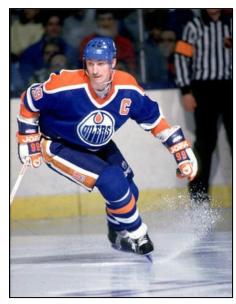
Trends Reshaping Dentistry

Where the Quality Movement Fits In

Marko Vujicic
Chief Economist & Vice President
Health Policy Institute

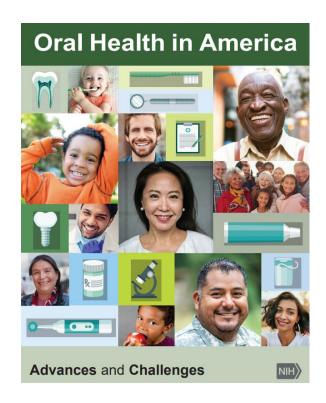
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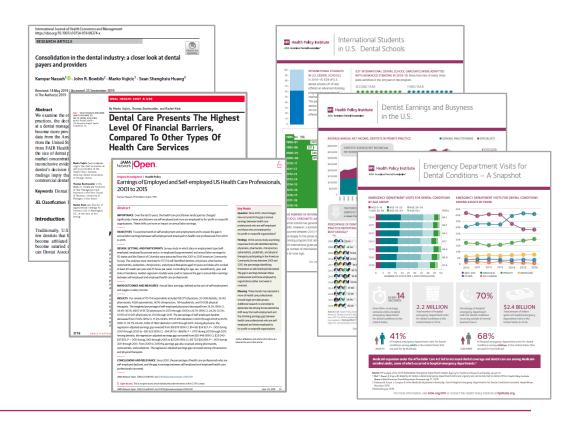




"Skate to where the puck is going...not where it is."

A 20-year Retrospective on Oral Health in America





Key Conclusions from the Evidence

- 1. **Mouth is connected to body.** Lots of new, compelling research today about oral health's link to overall health and well-being, medical care costs, and the economy.
- 2. **Big gains in oral health among kids.** Steady improvements in oral health measures, big increases in dental care visits. Largest gains have been among low-income children and non-white children. Improvements driven by significant expansions of dental coverage for kids, especially through public programs.
- 3. Much less progress for adults and seniors. For working-age adults, oral health outcomes have not improved. Dental care use has been declining very slowly. Disparities by income and race have been stable. For seniors, some improvements in some oral health outcomes, but mostly among the wealthy.
- 4. Cost barriers are really important. Dental care stands out from other health care services in terms of being unaffordable. Working-age adults, especially low-income adults, face the highest cost barriers to dental care. Cost is the top reason adults and seniors do not go to the dentist.
- 5. **Big picture**, the current model of dental care delivery and financing is working fairly well for about half the U.S. population, including the vast majority of kids and middle- and upper-income adults and seniors. If we want more Americans accessing care, we need big reforms.

What Needs to Happen?



And here is what to do about it

Marko Vujicic, PhD

We will not see major expansions in dental care use and sustained improvements in oral health in the coming years, especially among those with the highest needs, under the status quo model. The dental care system needs major reforms.

What Needs to Happen?



Address the Dental Coverage Gap

Consider dental care an essential health benefit for all age groups. Provide comprehensive dental coverage in public health insurance programs and as a core benefit in private health insurance coverage.

Define and Systematically Measure Oral Health

Define and systematically measure oral health in ways that are meaningful and relevant for both patients and providers, but mostly for patients. Measure what is done for patients, not just what is done to patients.

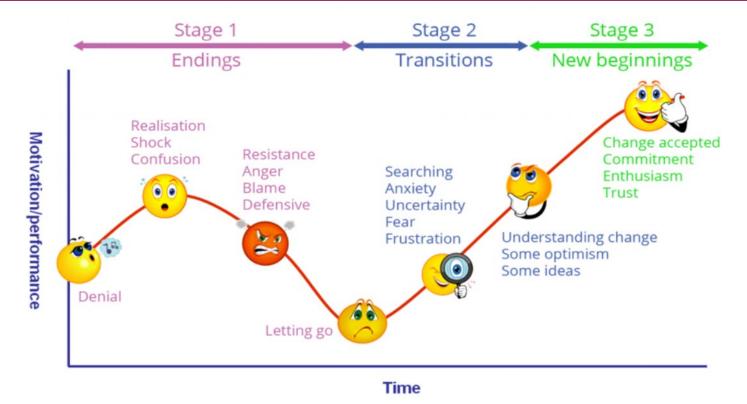
Tie Reimbursement, Partly, to Outcomes

Make some small portion of provider compensation dependent on oral health outcomes or, at a minimum, on some intermediate measures that influence outcomes and are more within the direct control of providers.

