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COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts Volume of Evaluation & Management (E&M) Telehealth Visits within Community Oncology Practices

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Disclosure

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose

Background

Objective

This study aims to analyze the utilization of Evaluation & Management (E&M) telehealth options in community oncology pre and post pandemic.

Telehealth / Telemedicine :

- The use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to extend care when a healthcare provider and the patient aren't in the same place at the same time
- Legal definition:
 - The mode of delivering health care services and public health via information and communication technologies to facilitate the diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management, and self-management of a patient's health care while the patient is at the originating site and health care provider is at the distant site

Nationwide representation by iKnowMed EHR

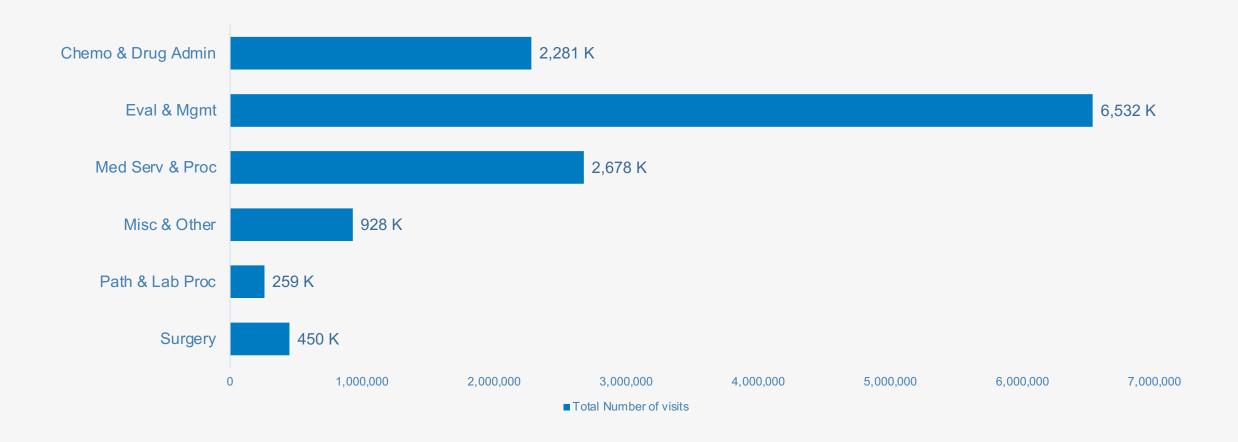
- Specialty EHR is the leader in value-based care (https://www.ontada.com/)
- 900 physicians participating in the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Innovation Oncology Care Model (OCM)
- Included more than 1380 physicians nationwide in-network for USON
- Records of 1.2M+ patients treated annually within US-Oncology network
- More than 2M patient records available for research
- This study represented 20 community oncology practices from US Oncology Network

Methods

- This study include 20 Oncology practices
- Deidentified patient visits data between 1st Jan 2018 30th Sept 2021
- Approximately 8.56 million unique patient visits were recorded during this period
- Visits were classified into following categories following the AAPC hierarchy (American Association of Professional Coders) for billing codes
 - Evaluation and Management
 - Chemotherapy and drug administration
 - Medical Services and Procedures
 - Pathology and Lab Procedures
 - Surgical visits
 - Other
- Patient visits with modifiers –GT, -95, and –GQ were classified as telehealth
- The telehealth visits before 17th Mar 2020 will be used to established baseline trends

