

# The Medical Home: Growing Evidence to Support a New Approach to Primary Care

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**Introduction:** A medical home is a patient-centered, multifaceted source of personal primary health care. It is based on a relationship between the patient and physician, formed to improve the patient's health across a continuum of referrals and services. Primary care organizations, including the American Board of Family Medicine, have promoted the concept as an answer to government agencies seeking political solutions that make quality health care affordable and accessible to all Americans.

**Methods:** Standard literature databases, including PubMed, and Internet sites of numerous professional associations, government agencies, business groups, and private health organizations identified over 200 references, reports, and books evaluating the medical home and patient-centered primary care.

**Findings:** Evaluations of several patient-centered medical home models corroborate earlier findings of improved outcomes and satisfaction. The peer-reviewed literature documents improved quality, reduced errors, and increased satisfaction when patients identify with a primary care medical home. Patient autonomy and choice also contributes to satisfaction. Although industry has funded case management models demonstrating value superior to traditional fee-for-service reimbursement adoption of the medical home as a basis for medical care in the United States, delivery will require effort on the part of providers and incentives to support activities outside of the traditional face-to-face office visit.

**Conclusions:** Evidence from multiple settings and several countries supports the ability of medical homes to advance societal health. A combination of fee-for-service, case management fees, and quality outcome incentives effectively drive higher standards in patient experience and outcomes. Community/provider boards may be required to safeguard the public interest. (J Am Board Fam Med 2008;21:427–440.)

*"The better the primary care, the greater the cost savings, the better the health outcomes, and the greater the reduction in health and health care disparities."*<sup>1</sup>

The term "medical home" was first coined by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1967.<sup>2</sup> The American Academy of Family Physicians embraced the model in its 2004 Future of Family Medicine

project<sup>3</sup> and the American College of Physicians issued a primary care medical home report in 2006.<sup>4</sup> The concept of the medical home has recently received attention as a strategy to improve access to quality health care for more Americans at lower cost.

In the medical home, responsibility for care and care coordination resides with the patient's personal medical provider working with a health care team.<sup>5</sup> Teams form and reform according to patient needs and include specialists, midlevel providers, nurses, social workers, care managers, dietitians, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists, family, and community.<sup>4</sup> Medical home models vary but their success depends on their ability to focus on the needs of a patient or family one case at a time, recruiting social services, specialty medical services, and patient capabilities to solve problems.<sup>6</sup> In the United States primary care has been viewed largely as a discrete hierarchical

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level of care. Recently, however, business organizations taking a systems approach to problem solving typical of industry have endorsed the concept of a personal primary care physician as an efficient strategy for delivering a broad range of services to consumers on an as-needed basis.<sup>7,8</sup> In its most mature form, a medical home may integrate medical and psychosocial services in a model more in concert with documented patient health beliefs.<sup>9–11</sup>

Most developed nations assure patient access to primary care physicians whose payments are, at least in part, based on guidelines and outcomes established by consumer/provider oversight. However, high utilization of technology and procedures in the United States have created the misperception that universal access to health care is too expensive, and some countries struggle to match Americans' access to procedures.<sup>12</sup> Unfortunately, the reliance on high technology and procedures has exposed Americans to adverse events and errors possibly related to overuse.<sup>13,14</sup>

Although many Americans are not certain about what constitutes primary care, they want a primary care physician.<sup>15</sup> They assume quality and appreciate technology but value relationship above all else.<sup>16,17</sup> Racial and ethnic disparities are significantly reduced for families who can identify a primary care provider who facilitates access to a range of health providers.<sup>18</sup> Urban and rural communities that have an adequate supply of primary care practitioners experience lower infant mortality, higher birth weights, and immunization rates at or above national standards despite social disparities.<sup>19–22</sup> This article reviews both the peer-reviewed literature and program evaluations of medical homes to assist primary care providers and health planners in assessing the usefulness of the model in their own communities and practices.

