



# Health Care

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# Improved Accounting and Analysis for Physician Losses



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**BKD**

# Objectives

- Understand the History of Physician Payment Trends and How It Impacts Accounting and Analysis
- Further Explain the Components of Physician Losses and Provide Practical Guidance on How Organizations Might Better Account for Physician Losses
- Present Physician Portfolio Analysis as a Potential Tool to Help Stakeholders Better Understand Strategic Losses



# Agenda

- Historic Overview of Physician Payment Trends
- Understanding Practice Losses – BKD “Four Buckets” Framework
- Accounting and Reporting on Physician Losses: Opportunities for Improvement
- Strategic Losses: Physician Portfolio Analysis & Risk





# Historic Overview of Physician Payment Trends

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# Flat Reimbursement for 20 Years

- MPFS Conversion Factor in 1999 - \$36.69
- MPFS Conversion Factor in 2018 - \$35.99
- Medical inflation over the same period grew at 3.52% per year. (General inflation at 2.17%)
- Market basket of medical care in 1999 = \$1,000
- Equivalent market basket in 2018 = \$1,930.60
  - 93% increase!

A dark blue banner at the top of the slide features a close-up photograph of a stethoscope resting on a document with a grid pattern. The text 'How Practices Have Coped' is overlaid in white, bold font.

# How Practices Have Coped

- Seeking compensation for non-clinical work
- Scaling Up
- Expanding Ancillary Services (where permitted)
- Joint Ventures
- Selling Out!

# Physicians Don't Want Employment

- Control over practice operations
  - Hiring & Firing Staff
  - Capital Investments
  - Choice of Location
  - Control over Patient Acceptance
- Efficiency in Operations / Less Training
- Tax Benefits
- Pride of Ownership





# Understanding Practice Losses – BKD “Four Buckets” Framework

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# “PHYSICIANS LOSSES”

- The Main Topic/ Focus of Governance:
  - The physician workforce – whether employed or not-is every hospital’s greatest asset
  - All systems are losing money on physician employment (average of \$176K per physician)
  - Hospital systems are integrating physicians into hospital management

# The Way Governance Views Losses

- Poor management of physician operations
- Lazy physicians
  - Salaried
  - Too much Vacation and CEUs
  - Not willing to do the hard or difficult things
- Bad Deals by management
- Etc.

# Common Ways to View Losses

- “Cost of Doing Business”
- Defensive Strategy
- In support of community needs
- Cheaper than locum tenens
- Etc.

***OR THEY CAN BE ANALYZED & RECONCILED FINANCIALLY***

# BKD “Four Buckets” Framework

## Volume

- Start-up
- Rural
- Programmatic
- Coverage
- Work Effort

## Reimbursement

- Payor Mix
- Revenue Cycle
  - Charge Capture
  - Chargemaster
  - Billing & Coding
  - Collections
  - Denial Mgmt.

## Practice Expense

- Direct Expense
- Indirect Expense
- Operating Leverage
- Market Costs
- Reimbursed Costs

## Physician Comp.

- Market Costs
- Per Unit Costs
- Marginal Analysis
- Contract Structure
- Attribution
- Compliance



# Bucket 1 - Volume



## ***Key Concept – Insufficient volume will drive practice losses***

- Start up / Transitional Volume ✓
- Commitment to Rural Healthcare ✓
- Programmatic Commitment ✓
- Call Coverage ✓
- Lack of Work Effort ✗

# Bucket 2 - Reimbursement

- ***Key Concept – Inadequate reimbursement for services performed can drive losses***

- Payor Mix ✓

- Revenue Cycle ✗

- Appropriate Charge Capture
- Chargemaster – Completeness & Accuracy of Services & Related Price Setting
- Billing & Coding – appropriate billing for work performed
- Collections – Point of Service Efficiency
- Denial Management – Pre-certifications, approvals, secondary insurance, timely follow up, etc.

# Bucket 3 – Practice Expense

***Key Concept – Physician clinical services are essentially “cost-reimbursed”... Variations from allowable expenses drive losses***

- Medicare Classifications
  - Direct Expense
  - Indirect Expense
- Structural Market v. Reimbursement Profile ✓
- Operating Leverage – fixed v. variable cost mix ✓ X

## Bucket 4 – Physician Compensation

***Key Concept – The cost to employ a physician has exceeded related reimbursement levels***

- Non-Part B services are generally unreimbursed by insurers at the medical group level ✓
- Contract Structure is “marginally” important ✗
- Payment structures should match work effort and cost allocations should follow. ✗



# Accounting and Reporting on Physician Losses: Opportunities for Improvement

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# Financial Reporting Practices

- Presented as a separate physician corporation in a consolidated entity
- Health Systems often fail to account for physician services provided to the Hospital corporation
  - Physician Call or Coverage
  - Subsidies (payor mix or low volumes)
  - Management Services/ Administrative Services
- Inability to account for ancillary office revenue now provided by the hospital corporation