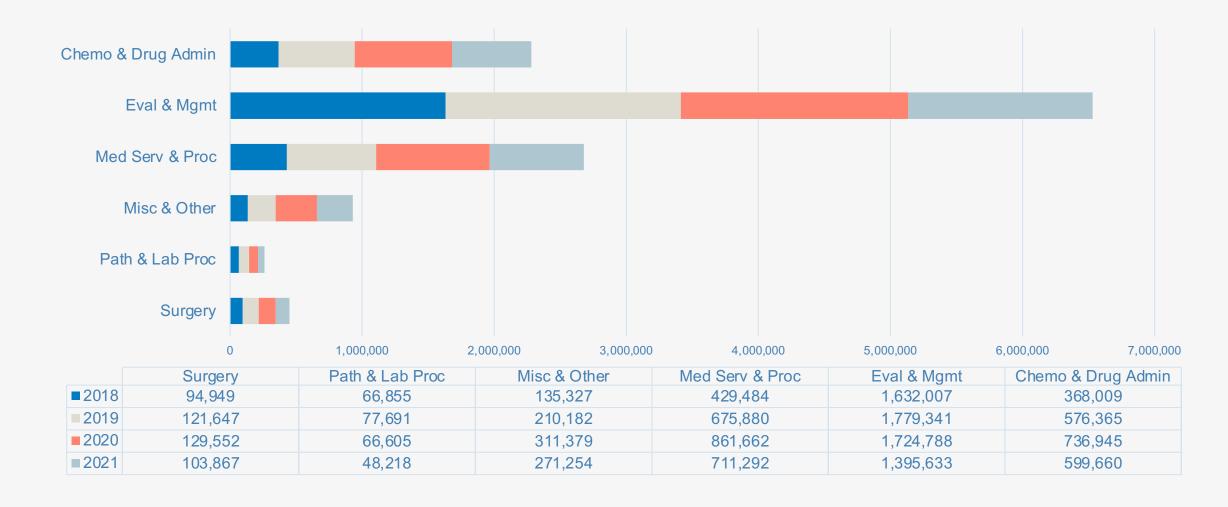
The majority (75%) of visits were coded for Evaluation and Management

Jan 2018 - Sep 2021



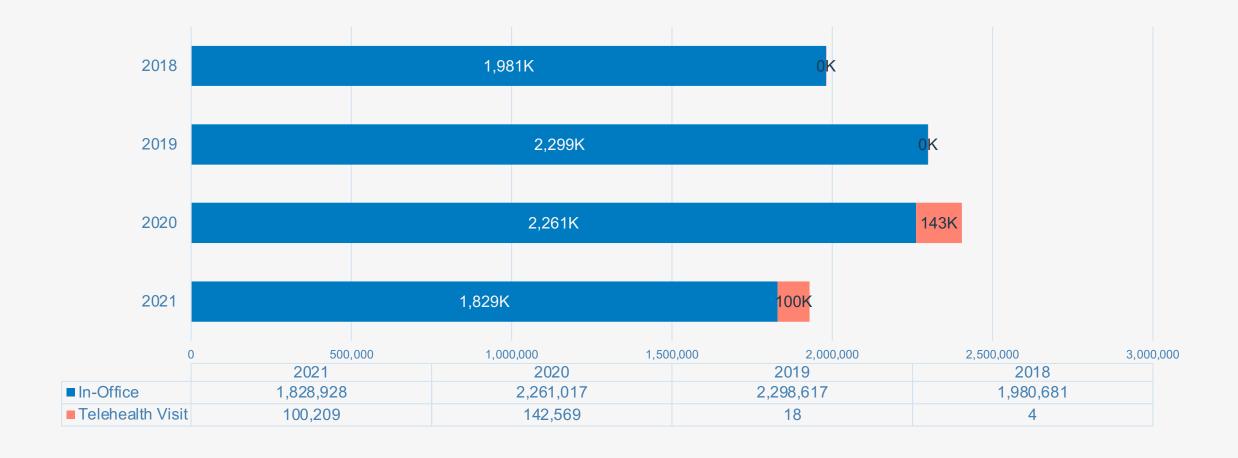
The proportion of visit type remained stable across years

