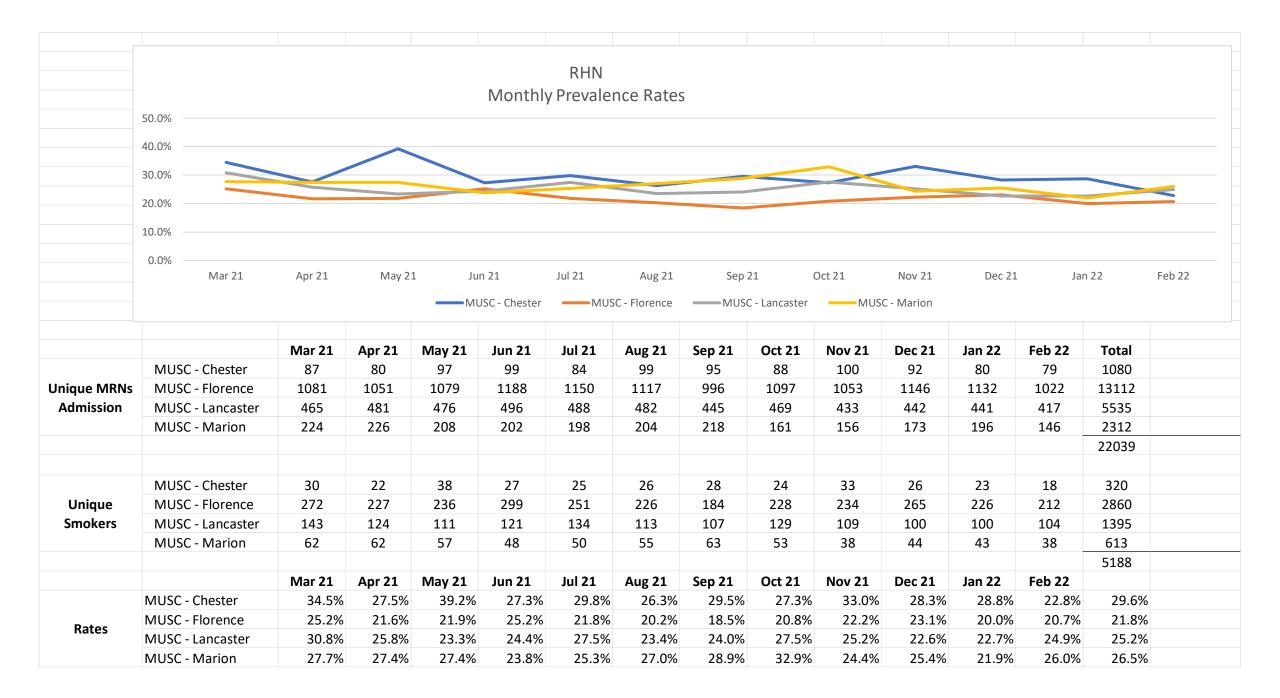
6-Week Follow-up Results RHN Combined

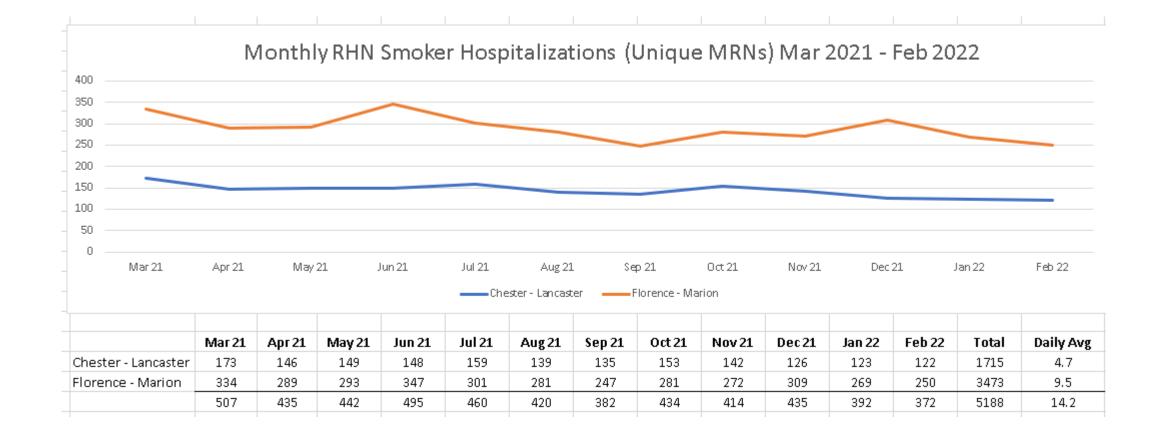


RHN Combined Enhance care n=383

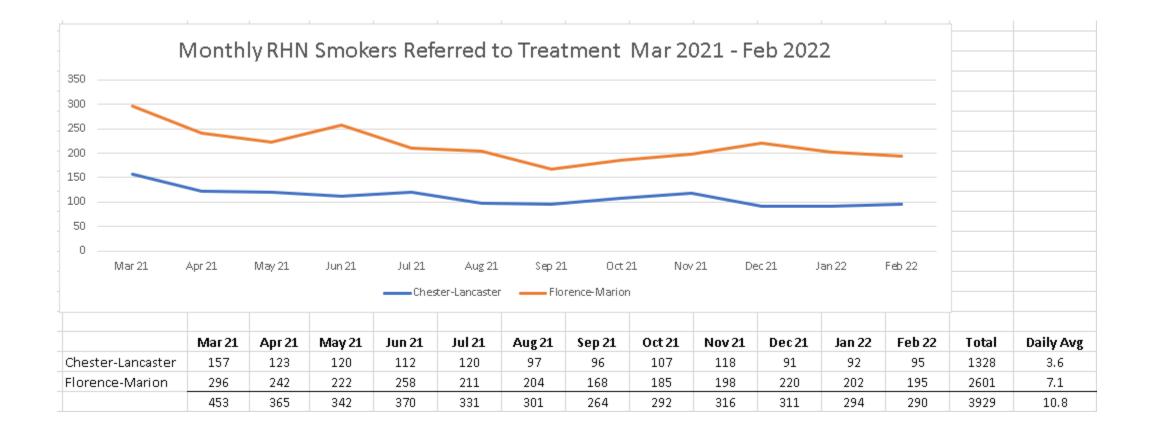
RHN Combined Basic Care n=130