Reform the Care Delivery Model Get dentistry out of its care delivery silo. Engage the rest of the health care system to nudge people into dental care. Rise above scope of practice turf wars fueled by fee-for-service payment.

Marko Vujicic, PhD

Change is Hard



Some Big Trends that are Coming

1. Shifting Practice Models

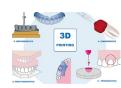


Intensified Consumerism

3. Enabling Technology

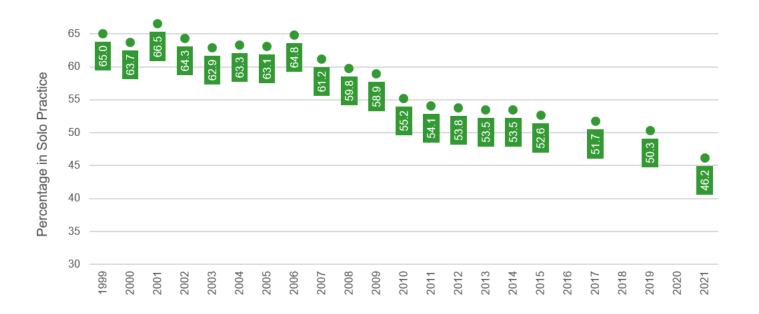
4. Payment Reform





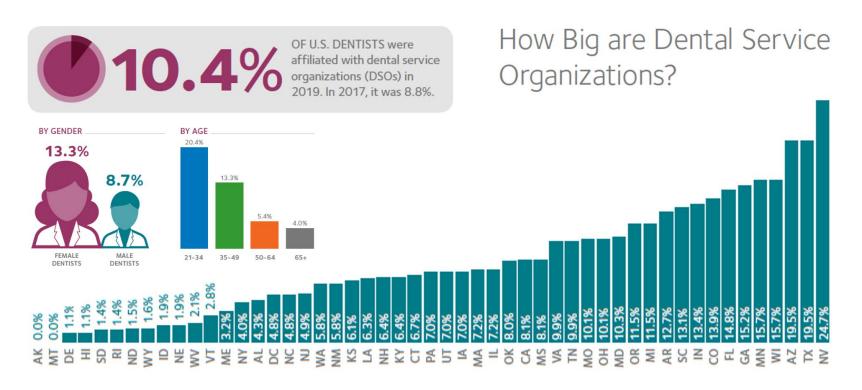


Fewer Dentists are in Solo Practice

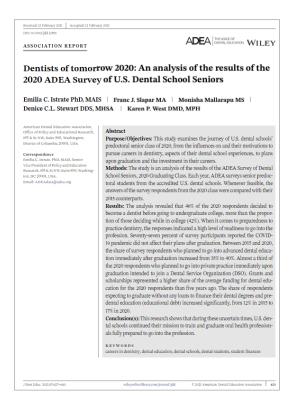


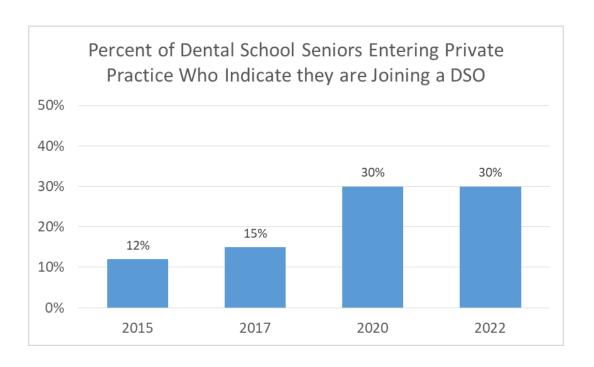
Solo practice continues to decline. This trend is accelerating.