## Methods

The outline and subtitles for this article are from the 2006 Joint Principles of the Patient-Centered Medical Home issued by the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Physicians, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.<sup>4</sup> They have been used to facilitate the application of findings presented in this paper to policy development at the medical office and government levels.

PubMed was searched using "medical home" and "patient-centered care" as search phrases. The

Internet sites of the Commonwealth Fund, the Center for Health Care Strategies, the State of North Carolina, the National Health Service of the United Kingdom, and Web sites were searched. US Family Medicine Department Chairs were surveyed by e-mail in October 2007 to expand the list of medical home evaluation studies. The American Academy of Family Physicians' Graham Center supplied their growing bibliography on the medical home concept. These sources led to secondary searches of cited literature and reports. More than 200 publications and several books were reviewed by the author. Articles were selected for citation if they offered original research, meta-analyses, or evaluation of existing programs. The unique characteristics of programs and variations in methodologies made meta-analysis at this level inappropriate. An annotated bibliography of cited references was circulated to members of the New York State Primary Care Coalition, the New York State Health Department, and members of the Association of Departments of Family Medicine for response and reaction. Some key thought pieces are referenced to assist readers who may use this for policy development.

## Medical Home Principles

Table 1 summarizes several principles of medical homes and the quality of the literature supporting the principle.

### *Personal Physician*

Each patient has an ongoing relationship with a personal physician trained to provide first contact and continuous and comprehensive care.<sup>4</sup>

### *Supporting Literature*

When people become sick, they use stories to describe their experience. Patient-oriented care is bound up in the physician's ability to accurately perceive the essence of a patient's story.<sup>31,32</sup> Perception, or empathy, is enhanced by a doctor-patient relationship which, like any relationship, develops incrementally.<sup>33</sup> Relationships do not replace technical expertise and patients accept that quality specialty care often means being cared for by providers with whom they have a limited relationship.<sup>34</sup>

In primary care, a longitudinal relationship is an important tool to enlighten a personalized applica-

**Table 1. Support for Medical Home Features: Quality of Literature**

Recommendation	Evidence Rating	References	Comments
Patients who have a continuity relationship with a personal care physician have better health process measures and outcomes.	1	23, 34, 41, 47, 52	Continuity is most commonly associated with primary care, but cancer care, dialysis, and diabetes care are examples of specialty continuity.
Multiple visits over time with the same provider create renewed opportunities to build management and teaching strategies tailored to individual progress and receptivity.	2	24, 25, 38, 39, 46, 49, 54, 55	Neither primary care nor specialty care can meet their full potential if provided in a vacuum. All studies are challenged to evaluate any piece of the system in isolation from the context of specialty or other community services.
Minorities become as likely as non-minorities to receive preventive screening and have their chronic conditions well managed in a medical home model.	2	19, 20, 22, 26, 27	Rigorous program evaluations, secondary population analyses, and observational comparison studies show consistent findings.
In primary care, patients present at most visits with multiple problems.	1	06, 64, 65	The use of each office visit to care for multiple problems is a property of primary care.
Specialists generate more diagnostic hypotheses within their domain than outside and assign higher probabilities to diagnoses within that domain.	2	73, 74	The interface between primary care and specialty care needs further research.
The more attributes of the medical home demonstrated by a primary care practice, the more likely patients are to be up to date on screening, immunizations, and health habit counseling, and the less likely they are to use emergency rooms.	2	28, 29, 94, 95, 106, 107, 121	

1 = consistent, good quality evidence; 2 = limited quality, patient-oriented evidence; 3 = consensus, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series.<sup>30</sup>

tion of strategies that will achieve incremental improvements in health sustainable through the ever challenging events of life.<sup>35,36</sup> Specialty care can often be judged by how well something is done to the patient. Primary care is often best judged by how well the patient changes behavior or complies with treatment, activities the patient must do themselves. This difference becomes blurred in areas of chronic kidney disease (nephrologist), cancer care (oncologist), and diabetic management (endocrinologist) because of the long-term management relationship with the patient.