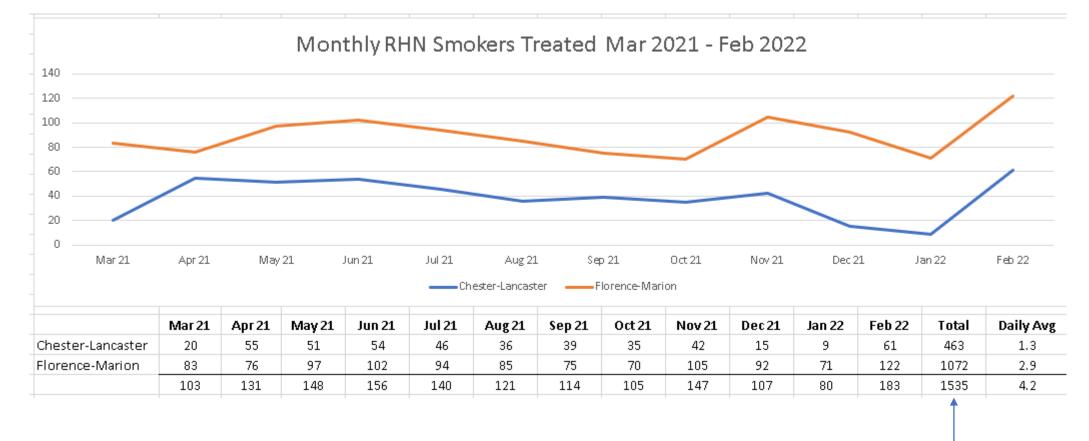






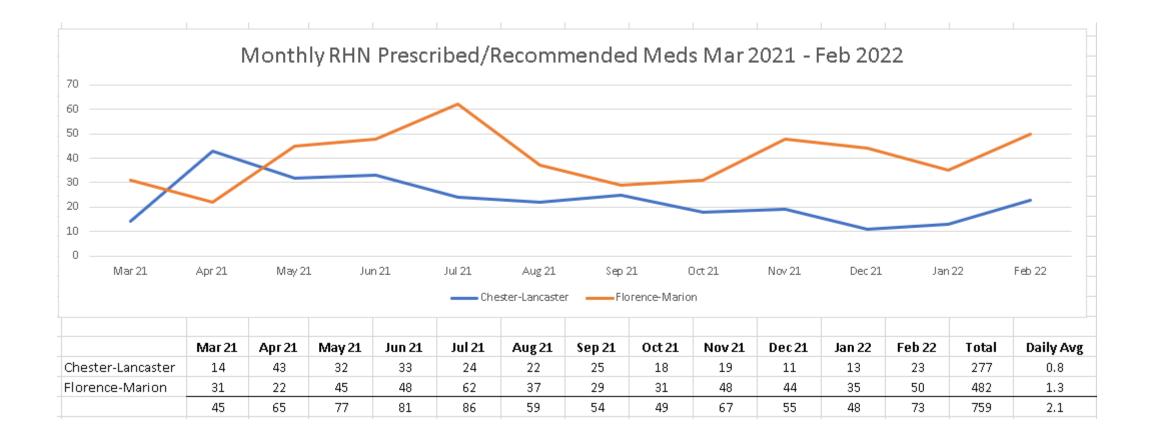




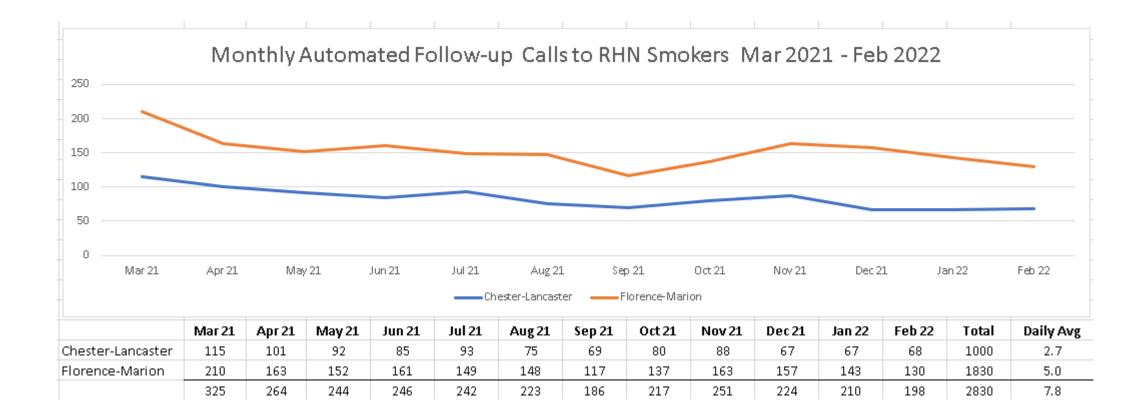


Now that study is over will increase by 1/3 or ~750

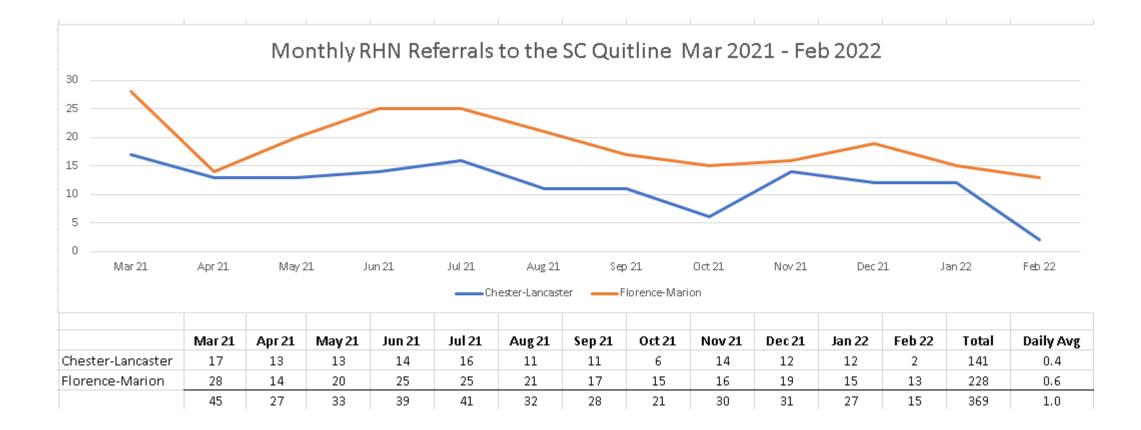














