



# *Utilization Management*

*Casey Leavitt, MBA*

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# Institute of Medicine

"Unnecessary lab tests  
cost an average hospital  
**\$1.7 million a year.**"

# Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center Study

Concluded that  
**1/3 of all lab tests are  
unnecessary**

# ABIM Foundation Survey

**73%**

of physicians say the frequency of unnecessary tests and procedures is a very or somewhat serious problem

**72%**

of physicians say the average medical doctor prescribes an unnecessary test or procedure at least once a week

**53%**

of physicians say that even if they know a medical test is unnecessary, they order it if a patient insists

**47%**

physicians say their patients ask for an unnecessary test or procedure at least once a week

# Role of the Lab and Pathologist



## Past

- ▶ Support analytic process
- ▶ Perform lab tests
- ▶ Provide test results
- ▶ Assess test costs
- ▶ Give doctors whatever they ask for

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Support full diagnostic process



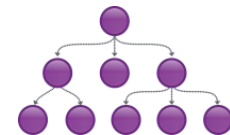
Provide diagnostic knowledge



Assess test value

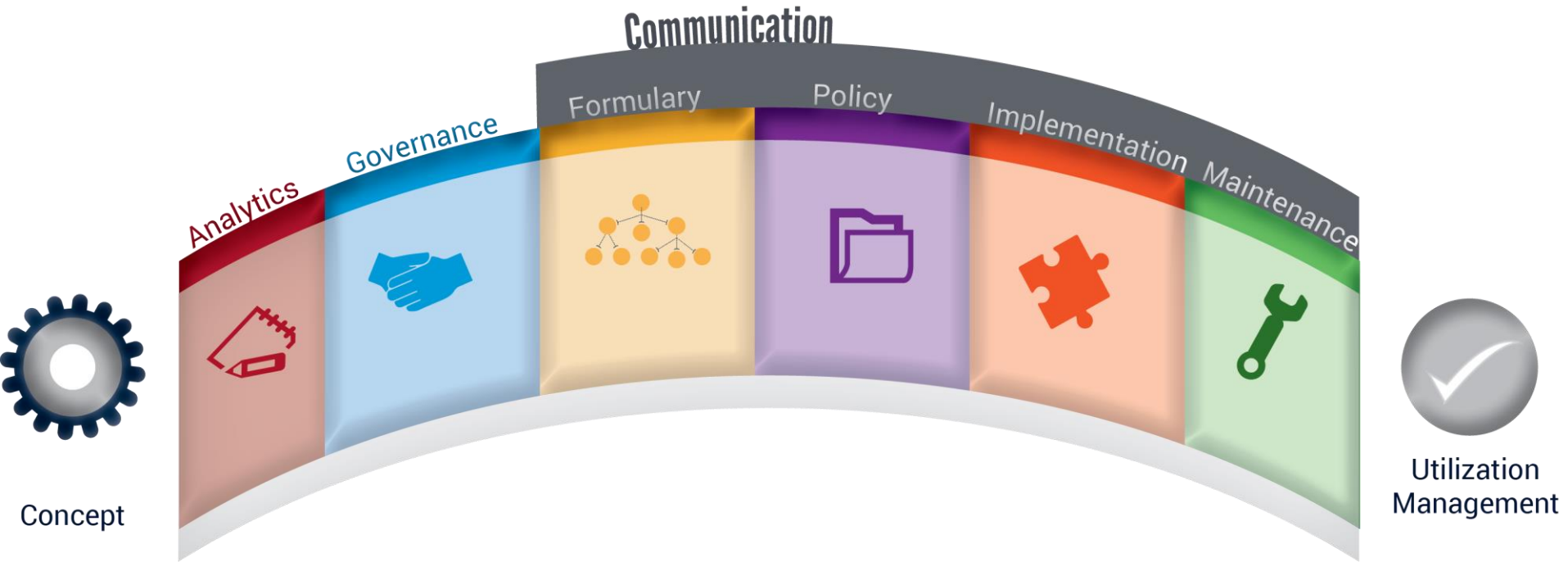


Select the right test for the right patient at the right time

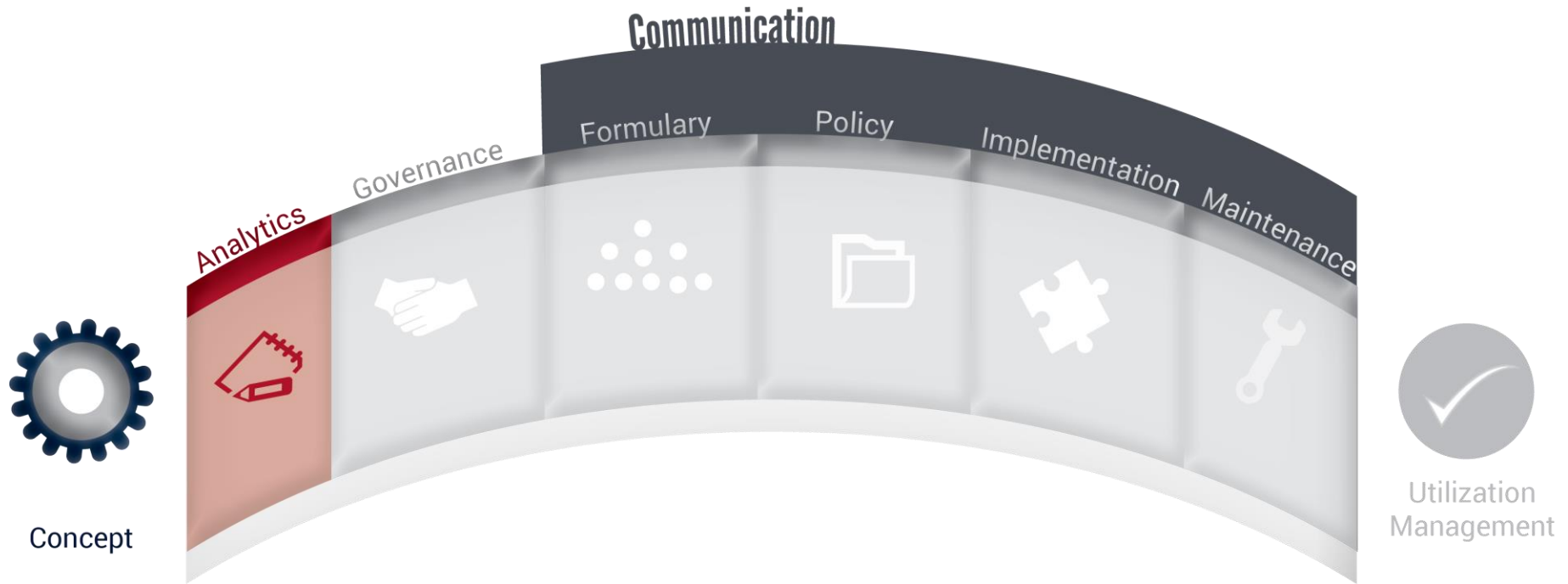


Actively manage test utilization

# Utilization Management Roadmap

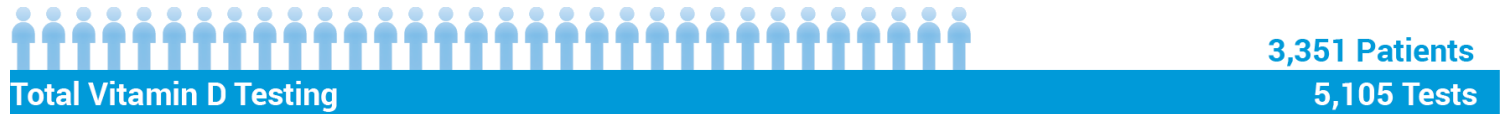


# Utilization Management Roadmap



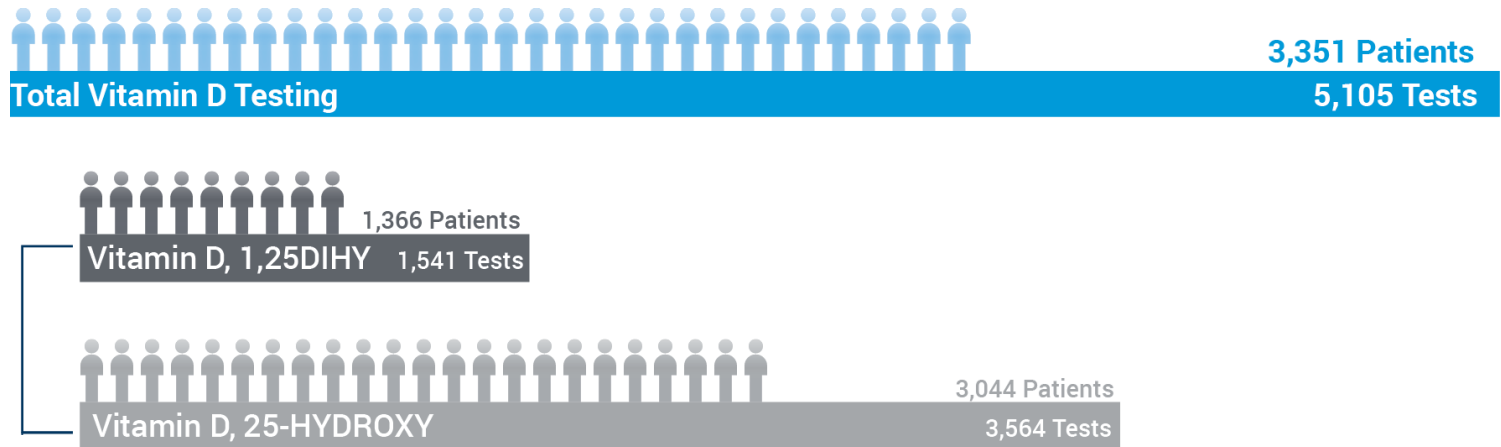


# Vitamin D



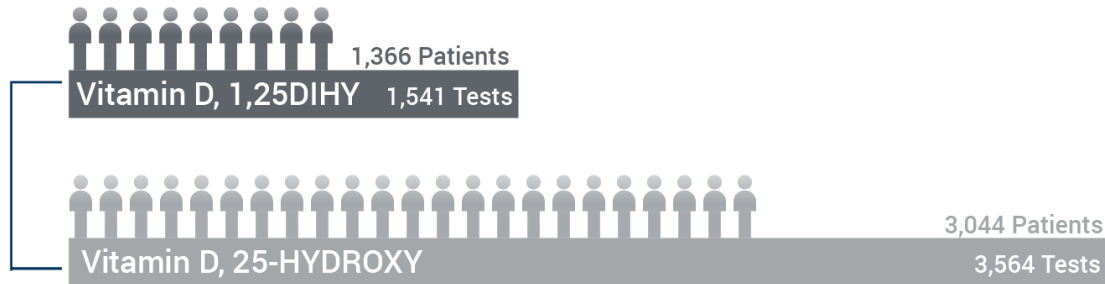
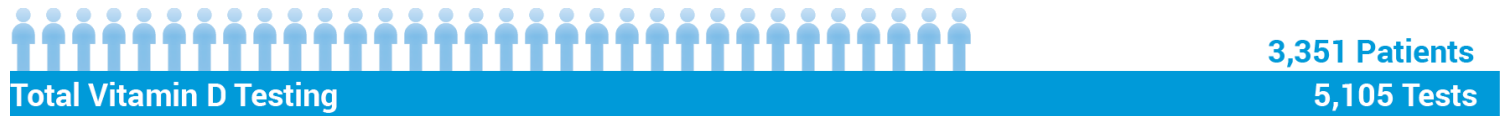
In some cases, this test may be useful in patients with certain other conditions, primarily hypercalcemia. If used for diagnosing vitamin D deficiency, the results of this test can be misleading.

# Vitamin D



Appropriate test for routine assessment of vitamin D status, including general population screening, as it is the most accurate measure of vitamin D stores.

# Vitamin D

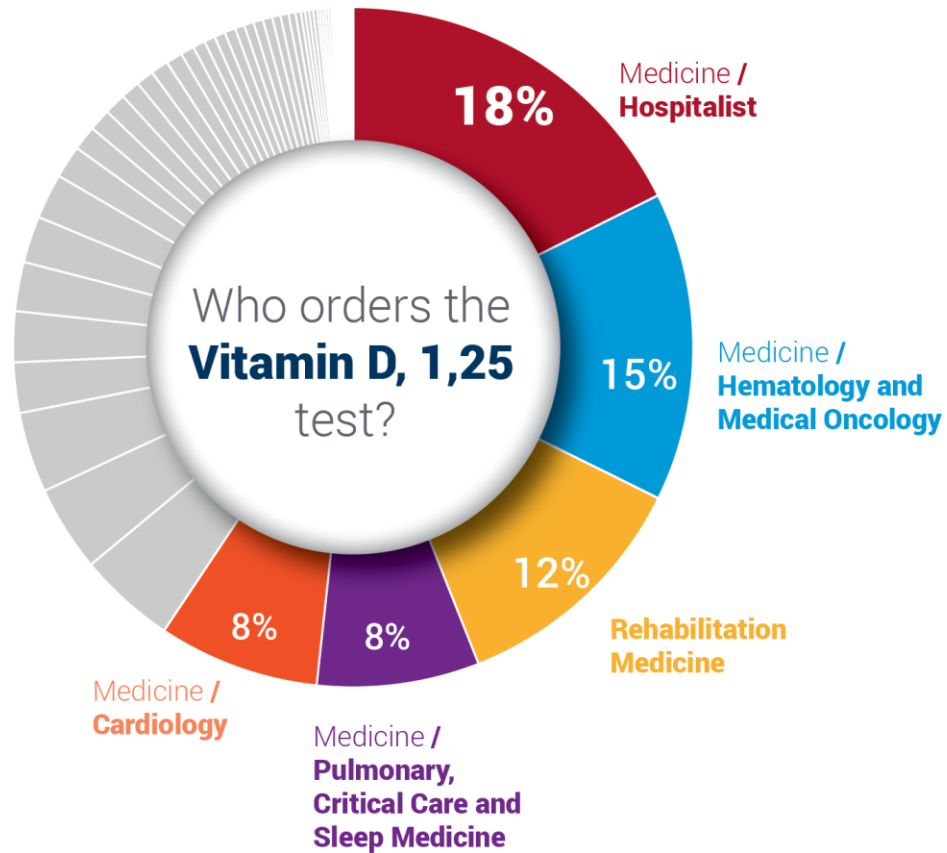


Both tests were ordered for **906** patients (1,962 tests)