A relationship over time between patient and generalist also modifies resource utilization. A survey of physicians in Colorado by Fryer et al<sup>37</sup> demonstrated that in communities with high numbers of specialists or low numbers of generalists, specialists may spend 27% of patient contact time performing primary care services. Just as with anyone practicing outside of their area of comfort, this inevitability should raise concerns. Chart reviews of over 20,000 outpatient encounters by Greenfield<sup>38</sup>

and 5,000 inpatient encounters by Weingarten<sup>39</sup> demonstrated that specialists practicing outside of their area of expertise order more tests and make more referrals than generalists.

Americans spend less time with a primary care physician than patients in countries with better health outcomes.<sup>40</sup> Yet, community-level studies indicate that availability of primary care lowers mortality.<sup>41</sup> The influence of primary care is second to socioeconomic conditions in lowering the frequency of strokes and cancer deaths.<sup>42–45</sup> In a study of 11 conditions, Starfield et al<sup>46</sup> found that patients had more monitoring of more parameters for all their conditions if they received care within a continuous primary care physician relationship as opposed to disease-specific specialty care.

Quality care is not solely dependent on insurance coverage. An analysis of administrative data in a Midwestern Canadian city with universal coverage documented that patients who had a continuous relationship with a personal care provider were more likely to receive cancer screening, had higher

vaccination rates, and had lower emergency department use.<sup>47</sup> In a critical review of the literature on continuity, Saultz and Lochner<sup>34</sup> analyzed 40 studies tracking 81 care outcomes, 41 of which were significantly improved by continuity. Of the 41 cost variables studied, expenditures were significantly lower for 35. Saultz and Lochner<sup>34</sup> concluded that the published literature could not reveal if patient satisfaction with a provider lead to continuity or if continuity lead to satisfaction, but findings were generally consistent with a positive impact on measured outcomes.

A Norwegian study determined that 4 visits with a provider were necessary for accumulated knowledge to impact use of laboratory tests, expectant management, prescriptions, and referrals.<sup>48</sup> Each visit in a continuous relationship renews an opportunity to build management and teaching strategies tailored to individual progress, receptivity, and capacity for compliance and change across the multiple medical conditions faced by many patients.<sup>48</sup> Gulbrandsen et al's<sup>50</sup> review of visits by 1401 adults attending 89 generalists demonstrated that continuity of care increased the likelihood that the provider was aware of psychosocial problems impacting health. Others<sup>51–53</sup> studied the impact of a primary care “gatekeeping” model's impact on Medicaid health management organization patients in Missouri and showed an increase of visits to primary care and fewer visits to emergency rooms, specialists, and nonphysician providers. Continuity has generally been shown to achieve quality at a lower cost.<sup>54,55</sup> In a qualitative analysis, Bayliss et al<sup>56</sup> concluded that patients with multiple comorbidities experienced barriers to self care, such as medication problems, chronic disease interactions, and adverse social and emotional environments requiring coordination of strategies across the comorbidities. Patients attribute health care errors to the breakdown of the doctor–patient relationship 70% of the time.<sup>57</sup>

### **Team-directed Medical Practice**

A personal medical provider, usually a physician, leads a team of caregivers who take collective responsibility for ongoing patient care.

#### *Supporting Literature*

Eighty-seven percent of primary care physicians think an interdisciplinary team improves quality of care.<sup>58</sup> Separate studies of primary care offices in

upstate New York and California, identified by their positive community reputation, found that all used a coordinated team model regardless of structure (private practice, community health center, hospital-owned). The practices either directly provided or coordinated a spectrum of services including social/behavioral services, rehabilitation, and coordinated specialty care.<sup>10,59</sup>

A team expands on the inherent limits in a 15-minute office visit during which demands for preventive care, chronic disease management, and new complaints compete.<sup>60</sup> Team care increases the contact points between patient and health care team and decreases the likelihood that acute complaints will distract providers from making appropriate adjustments in the care of chronic conditions.