Jan 2018 - Sep 2021

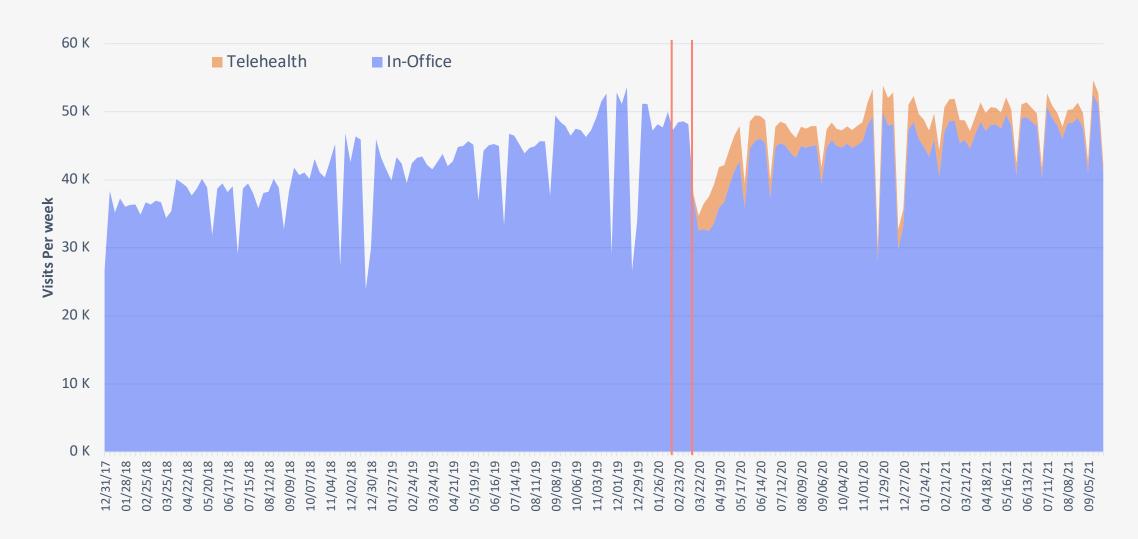


E&M: Effectively no telehealth services consumption before 17th Mar 2020

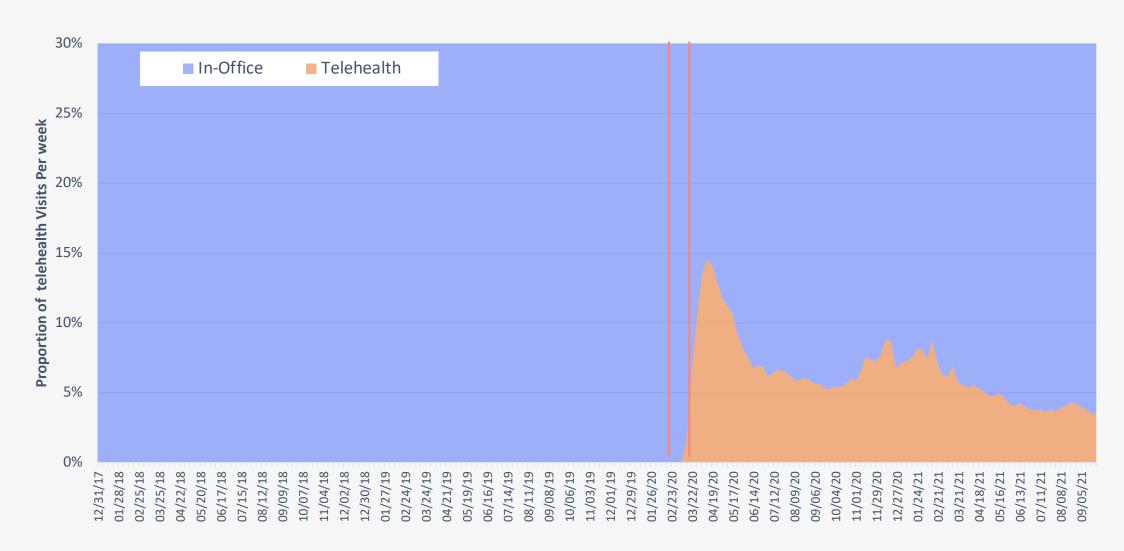
Jan 2018 - Sep 2021



E&M: Weekly Telehealth services consumption (moving avg 2 weeks)