# Cost Allocations of Physician Work

- Employed Physicians are routinely asked to contribute via:
  - Clinical Productivity (*assign cost to clinic*)
  - Call Compensation (*assign cost to hospital*)
  - APP Supervision (*assign cost to clinic*)
  - Medical Direction (*assign cost to hospital*)
  - Clinical Quality Efforts (*assign to ACO/CIN*)
  - Other Time Based Services, such as teaching, research, administrative tasks, etc. (*assign to “consumer” of time*)
- Regardless of what the contract calls for in terms of payment mechanisms, **an internal pricing model** can be used to assign a physician’s cost into appropriate buckets
- Accomplish by establishing and adopting a standard pricing model

# RealValue Pricing Model - Inputs

## Demographics

Employer Name	ABC Hospital
Physician Name	Whitney
Compensation Paid	\$350,000
Physician Specialty	Gastroenterology

## Clinical Inputs

WRVUs	5,850
Clinic Days per Week	3
Weeks Worked per Year	46
Annual Clinic Days	184
Clinic Hours per Day	9
Annual Clinic Hours	1656

## Non-Clinical Work Effort

MLP Supervision Hours per Year	100
Administrative Time	100
Paid Time Off	208
Annual Non-Clinical Work Effort Hours	408

## Total Active Work Effort Hours

## Call Coverage Inputs

Primary call rotation (# of docs)	3
Total On-Call Hours (Primary)	2920
Activations per Year	100
Clinical Time Once Called In (Hrs)	75

<b>Clinical</b>	<b>1,656</b>
<b>Non-Clinical</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>Active Hours Total</b>	<b>2,064</b>
<b>Effective Hourly Rate (without benefits)</b>	<b>~ \$170</b>

# Purchased Services / RealValue Pricing Model Conclusion

Paid Compensation & Benefits \$ 400,000

\$350K Comp, \$50K Benefits

**RealValue Pricing Analysis**

Clinical Services	\$ 263,177
On-Call Coverage Services	64,238
MLP Supervision Services	15,000
Other Time-Based Services	30,000
<i>Indicated Value of Services</i>	<u>\$ 372,415</u>

Notes:

5,850 WRVUs at 125% of Medicare  
 1,713 discrete hours at \$37.50  
 100 hours at \$150  
 200 hours of Admin & PTO at \$150

Variance -7%

Compliance Risk Scoring Conclusion Acceptable

**Compensation per WRVU (all in) \$ 59.83**

~45th P of traditional surveys

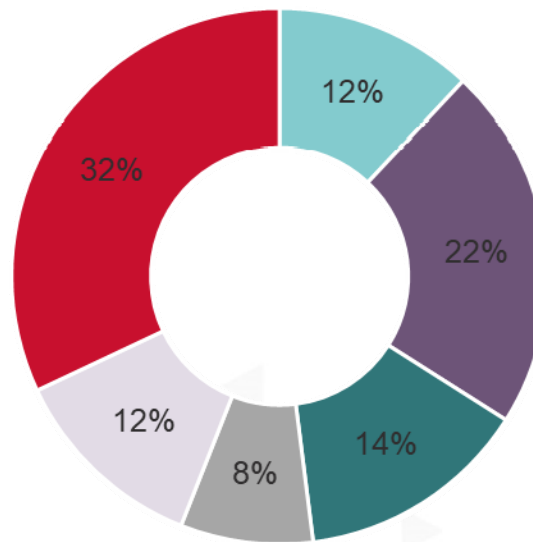
- Takeaways

- Call Coverage & MDA has value of 21.3% of the indicated value of services
- This equates to \$79,238 of cost that is a hospital “use” of physician group resources. There is no reimbursement associated with this cost (per model)
- This charge-back would could change the “loss” profile significantly
- If the service was acquired from an independent group, it would not be “costed” back to the physician group

# Practical Explanation of Physician Losses (\$10 Million)

## Physician Losses (\$10M)

- Payor Mix
- On-Call Coverage Services
- MLP Supervision Services
- Volume (Inc. Start-Up Losses)
- Contract Structure
- Strategic Losses







# Strategic Losses: Physician Portfolio Analysis & Risk

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# Environmental Items that Affect Physician Need and Access

- Increased Insurance Coverage
  - Medicaid Expansion and Employer Based or ACA
- Aging of Physicians
- Community Demographics (Baby Boomers)
- Lifestyle Preferences
- Health Insurance Plan Changes

# Risks in Your Physician Portfolio

- Retirement Doctors that support large volumes at the hospital corporation
- Retirement Doctors that fill a physician need that aligns with mission
- Scarcity of Population Health Specialties
  - Psychiatry, OB/GYN, Cardiology, Pulmonology, Gastroenterology, Hospitalists, Neurology
- Geography Concentrations for Certain Specialties
- Primary Care Physicians that refer to system specialty physicians

# Better Inventory of Your Employed Physicians Requires More Information

- FTE vs. headcount
- Medicare/ Medicaid Acceptance Rate
- Age of physician and estimated Retirement Age
- HCC Score and MIPS Score
- Volumes (Practice/ Hospital/ Referrals)
- Research or Teaching Physician
- Compensation and Incentives
- Call Coverage Requirements
- Management or Administrative Duties
- Diversity