Comprehensive patient management implies more than office visits. In one model a medical assistant measures vital signs and takes an interim history in the examination room then remains with the patient during the physician encounter and stays behind for a debriefing with the patient after the visit. The same assistant contacts the patient after the visit and before the next visit.<sup>61</sup> Phelan et al<sup>63</sup> found that a interdisciplinary geriatric team model screened for more syndromes and improved care at 12 months, although there was little significant improvement thereafter. Disease-specific team models produce good results for the focal disease but are less successful with comorbidities.<sup>45</sup> Multidisciplinary team care of disabled adults in sheltered housing shifted expenditures from unproductive repeat hospitalizations to personal care and increased outpatient visits.<sup>63</sup>

### **Whole-Person Orientation**

The personal physician or provider maintains responsibility for providing for all of the patient's health care needs and arranges care with other qualified professionals as needed. This includes care for all stages of life: acute care, chronic care, preventive services, and end-of-life care.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Supporting Literature*

Family physicians manage 3.05 problems per patient encounter. They chart 2.82 problems and bill for 1.97. Ninety percent of patients have at least 2 concerns.<sup>64</sup> Patients over the age of 65 average 3.88 problems per visit and diabetics average 4.6.<sup>65</sup> In a study of 211 patient encounters, Parchman et al<sup>66</sup>

found that the number of complaints raised by patients tended to decrease the likelihood that a diabetic would have an adjustment made to a needed medication. Providers compensated by shortening the time to next visit by an average of 8.6 days.

By way of illustration, headache is often a secondary complaint in primary care. Only 3% of patients seen in a primary care office with a headache will have a computed tomography scan, and of these only 5% will have significant findings.<sup>67</sup> If the history and physical fail to raise suspicion of an intracranial process, headache patients are often treated according to symptoms and encouraged to return if symptoms do not resolve as expected while still receiving care for the primary chronic condition. Tactical options include follow-up contact by a member of the health team or earlier recheck.

The recheck plan for nonurgent conditions is a critical element of primary care. Continuity in the relationship establishes the mutual confidence needed for a watchful waiting or recheck strategy.<sup>68</sup> Whereas an immediate diagnostic work-up may quickly arrive at a specific diagnosis, a measured wait and see approach in the absence of “red flags” often confirms the initial impression. “Wait and see” has become a legitimate focus of research in otitis media and some pain syndromes.<sup>69,70</sup>

### ***Care Is Coordinated and/or Integrated Across All Domains of the Health Care System***

Modern health care presents several effective strategies for any single complaint, creating important options for diagnosis and treatment but also increasing the potential for overuse and confusion.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Supporting Literature*

The integration of primary care as an overarching approach to population health management is perhaps best elucidated by a discussion of care integration in a robust modern health care system. Medical homes should not function as entry-level care providers but rather as strategic access managers.

Back pain is a frequent primary care complaint. Patients with “red flag” orthopedic or neurologic complications need to be identified and urgently referred for specialty care. Most will require supportive care including pain relief, exercise, stretching, and physical therapy. A minority of patients who fail to respond still need help selecting a sur-

geon or a rehabilitation program and need guided readjustment to their workplace.<sup>8</sup> Fears and misunderstandings are the greatest threat to recovery but receiving an magnetic resonance imaging scan early in the course of back pain is more strongly associated with eventual surgery than are clinical findings.<sup>71</sup> The challenge is to meet the patient’s need for management and order additional tests at the precise point in the course of illness to be productive.

The skills associated with specialty care must be learned in centers that see preselected patients with a high likelihood of needing specialty procedures. An intense experience essential for training predisposes toward overestimation of the likelihood of severe or unusual conditions in the general population and contributes to an overuse of diagnostic and therapeutic modalities.<sup>72–74</sup> Care across the continuum is more than access to procedures.