Practice Consolidation is Accelerating

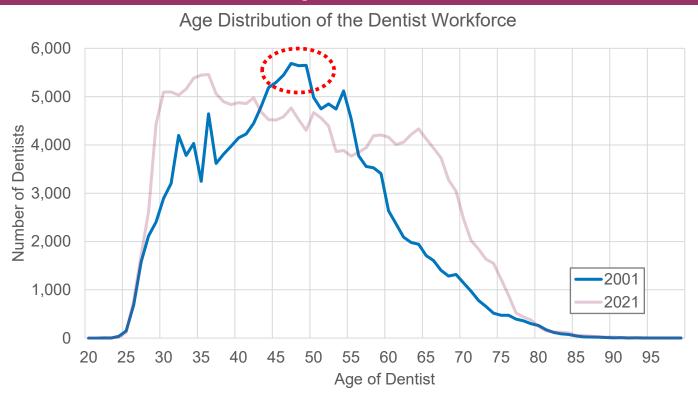


Practice Consolidation is Accelerating





We Have a Major Generational Divide

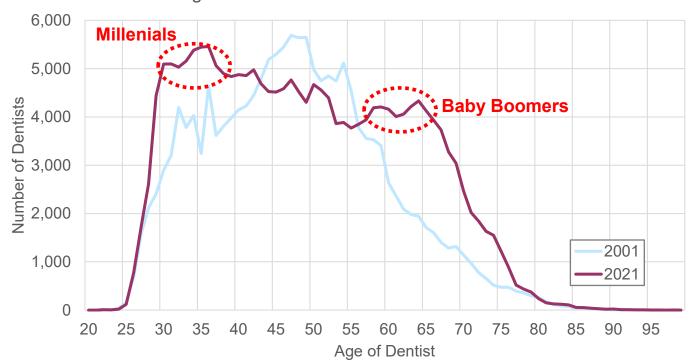


Twenty years ago, there were lots of dentists in their mid-40s.

There were not a huge number of really young or really old dentists.

We Have a Major Generational Divide





Today is different.
There is a clear
generational
divide— lots of
retirement age
dentists and lots of
young dentists.











CATEGORY 1

FEE-FOR-SERVICE -NO LINK TO QUALITY AND VALUE

CATEGORY 2

FEE-FOR-SERVICE -LINK TO QUALITY AND VALUE

CATEGORY 3

APMS BUILT ON FEE-FOR-SERVICE ARCHITECTURE

CATEGORY 4

POPULATION-BASED PAYMENT

Α

Foundational Payments for Infrastructure and Operations

(e.g., care coordination fees and payments for HIT investments)

Α APMs with Shared Savings

(e.g., shared savings with upside risk only)

В

Α

Condition-Specific Population-Based **Payment**

(e.g., per member per month payments, payments for specialty services, such as oncology or mental health)

В

Pay-for-Reporting

(e.g., bonuses for reporting data or penalties for not reporting data)

C

Pay-for-Performance

(e.g., bonuses for quality

performance)

APMs with Shared **Savings and Downside** Risk

(e.g., episode-based payment for procedures and comprehensive payment with upside and downside risk)

В

Comprehensive Populations-Based Payment

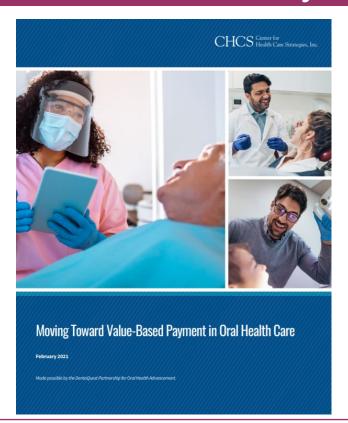
(e.g., global budgets or full/percent of premium payments)

C

Integrated Finance and **Delivery System**

(e.g., global budgets or full/ percent of premium payments in integrated systems)

While VBP models encourage cost savings, to prevent cutting corners on care, all arrangements in Category 2C or above must be linked to quality performance to ensure that cost savings do not come at the expense of quality.



Perhaps the deepest challenge in implementing VBP in oral health care is related to how electronic data are used at both the practice and system level, including gaps in coding, data collection, exchange, and analysis.