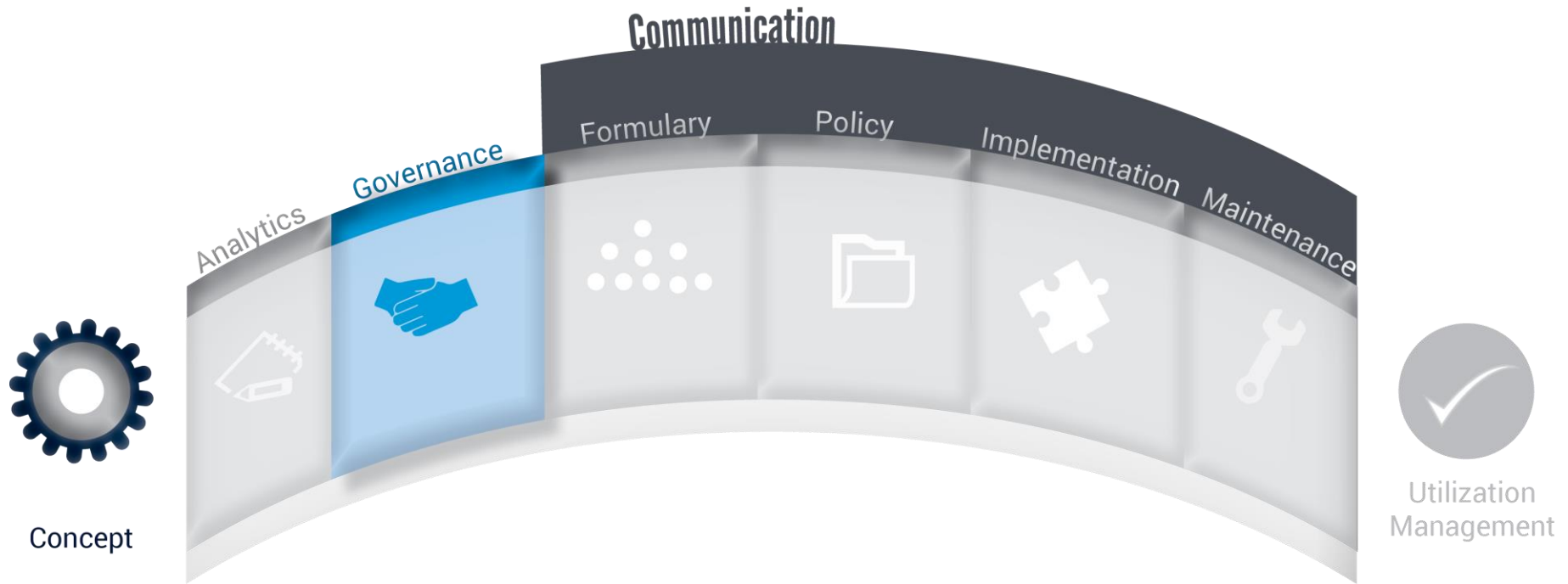
# Multiple Vitamin D Ordering

<i>Orders/Tests Per Admission</i>			
	# Vitamin D Orders	# Vitamin D Tests	Avg. # of Ordering Providers
Patients with 3 orders	270	320	1.9
Patients with 4 orders	112	139	2.1
Patients with 5 orders	40	50	2.5
Patients with 6 orders	24	29	2.3
Patients with 7 orders	28	31	3.3
<b>Patients with 8 orders</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.0</b>

# Vitamin D, 1, 25 (Non-Preferred Test)



# Utilization Management Roadmap



# Governance

## Planning Committee



4-6 members  
(including a champion)

Key stakeholders

Develop mission statement,  
scope and objectives

Determine Steering  
Committee membership

Meet two to four times

## Steering Committee



12-15 members  
(including a champion)

Create and execute  
communication plan

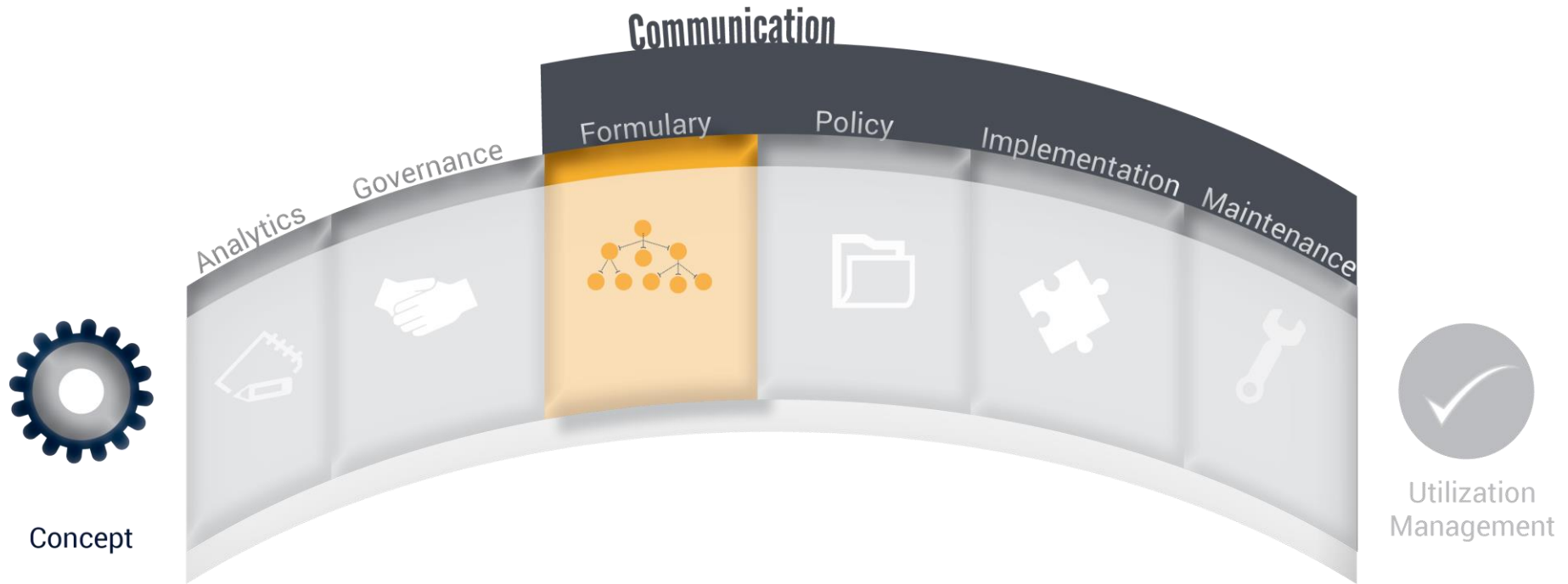
Develop lab ordering policies

Oversee formulary development

Oversee implementation of  
policies and formulary

Govern new tests, retired tests,  
reference labs, etc

# Utilization Management Roadmap





# Question-Based Tiering



Should a provider be able to order this test at all?