When generalist physicians are less available than specialists, specialists often refer secondary problems to other specialists. For example, after a myocardial infarction a patient may be referred by the cardiologist to an endocrinologist, pulmonologist, and a rheumatologist to manage the patient’s long-standing diabetes, cardiac obstructive pulmonary disorder, and osteoarthritis. Specialists who feel unsupported by primary care services schedule more follow-up appointments, many of which duplicate services provided by the primary care physician.<sup>73,75</sup>

However, even in universal coverage societies like the United Kingdom, patients report greater satisfaction when they are able to access specialty care directly.<sup>76</sup> The lesson here is that medical homes should not become barriers to specialty access. The personal care team should facilitate referral to the most appropriate specialist at the appropriate time, consistent with patient concerns.

There is evidence to suggest that primary care involvement in a referral to another physician may improve quality. Children with tonsillitis who are referred by primary care physicians to surgeons have fewer postoperative complications than do children whose parents bypassed the primary care provider.<sup>77</sup> At Kaiser Permanente, primary care physician-facilitated referrals have lower hospitalization rates than do self referrals.<sup>78</sup> Primary care physicians who care for their hospitalized patients provide care that is as efficient as that provided by hospitalists.<sup>76</sup>

Mental health coordination is no different. Smith et al<sup>80</sup> reviewed the literature on management of patients with unexplained symptoms and psychosocial distress, concluding that 80% of these patients accept management by primary care physicians but only 10% will attend a psychosocial referral. When a referral is made, the primary care physician plays an important role in outcome success.<sup>81</sup> Full integration of primary medical care with mental health care improves outcomes in both arenas.<sup>82–84</sup>

### Quality and Safety

Clinical excellence is enhanced by integration of information technology into medical practice and tracking of quality measures.<sup>4</sup>

- *Evidence-based medicine* and clinical decision support tools should be incorporated into practice.

### Supporting Literature

One challenge to medical home evaluation will be establishing outcome measures that truly affect patient wellness. Specialists are good at adhering to guidelines within their field of expertise.<sup>85–87</sup> However, Hartz and James<sup>88</sup> reviewed 42 published articles comparing cardiologist to generalist care of myocardial infarctions and found that none of the studies took into account patient preferences, severity of comorbid disease, general health status, or resource availability. Confounding comorbidities, physical or behavioral, frequently exclude patients from the clinical trials that generate disease specific guidelines.<sup>89,90</sup>

Yet when primary care group practices systematically organize themselves to meet guideline standards they achieve equivalent outcomes.<sup>91–93</sup> It is a challenge to primary care that generalists perform better at meeting patient-centered guidelines such as exercise, diet, breastfeeding, smoking cessation, and the use of seat belts and less well at meeting disease-specific guidelines. However, patients who report having a continuous relationship with a personal care provider are very likely to receive evidence-based care.<sup>94,95</sup>

- Physicians will accept *accountability for continuous quality* improvement through voluntary engagement in performance measurement.

### Supporting Literature

Public reporting of health care measures encourages physicians to meet benchmarks. The conundrum is that reporting variations does little to *explain* variations.<sup>96</sup> Fifty-five percent of generalists agree that patients should have access to performance data although there is little consensus yet on parameters.<sup>58</sup> Whereas the Healthplan Employer Data Information Set has more than 60 different measures (including immunizations, women's health, maternity care, behavioral health, and asthma), accuracy has been limited because the data are based on billing records. Efforts to collect data directly from the patient's primary care record have been piloted by the Wisconsin Collaboration for Health Care Quality but the lack of standard interoperability of records is challenging.<sup>97</sup>

Because continuity is central to patient satisfaction with, and the function of, a medical home, quality should be trended over time and include aspects of care that reflects functions of the whole team.<sup>98</sup> One model incorporates all office personnel (assistants, nurses, and providers) in interviews that identify perceived challenges to quality. Together the office staff and physicians rank priorities, brainstorm solutions, implement action, and monitor results.<sup>99</sup> The science of quality measurement in primary care is evolving and more research is needed. However, waiting for perfect measures should not delay implementation of good measures.