Remember Both Groups Received Treatment

- Enhanced Care incrementally better quit rate at 6 weeks: 23.5% (87/371)
- Basic Care quit rate at 6 weeks: 21.6% (29/134)

- Enhanced Care quit attempts: 66.3% (246/371)
- Basic Care quit attempts: 65.7% (88/134)



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TTP Readmission Data

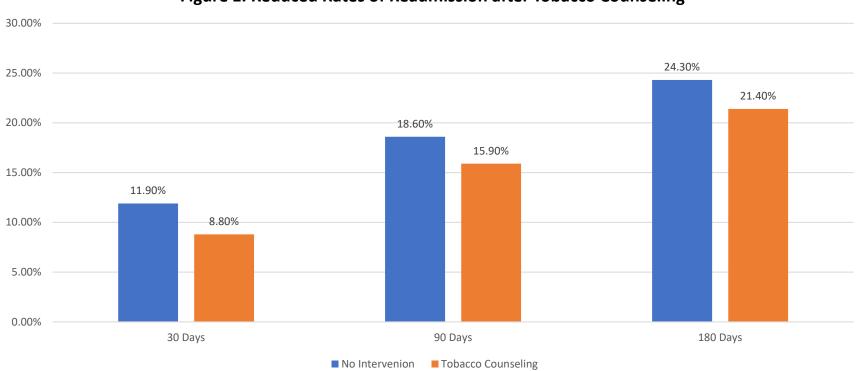


Figure 1. Reduced Rates of Readmission after Tobacco Counseling

Cartmell et al. (2018) Medical Care.