Should any provider be able to order this test?

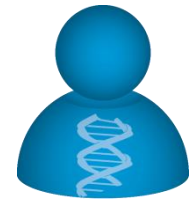


Should the ordering provider be educated about this test?



What do ordering providers need to know?

*Cost, send-out, sensitivity, clinical indications*

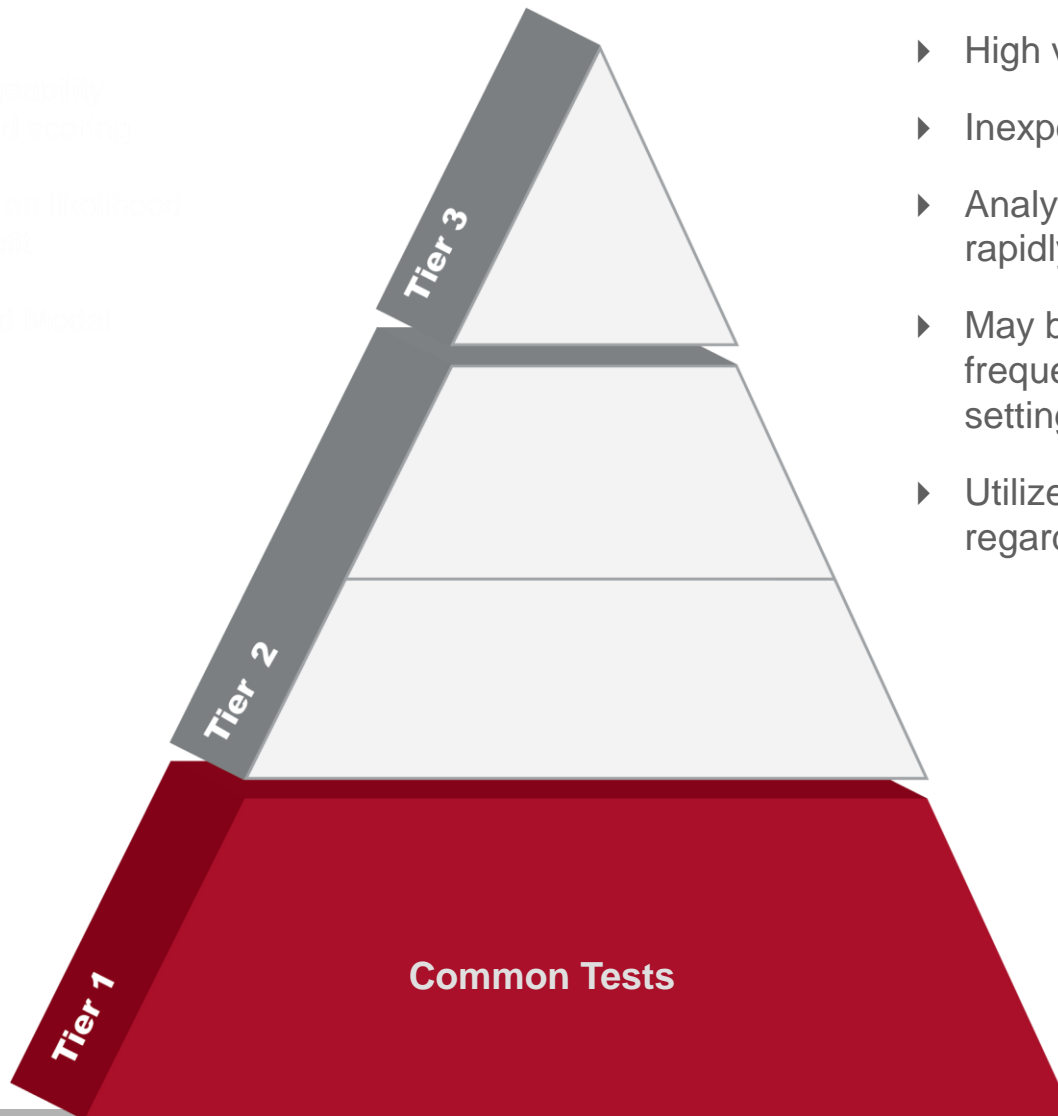


Should the ordering provider be educated about this test for particular patients?