- *Patients actively participate* in decision making, including seeking feedback to ensure that patients' expectations are being met.

### Supporting Literature

Only 36% of generalists and 20% of specialists survey their patients.<sup>58</sup> A recent survey of all primary care and ambulatory specialty physicians in Florida showed only modest advances in the adoption of e-mail communication, and little adherence to recognized guidelines for e-mail correspondence.<sup>100</sup> A study of 200 patients with rheumatoid arthritis who initiated their own follow-up found patients were significantly more confident and satisfied with their care and used fewer specialty services, including fewer hospitalizations, and saw their primary care physician as frequently as a matched control group for whom specialty care was more limited.<sup>76</sup> These findings again suggest that

the primary care physician's role as a gate opener and advisor may be more efficient than as a gatekeeper. Such a role requires effective communication.

- *Information technology* has potential to support optimal patient care, performance measurement, patient education, and communication.

### *Supporting Literature*

Primary care is at a tipping point for implementation of electronic medical records. Twenty-three percent of practices currently use electronic medical records; another 23% would like to implement electronic records within the next year.<sup>58</sup> Electronic records have not yet automated collection of consultant reports and test results for patient visits. Eventually a system of health information management will network electronic records in offices, hospitals, and ancillary care centers within a well-protected national grid capable of managing huge amounts of data.<sup>101</sup>

A qualitative study of family medicine practices suggests that approximately a year after implementation, practices with electronic records initiate but struggle with effective tracking of clinical outcomes data.<sup>102</sup> At 5 years, practices with electronic records document more frequent testing of glycosylated hemoglobins and lipid levels but do not achieve better control.<sup>103</sup> High quality primary care groups find having an electronic medical record a useful tool but not essential to meeting guidelines.<sup>104</sup>

- Practices go through a *voluntary recognition* process by an appropriate nongovernmental entity to demonstrate that they have the capabilities to provide patient centered services consistent with the medical home model.

Successful implementation of the medical home model will necessitate recruitment of early adopting, high-performing practices that wish to be measured against benchmarks. During this period measures that lead to improved patient management can be identified and actual costs of care and savings demonstrated. Realistically, it will take years to roll out an evolution in health care of this magnitude and early innovators may be more highly motivated and successful than later implementers.<sup>105</sup>

- *Enhanced access* to care through systems such as open scheduling, expanded hours, and new options for communication between patients, their personal physician, and office staff.

Medical homes should be challenged to assure that patients have access to the right care at the right time in the right place, including the right specialty care. Many of these strategies are focused on viewing services from the patient's perspective, including extended hours and open access.<sup>106–108</sup>

E-mail or Internet-based communication promises to increase patient/physician interaction and interfere less with the patient's work schedule. To be embraced in health care, electronic communication will need to be reimbursed. Kaiser Permanente of Colorado is paying 95% of the CPT 99213 office visit fee for virtual office visits.<sup>109</sup> Internet-based portals are also available to provide secure communication.<sup>110</sup>

### **Demonstration Projects**

Reorganization of primary health care in the United States may be reaching its own tipping point. In 2007 the UnitedHealth Group in Florida, CIGNA, Humana, Wellpoint, and Aetna began supporting primary care practices willing to incorporate quality improvement and active patient management in medical home systems.<sup>111</sup> North Carolina's Medicaid managed care program, North Carolina Community Care, offers a per-member/per-month management fee to physician networks that use evidence-based guidelines for at least 3 conditions, track patients, and report on performance.<sup>112</sup> By 2005 primary care practices realized \$11 million in enhanced fees but generated savings of \$231 million.<sup>113</sup> Erie County, NY, implemented a primary care partial capitation program in 1990 for Medicaid/Medicare patients with chronic disabilities, including substance abuse. A per-member/per-month management fee improved quality of care, decreased duplication, lowered hospitalization rates, and improved patient satisfaction while saving \$1 million for every 1000 enrollees.<sup>114</sup> The Veterans Affairs Administration integrated information technology with a primary care-based delivery system for qualified Veterans and improved quality of care. It now costs \$6,000 less per year to care for a veteran over the age of 65 than for a Medicare recipient.<sup>115</sup>