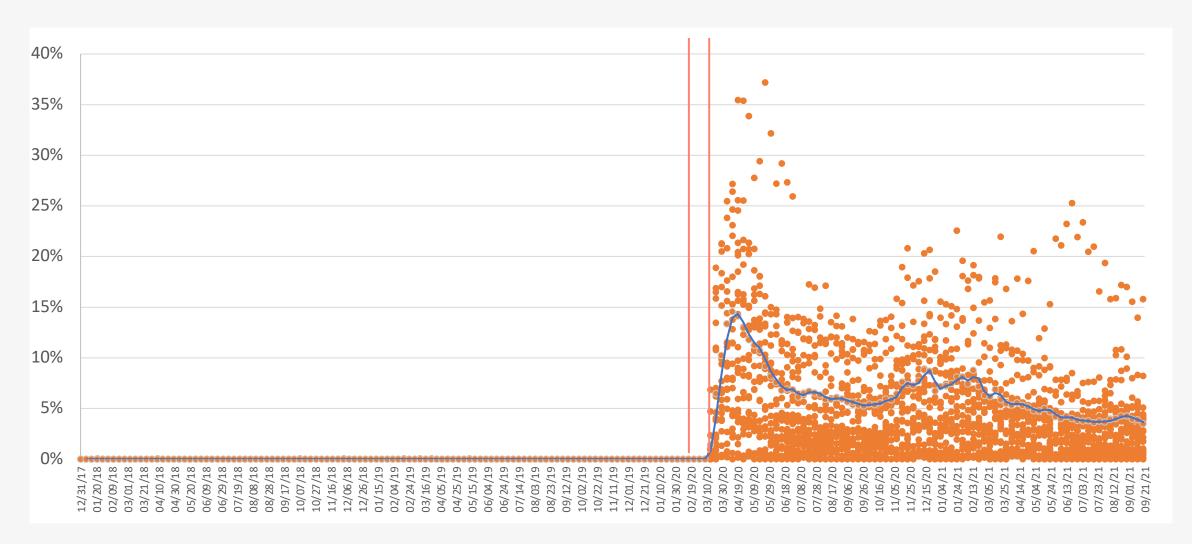
E&M: Telehealth services consumption (proportion %)



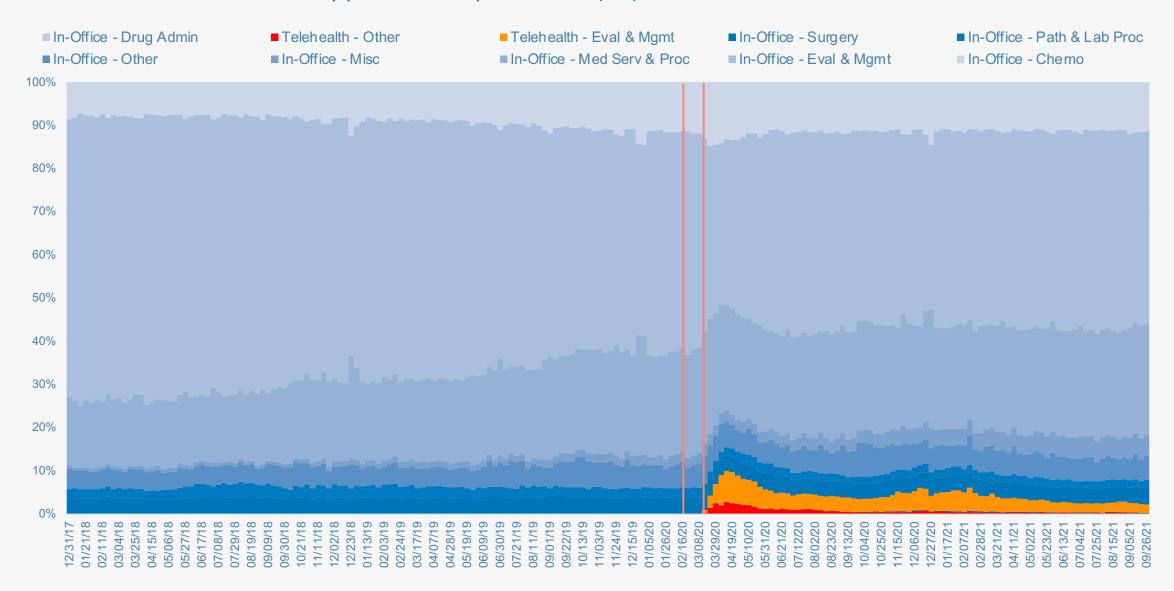
Correlation between Telehealth utilization and COVID case load