# Physician Portfolio Scorecard Analysis

## A Combination of Profitability and Quality Factors

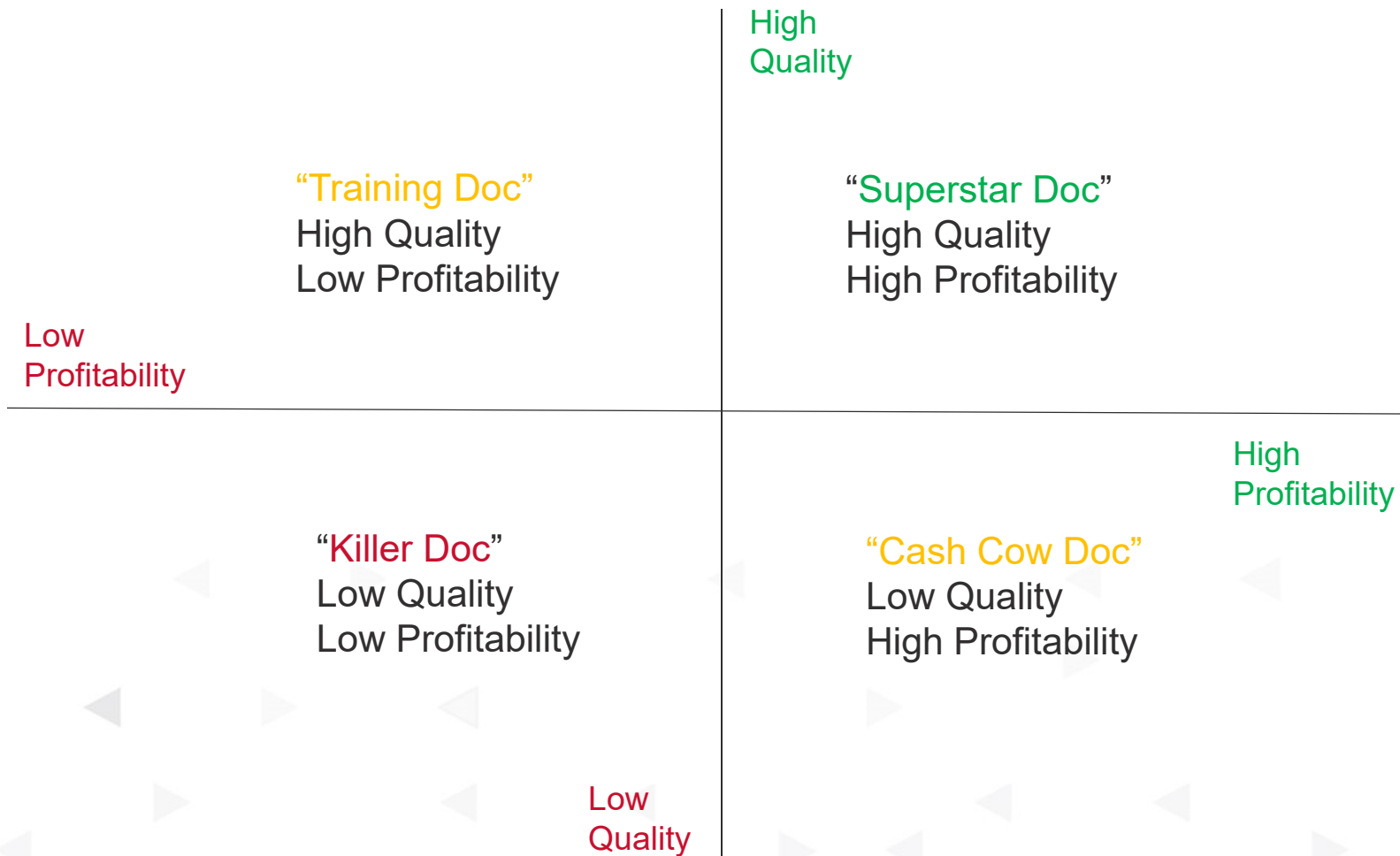
### Profitability Factors

- FTE
- Volumes (Practice/ Hospital/ Referrals)
- Compensation and Incentives
- Call Coverage Requirements

### Quality Factors

- Medicare/ Medicaid Acceptance Rate
- Age of physician and estimated Retirement Age
- HCC Score and MIPS Score
- Research or Teaching Physician
- Management or Administrative Duties
- Diversity

# Physician Portfolio Scorecard Matrix





# Physician Portfolio Scorecard Matrix

## “Training Doc”

- Potential for Superstar Status
- Quality component increases future value
- Easier to change profitability than quality

Low  
Profitability

High  
Quality

## “Superstar Doc”

- The “Best” Docs
- Other Hospitals want them
- High Compensation Demands
- Maintain “Superstar” Status

## “Killer Doc”

- The worst of all worlds
- Physicians need to move quickly to improve status
- Drastic reductions in compensation or unemployment

Low  
Quality

High  
Profitability

## “Cash Cow Doc”

- Historically Valuable to System
- Potential Retirements
- Possible Decrease in Compensation
- Opportunity to understand Quality Measurements and improve status

# Physician Portfolio Scorecard Matrix



# Thank You!

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# Questions?

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