The Netherlands offers physicians incentives for efficiency, outcomes, and quality in a universal coverage model originally proposed for the United States.<sup>116</sup> Everyone must purchase basic community-rated health insurance through private insurers. The plan has improved compensation for primary care services and has improved distribution of services into previously underserved communities.<sup>117,118</sup>

In 2001, the United Kingdom's National Health Service contracted with general practitioners to provide medical home services to patients. By 2005 these contracts had improved quality of care.<sup>119</sup> The rate of improvement further accelerated when financial incentives were added in 2005.<sup>105,120</sup>

### Limitations of This Review

Primary care practices are very complex. Each practice has a philosophy, style, and culture within which physicians and staff deliver patient care.<sup>121</sup> Any review of the medical home should be balanced by a concern that many practices already feel burdened by existing work demands and perceive little capacity to accept new responsibilities in patient care. Measuring outcomes further adds to the workload and may not be successful in unmotivated practices.<sup>122</sup> It is possible that placing additional responsibilities on a primary care visit may actually interfere with secondary detection of conditions such as skin cancers or depression.<sup>123–125</sup>

Finally, there are limitations in the methods used in this review. The quality of each study was subjectively determined and could not be analyzed in the aggregate because most studies and evaluations used different interventions and approaches to data collection. Studies often reflect unique characteristics of providers and patients in incomparable settings. Generalizations are possible only in light of the consistency of the conclusions drawn by a large body of work.

### Reimbursing the Medical Home

Institutionalizing the medical home as the foundational approach to health delivery strategy in the United States will require a reformulation of reimbursement policy. Overall, the average salary of American physicians is 7 times greater than that of the average American worker. Primary care physicians in the United States earn 3 times the average worker's income. In most of the industrialized

world the overall physician-to-average worker income ratio is 3:1.<sup>126</sup> The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' (CMS) Resource-Based Relative Value Scale, designed in 1992 to reduce inequality between fees for primary care and payment for procedures, has failed. As structured, the committee that advises CMS has 30 members, 23 of whom are appointed by medical specialty societies.<sup>127</sup> This group has tended to approve procedural services resulting in increased revenues for procedural specialties.<sup>128</sup> Between 2000 and 2004, primary care income increased 9.9% whereas specialty incomes rose 15.8%.<sup>129</sup> A 2007 effort to increase primary care reimbursement improved payments by 5%, not the 37% projected by Medicare.<sup>130</sup>

Compounding these salary discrepancies, 40% of the primary care work load (arranging referrals, completing forms, communicating with patients, emotional support, and encouragement) is not reimbursed by a face-to-face fee-for-service methodology.<sup>131</sup> A sophisticated payment system would support team care, health information technology, quality improvement, e-mail and telephone consultation, and be adjusted by case mix.<sup>132</sup>

### Where Will the Money Come From?

The need for change in the reimbursement structure has even reached the popular press. Consumer Reports blames reimbursement policies for the overuse of 10 common procedures, concluding that the US payment system discourages counseling, care coordination, and evidence-based assessment.<sup>133</sup> A primary care-based system may cost 30% less<sup>134</sup> because patients experience fewer hospitalizations, less duplication, and more appropriate use of technology.<sup>75,135</sup> Case-adjusted rates of hospitalizations for heart disease and diabetes are 90% higher for cardiologists and 50% higher for endocrinologists than for primary care physicians.<sup>38,136</sup> Even acute illnesses, such as community-acquired pneumonia, cost less for equivalent outcomes when managed by a primary care physician.<sup>137</sup>