QI Study Data

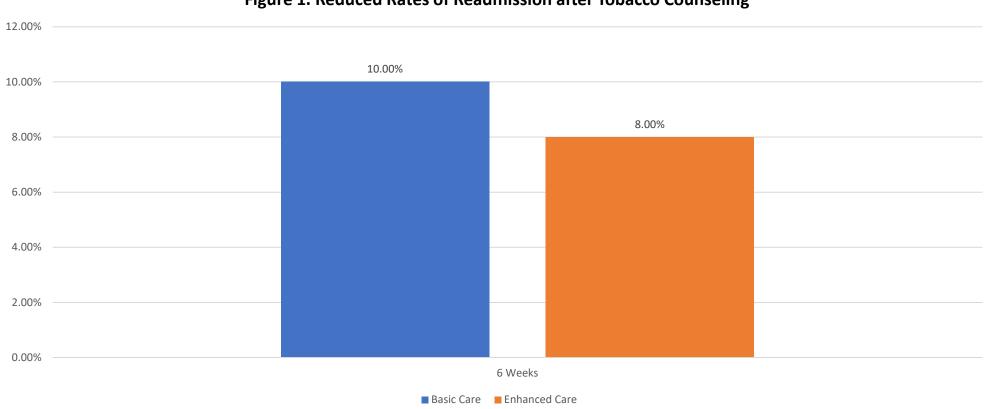


Figure 1. Reduced Rates of Readmission after Tobacco Counseling

Raw QI Data Analyzed on 3/10/22



TTP Represents Value Added to the RHN Hospitals

- Average inpatient charges per patient of \$43,337
- 1,715 projected patients who smoke for Lancaster/Chester and 3,473 for Florence/Marion
- 25% of smokers uninsured: 868 in Florence/Marion and 428 in Lancaster/Chester
- TTP data show a reduction in readmission rate 2%
- This represents 17 patients preventing \$736,729 unreimbursed charges in Florence/Lancaster and 9 patients preventing \$390,033 unreimbursed charges in Lancaster/Chester
- Salaries of 2 MSW employees are ~\$150,000.00
- This program adds value and essentially pays for itself in the RHN hospitals



Ways to Encourage Referrals to Tobacco Treatment



BPA Screenshot (Triggered for All Patient Coded as Smoking in Epic Medical Record)

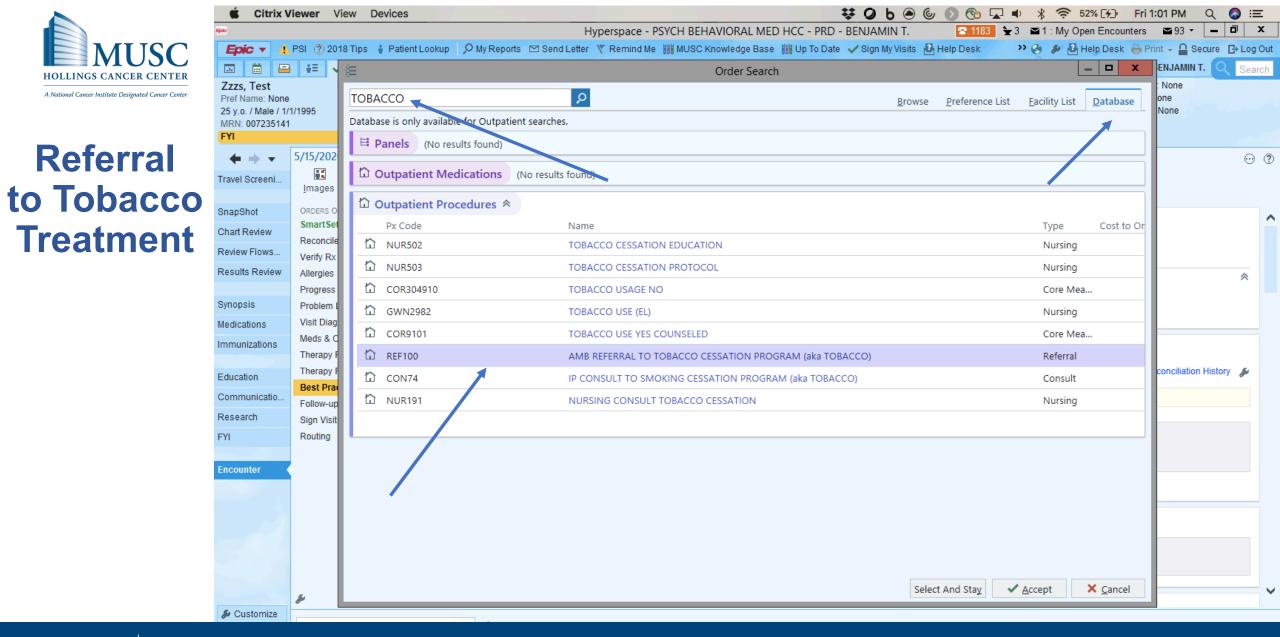
Acknowledge reason:				20	
	Other Action Taken	In Smoking Cessation Service	e Program Re	mind Me Later	Patient Refused
Open SmartSet: AM 5 History activity to up	B ONC BPA SMOKING odate smoking history				
5 History activity to up	odate smoking history				