*Previously ordered, impact on dx discharge, inappropriate clinical setting*

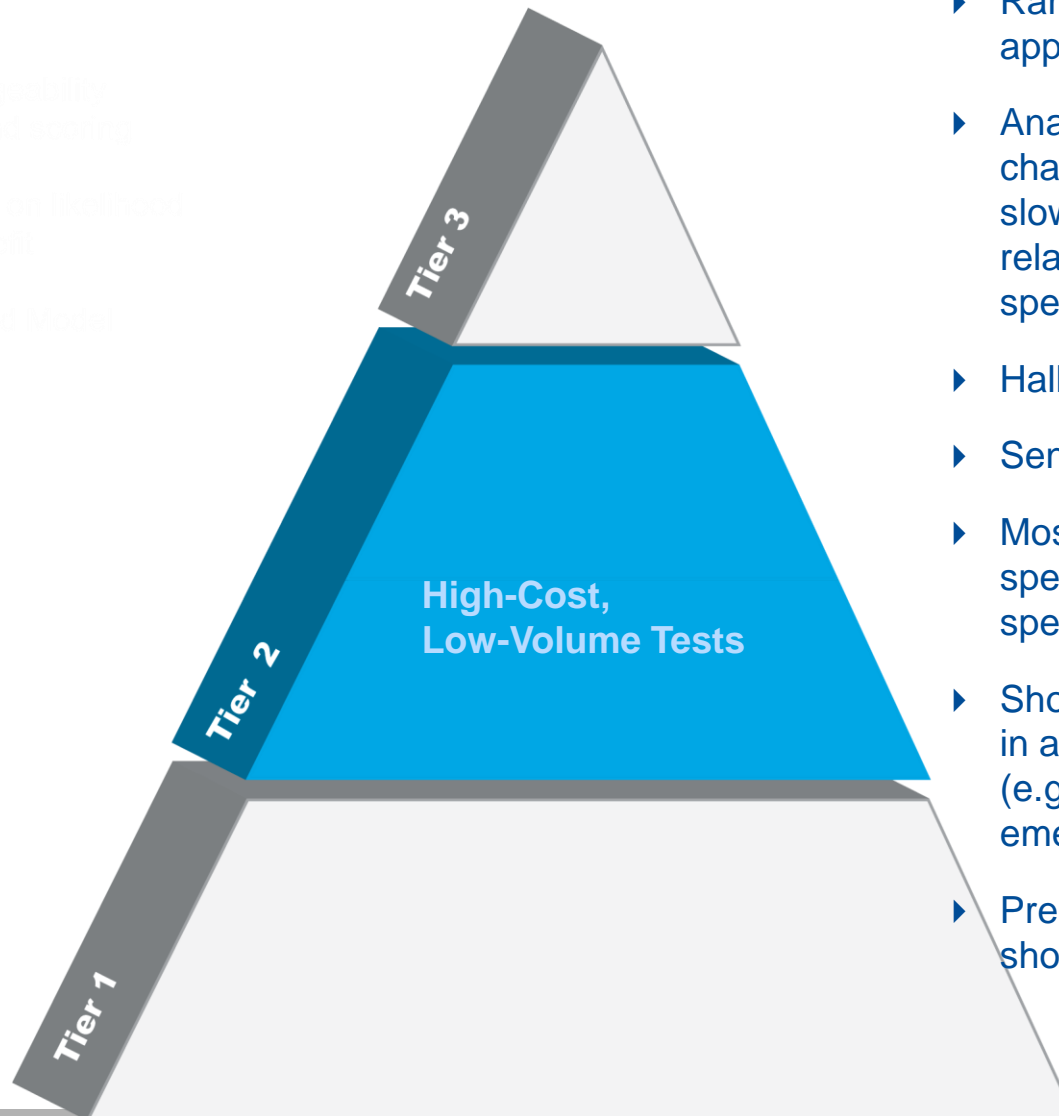
## Tiering Model

## Tiering Definitions



- ▶ High volume
- ▶ Inexpensive
- ▶ Analytes that may change rapidly
- ▶ May be subjected to higher frequency in acute care settings
- ▶ Utilized by most providers regardless of specialty

## Tiering Model



## Tiering Definitions

- ▶ Rare and unique applications
- ▶ Analytes that never change, change relatively slowly, or change only in relation to a disease specific process
- ▶ Hallmark markers
- ▶ Sendout Tests
- ▶ Most frequently ordered by specific, identifiable specialists
- ▶ Should only be performed in a specific clinical setting (e.g., inpatient, ambulatory, emergency, etc.)
- ▶ Preliminary screening tests should be performed prior