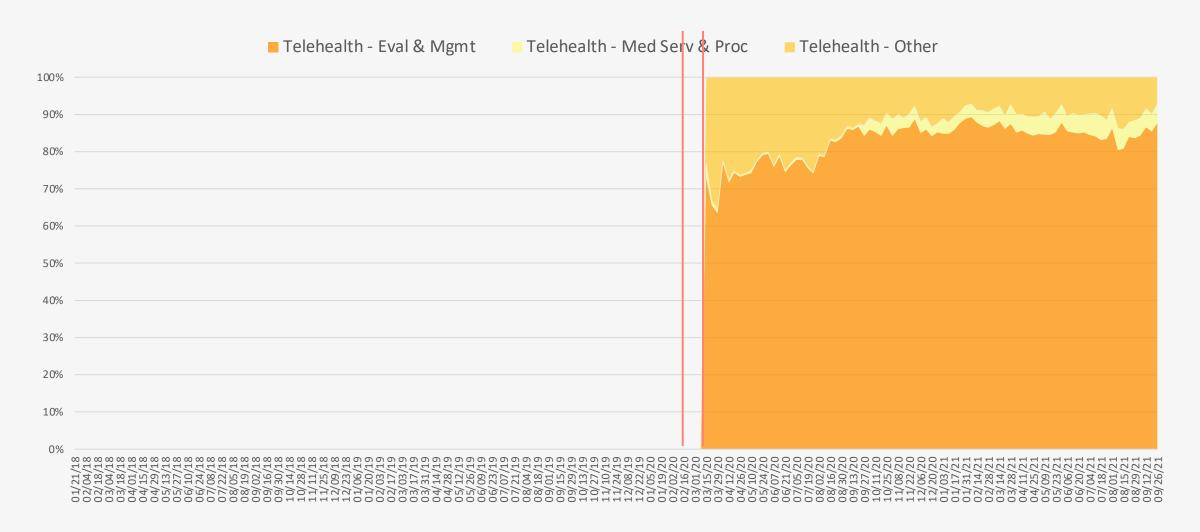
E&M: Telehealth services consumption (proportion %) by practice



Visit subtypes: Proportion (%) of the total visits(weekly)



Telehealth subtypes: Proportion (%) of the total telehealth (weekly)



Findings: Telehealth is here to stay!

- Telehealth services were effectively never used until the pandemic
- Treating telehealth visits as in-office for reimbursements was the immediate cause to begin the usage of Telehealth services
- All practices within US Oncology network adopted telemedicine
- The policy decisions and public sentiment about severity of COVID-19 correlated to the usage of telehealth services
- Proportion of the telehealth visits out of all evaluation and management visits is stabilizing around 3-5%
- Weekly proportions of telehealth visits for different providers varied significantly
- Providers and medical coders needed 6+ months to resolve uncertainty related to changes in billing codes due to the pandemic

Limitations

The billing codes used in this study were generated in the Clinical EHR. It is uncertain that the same billing codes were used for filing claims for these patients

Next steps? A lot of questions

- Proportion of the telehealth visits out of all evaluation and management visits is stabilizing around 3-5%
 - How did it affect patient care and outcomes?
 - How did it affect the bottom-line of community oncology providers?
 - Were the trends of observed in the specialty care of community oncology similar to other specialties?
- The policy decisions and people sentiment were correlated to the usage of telehealth services
 - What services suffered the most and how can we minimize impact?
 - Were there any clusters of patient characteristics that were not correlated?
- Weekly proportions of telehealth visits for different providers varied
 - What were the drivers for the variation between practices?
 - Could providers be better prepared for such changes?
- There was a lag of 6+ months in the resolution of coding of various kinds of telehealth billing codes
 - Could policy decisions be developed/communicated better to allow better acclimatization?
 - Can the providers and coders be prepared better for future changes?

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