Federally funded Community health centers form the largest network of primary care medical homes in the United States. In 2005 the average cost of caring for a patient in a community health center was \$2,569 compared with \$4,379 for the general population.<sup>138</sup>

Variations in expenditures from one community to another also suggest opportunities for reducing

expenditures while preserving quality. New York State and California spend over \$38,000 per Medicare recipient in the last 2 years of life compared with Missouri, New Hampshire, and North Carolina, where expenditures are below \$26,000.<sup>139</sup> If half of the expenditure variation could be captured, there would be adequate resources to provide uninsured Americans with a personal physician in a patient-centered medical home.<sup>134zrefx</sup>

Improved quality will also cut expenditures. An analysis by Bridges to Excellence estimated that maintaining the glycohemoglobin at 7 in a diabetic patient saves \$279 a year in health costs per patient. Keeping a diabetic's low-density lipoprotein below 100 saves \$369 per year, and keeping the blood pressure below 130/80 saves \$494. Keeping all measures at target saves \$1,059 per patient per year.<sup>140</sup>

### Reimbursement Models

Medical practices are business entities. Rewards for change must exceed the cost of change.<sup>141,142</sup> A 3-component fee schedule considered by the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American College of Physicians would consist of (1) a fee for service (per visit); (2) a monthly management fee for practices contracting to provide medical home services; and (3) an additional bonus for reporting on quality performance goals.<sup>143,144</sup>

Maintaining *fee-for-service* reimbursement supports provision of essential face-to-face services. However fee-for-service reimbursement should be broadened to embrace e-mail or Web-based virtual office visits, perhaps pegging them to some proportion of a routine office visit.<sup>109</sup>

A *per-member/per-month management fee* for Medicaid patients with or without chronic disease was enough to trigger case management and quality reporting in the North Carolina Medicaid program.<sup>112</sup> In one upstate New York county the enhanced management fee for patients with both mental and physical health problems approximates \$10 per member/per month.<sup>114</sup> Other models have paid fractional fees for specific activities such as chronic disease registries, guideline implementation, and outcomes tracking. A capitation of \$5.50 per member/per month (\$66 per year) is roughly half of the \$110 per year savings projected by the Bridges to Excellence project for well persons enrolled in a medical home.<sup>140</sup> The fee would be

expected to support physician management time, outcomes reporting, electronic record maintenance cost, and a full-time professionally trained case manager. Enhanced services include patient education, telephonic case management, and improved patient access.

The *quality incentive* is a pay-for-performance fee that recognizes achievement of standards of care. HMOs have traditionally relied on claims data for tracking billed procedures. The patient record is more accurate but will require new resources to harvest.<sup>145</sup> When paid at 3-month intervals, quality incentives are frequent enough to trigger continuous improvement efforts but spaced sufficiently to reflect impact of changes. Observation studies have confirmed that practices add staff, install electronic records, and network with community agencies to be eligible for incentives.<sup>105,144</sup> To be effective, criteria must be measurable, based on evidence, and amenable to medical management. Both the measures and incentives must be chosen and incentivized with care to assure providers do not simply deselect complex patients, for it is the complex patients who have the most to gain in a medical home environment.<sup>146</sup> Eventually, public reporting of physician data will facilitate greater patient participation and trust.<sup>147</sup> Studies for as long as 6 years show that appropriately selected incentives can maintain physician satisfaction, patient satisfaction, and long-term performance.<sup>148</sup> Incentives also reinforce the office team structure.<sup>149</sup>

*Oversight* is essential to the ultimate success of a patient centered medical home system of care. The United Kingdom established the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence to manage incentives and define objectives of their health system. Using full-time investigators, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence publishes and updates clinical appraisals on efficacy. Oversight of National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence is provided by a board of health professionals, patients, and employers.<sup>150</sup>

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