## Tiering Definitions

### Criteria-based

Risk to community health  
assessment and control

Grading based on likelihood  
of control failure

### Quality-based Model

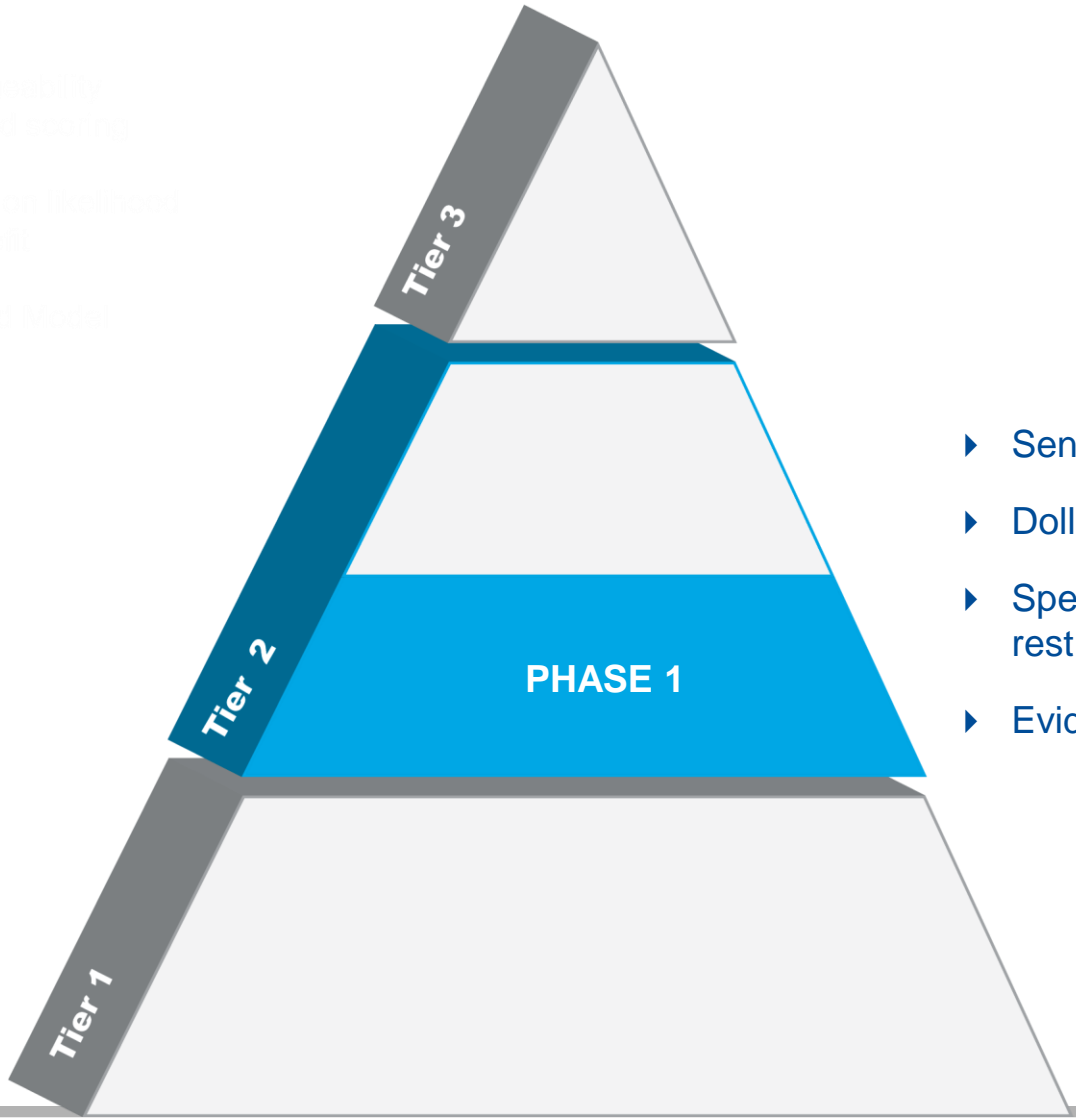
### Performance

High risk  
Low variability

High risk  
Low variability

High risk  
Low variability

## Tiering Model

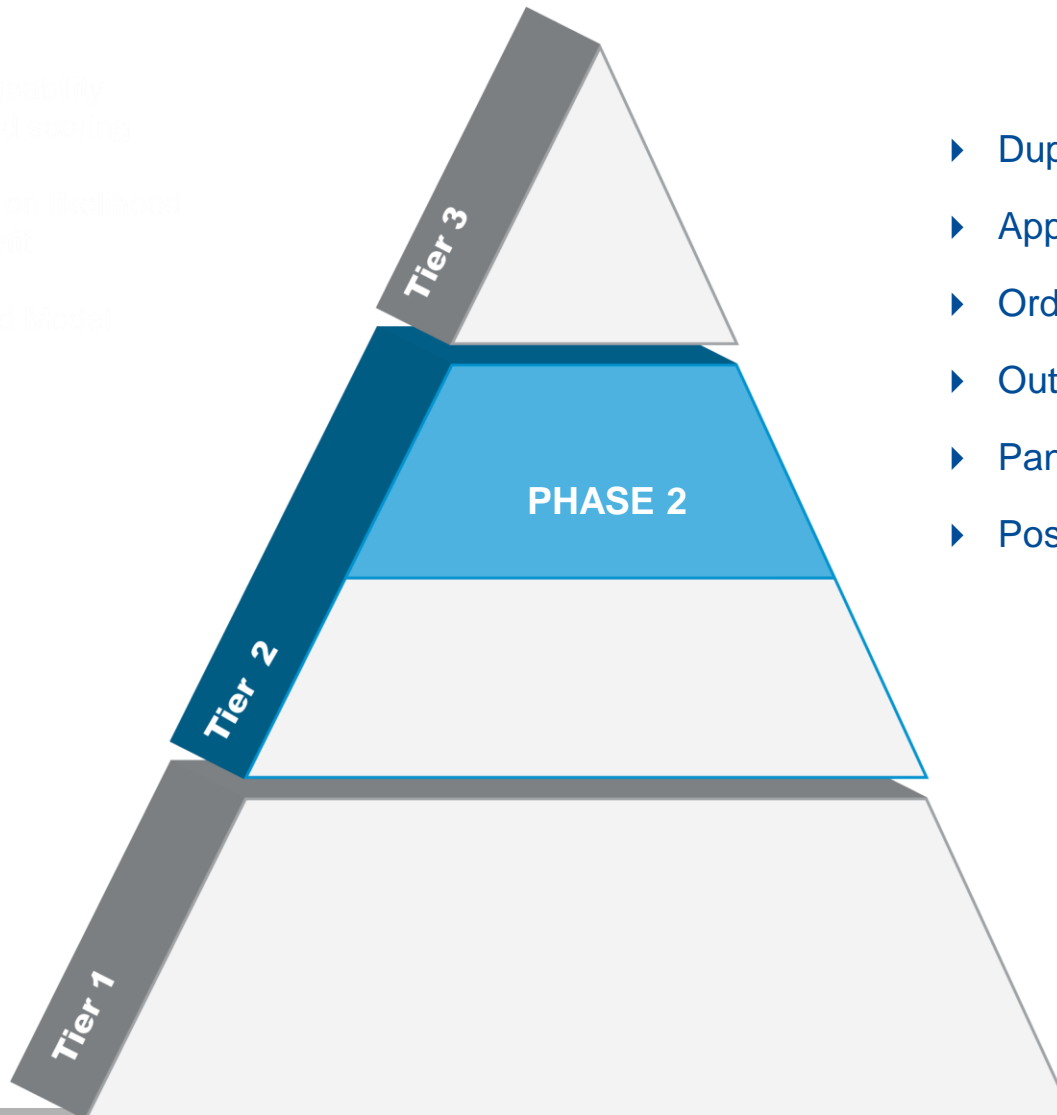


## Tiering Definitions

- ▶ Sendout testing
- ▶ Dollar threshold
- ▶ Specialty-specific restrictions
- ▶ Evidence-based guidelines

## Tiering Model

## Tiering Definitions



- ▶ Duplicate testing
- ▶ Appropriate clinical setting
- ▶ Order of test; reflex testing
- ▶ Outlier providers
- ▶ Panels and test groups
- ▶ Positivity Rates

Starting with...

Order-based

Risk-based (ability assessment and severity)

Quality-based (reflex testing, control panel)

Quality-based (work)

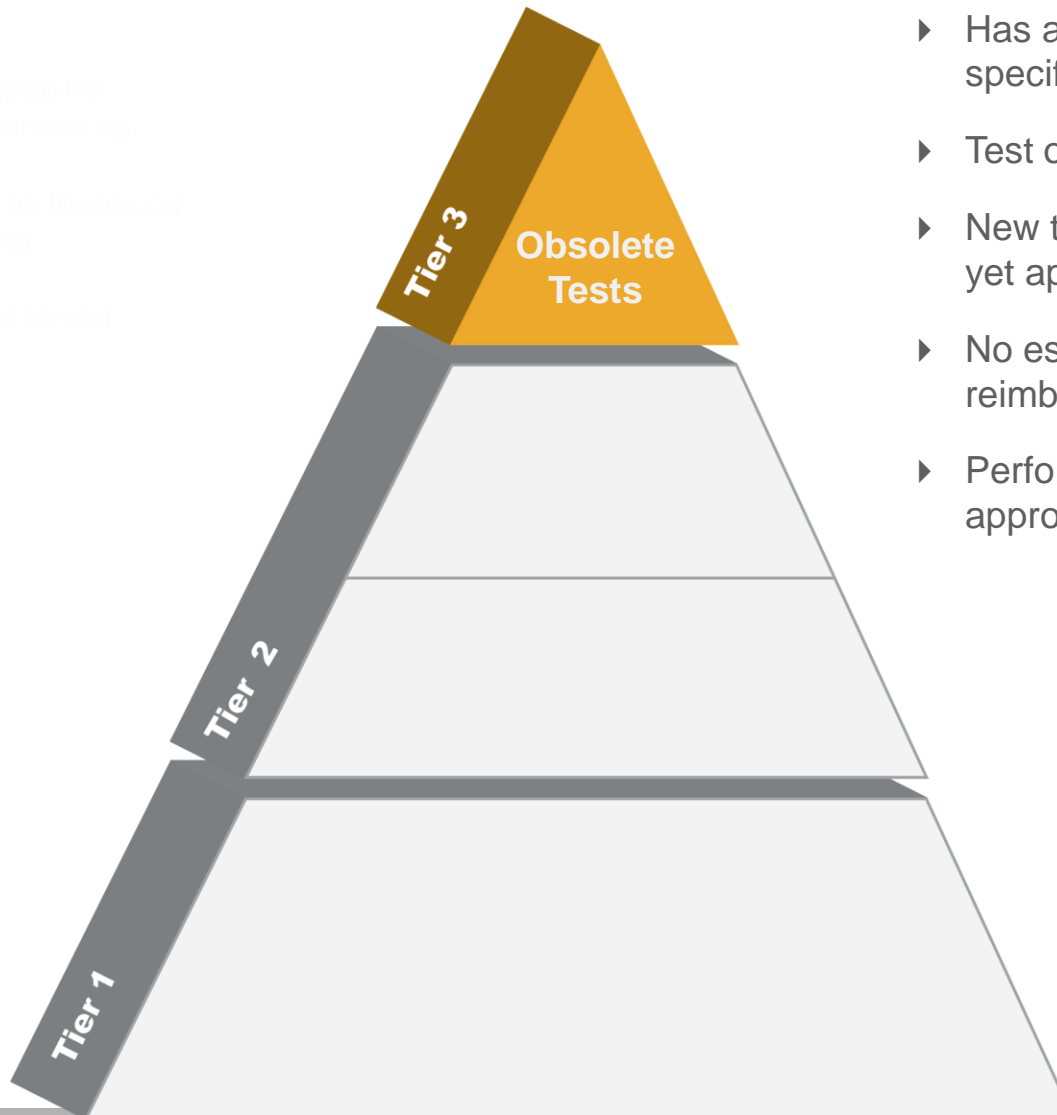
Starting with...