Department of Medicaid

EXHIBIT 1 - PATIENT JOURNEY FOR THE TOOTH EXTRACTION EPISODE

Patient journey¹

1 Presentation

Dentist's office

Dentist's office, ED, or outpatient hospital

 Acute or routine oral evaluation with or without signs/ symptoms (e.g., pain, dental caries, periodontal disease, etc.)

When indicated...

 Patients may be referred to a specialist (e.g., oral surgeon)

2 Assessment

Dentist's office, Oral surgeon's office, ED, or outpatient hospital

- Further examination
- Diagnostics (e.g., x-ray, blood pressure measurement)

When indicated...

- Medications (e.g., analgesics,
- prophylactic/therapeutic antibiotics)
- Advanced imaging (e.g., cone beam CT, CT scan, panoramic X-Ray)
- Comprehensive treatment planning
- Dental cleaning
- Referral to other providers (e.g., oral surgeon, medical specialist, primary care physician)

3 Treatment

Dentist's office, Oral surgeon's office, ED, outpatient, or inpatient (in rare cases)

- Single or multiple extractions on the same day or multiple days
- Local anesthesia

When indicated...

- Conscious sedation or general anesthesia
- Biopsy
- Additional surgical procedures (e.g., alveoplasty, space maintainer, socket/ ridge preservation, etc.)
- Temporary dentures

Follow-up care

Dentist's office, Oral surgeon's office,
ED. or outpatient hospital

- Medications for pain (e.g., analgesics) and/or antibiotics
- Development/ assessment/ completion of comprehensive treatment plan

When indicated...

- Follow-up visits (e.g., suture removal, wound healing)
- Referral to primary care physician or general dentist



Dentist's office, Oral surgeon's office, ED, or outpatient hospital

e.g., Bleeding/Swelling

- Infection
 - Dry socket
 - Incomplete extraction
 - Paresthesia
 - Damage to adjacent teeth
 - Soft tissue damage
- Compromised physical appearance

SOURCE: Clinical guidelines; expert interviews

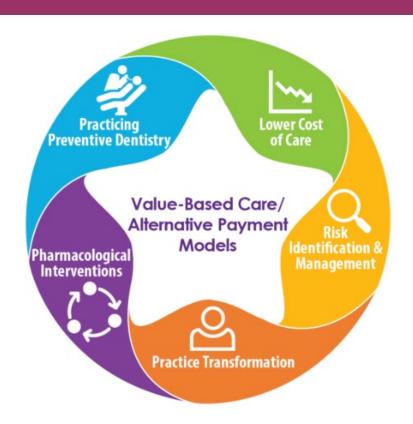


Ohio

¹ Represents typical patient pathway; individual patient pathways may differ based on the patient's clinical status

² Potential complication list is not exhaustive





Box 2. Advice to the provider community.

Embrace It Accept value-based care as the future model for dentistry. It is certainly a long way down the road, but make no mistake: it is down the road.

PreparedStart amassing the clinical knowledge base. Assess the quality of clinical evidence on treatment protocols associated with a particular diagnosis and a particular patient risk profile. Focus on care standardization when the evidence exists and limiting variation in treatment patterns across providers, regions, and health care systems.

Lead It

Dentists cannot afford to be on the sidelines. They need to lead and shape this movement. Set up key stakeholder groups now. As noted above, there are major issues that need to be worked through to make this model a successful one. Engage in discussions about how to meaningfully define and measure oral health outcomes and identify what systems and tools are needed to collect data and achieve effective patient engagement.

Be an Invest in data and institutions. Value-based care requires detailed diagnoses data, outcomes data, and risk-factor data. Stakeholder groups need to lay out the parameters for all of these systems.



"We are 25 years in to a 40 year health care transformation. The volume to value transition will be slow, and not a straight road."



Mike Leavitt, Founder, Leavitt Partners, Former Secretary, HHS

"There is no turning back to an unsustainable system that pays for procedures rather than value."

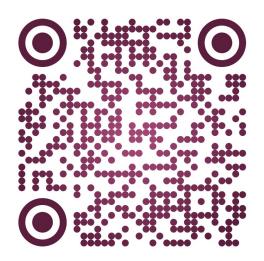
Alex Azar, Former Secretary, HHS



"I want to make clear that our commitment to value-based care has never been stronger. True innovation means failing until we get things right."

Liz Fowler, Director, Center for Medicaid and Medicare Innovation

Thank You!



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