- If "Accept" is chosen the SmartSet will open
- To order the referral "Sign" the Smartset
- The order will go to the Tobacco Treatment Service work queue, and the patient will contacted and asked if they want smoking cessation treatment







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Pros and Cons of Different Types of Tobacco Treatment Programs



Prototypical Treatment Programs

- As reviewed in the CHEST article:
 - Medical University of South Carolina
 - Smilow Cancer Hospital at Yale-New Haven/Yale Cancer Center
- Of note, these programs follow:
 - 5 A's model of: Ask, Advise, Assess, Assist, and Arrange (follow-up)
 - Prescribe medications consistent with most recent Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Fiore et al (2008) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Leone et al (2020) American Thoracic Society Clinical Practice Guidelines



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Attributes of Treatment Programs

- All programs provide rigorous behavioral counseling to patients with follow-up
- All of these programs use the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) to assess tobacco use
- All use the EMR as a referral mechanism



Attributes of Treatment Programs

- See Palmer et al (2021) "Tobacco Treatment Programs Models" in CHEST
- There are PROS and CONS to each attribute!



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Attribute	MUSC	Yale
Tobacco Assessment of all Patients (EMR)	Yes	Yes
Automatic Referral of All Patients with IVR Follow-up	Yes	No
In Person Counseling	Yes	Yes
Telephone/Video Counseling	Yes	Yes
Medications Prescribed	Yes	Yes
Biochemical Confirmation (Carbon Monoxide testing)	Yes	Yes
Free to Patient	Yes	No
Third Party Payment	Yes	Yes
Research Studies of New Treatments	Yes	Yes



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Attribute	Pro	Con
Tobacco Assessment of All Patients (EMR)	Data obtained for all patients	Brevity
Automatic Referral of All Patients	Offer treatment to all patients	Might be difficult in a very large hospital
In Person Counseling	Better quit rates	More costly to the hospital
Telephone Counseling	Easier access of care to patients	Cannot bill third parties



Attribute	Pro	Con
Medications Prescribed	Better quit rates	More costly to employ a prescribing clinician
Biochemical Confirmation	More accurate quit rates, can bill for testing	Costs money to obtain and maintain machines and/or tests
Free to Patient	Patient satisfaction, ability to treat all patients	Hospital needs to pay for care



Attribute	Pro	Con
Third Party Payment	Sustainability	Cannot treat all patients
Research Studies of New Treatments	Interest of the hospital and/or academic institution	Additional work for staff and need to obtain grant funding



Billing for Outpatient Care – REVENUE BASED PROGRAM



Can You Break Even?

- Sample E&M Psychiatric Fee Schedule:
 - 99201=\$110.00; 99211=\$51.00
 - 99202=\$188.00; 99212=\$110.00
 - 99203=\$272.00; 99213=\$183.00
 - 99204=\$415.00; 99214=\$268.00
 - 99205=\$515.00; 99215=\$360.00
- Breath CO Code:
 - 94250=\$400.00



Can You Break Even?

- Smoking Cessation Codes:
 - 99406=\$50.00
 - 99407=\$96.00
- Psychotherapy Codes:
 - 90832=\$210.00
 - 90833=\$54.00
 - 90834=\$317.00
 - 90836=\$90.00
 - 90837=\$427.00
 - 90838=\$141.00



Can You Break Even?

- Typically reimbursement is 30-40% of billed fees
- If you typically bill 99214 (\$268) and 94250 (\$400) = \$668 x 35% =\$234 per visit
- If you typically bill 90837 (\$427) = \$427 x 35% = \$149.45 per visit
- At approximately \$175/visit with 30 visits per week for 50 weeks = \$262,500



Issues Related to Billing

- You need a full-time patient coordinator
- Your staff needs to be licensed independent practitioners (mid-level, psychologist, pharmacist, physician)
- You need to field referrals from all areas of medicine





"With great power comes great responsibility"



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Questions?



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