Order-based

Risk-based

Quality-based

## Tiering Model

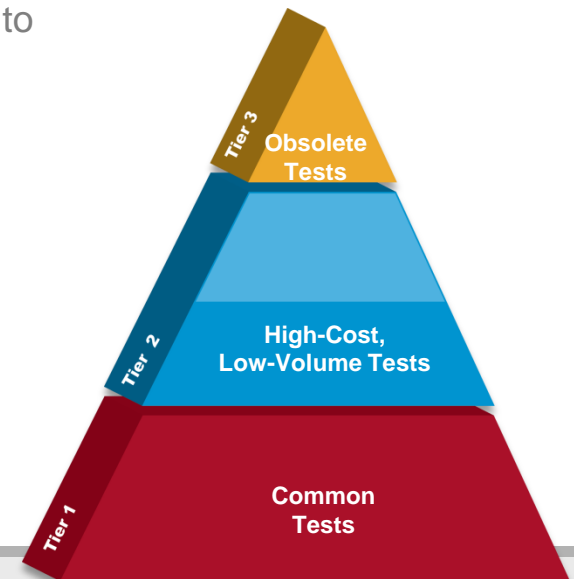


## Tiering Definitions

- ▶ Has a more sensitive/ specific replacement test
- ▶ Test offers no clinical utility
- ▶ New technology that is not yet approved
- ▶ No established reimbursement
- ▶ Performed at a lab not yet approved

# Examples

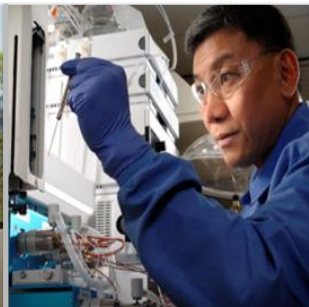
- ▶ **T3, Free (\$152)** – Analytic precision of this test is inferior to free T4 and total T3
- ▶ **Hepatitis A Virus Total** – Clinicians should order individual Hep A Tests as needed
  
- ▶ **All sendout tests**
- ▶ **All tests with a charge >\$225**
- ▶ **EBV Quant PCR, Blood (\$375)** – Not needed for routine diagnosis of EBV
- ▶ **PROGRAF (FK-506) TROUGH (\$150)** – Consider restricting only to transplant specialists
  
- ▶ **Everything with a charge under \$25**
- ▶ **Urine Culture (\$105)** – Ordered by wide range of providers
- ▶ **Hemoglobin A1c (\$98)** – Ordered by wide range of providers



# Formulary Development Experiences



Little  
**PHYSICIAN**  
resistance



Pathology  
**SUPPORTED**  
not driven



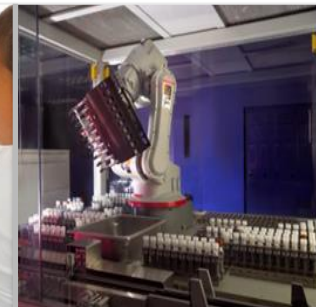
Disseminating  
information to  
providers is difficult;  
implement in  
**CPOE** and deal  
with a few calls



Measure  
**RESULTS**



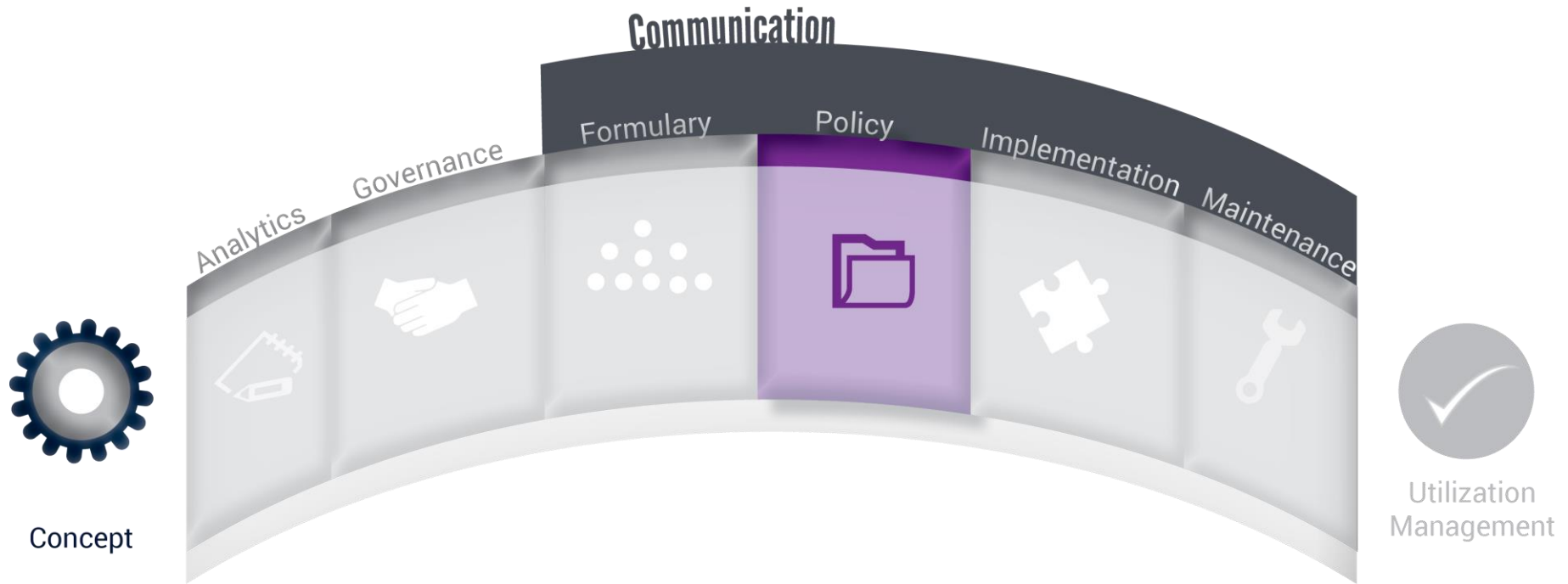
Focus on  
**INPATIENT**;  
outpatient poses  
risks to  
relationships and  
reimbursement



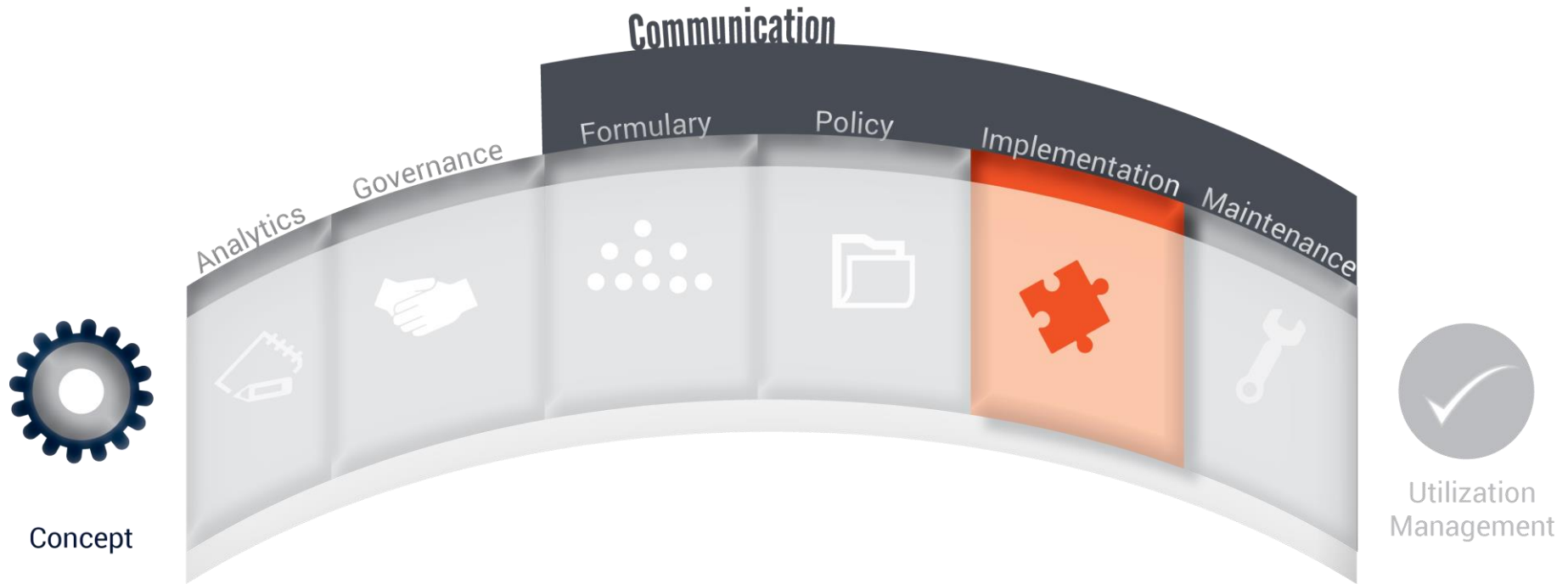
It is fun,  
strangely  
addictive, and  
has endless  
**OPPORTUNITIES**



# Utilization Management Roadmap



# Utilization Management Roadmap



No wonder physicians are confused about testing for Vitamin D deficiency....

1,25-dihydroxy  
D<sub>2</sub> 25 D 25-OH  
vitamin  
1,25-diOH D<sub>3</sub> 25-diOH 25 hydroxy  
1,25 hydroxy Vitamin D

# Implementation

Engage IT early  
and often



Sometimes it's  
better to ask for  
forgiveness  
than permission



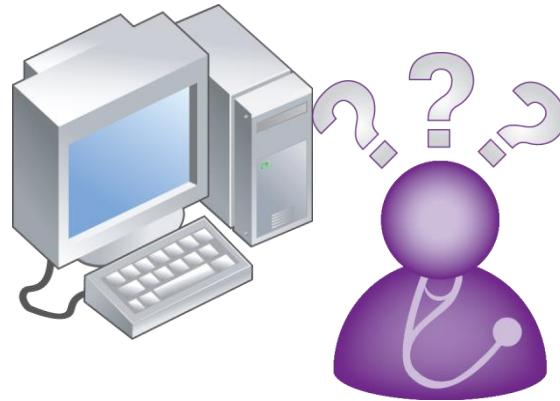
*Sorry*

Physician  
education  
yields mixed  
results

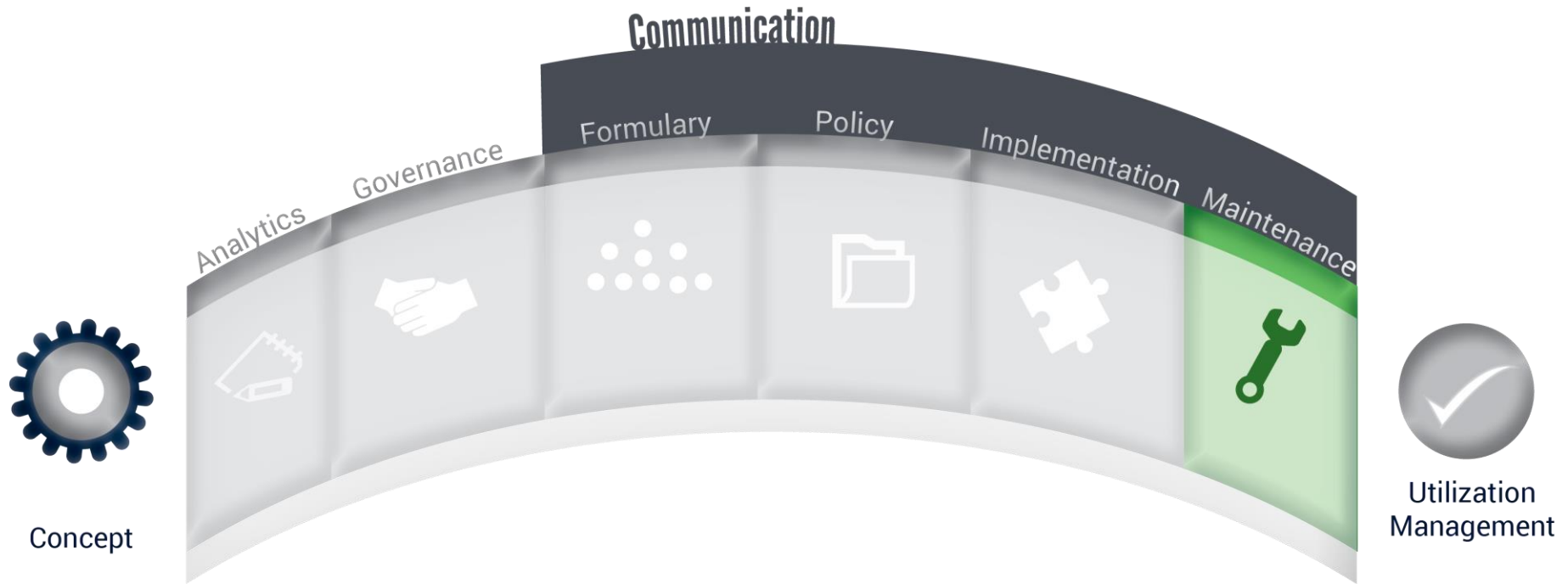


# Implementation

Make it easy to order the  
right tests and hard to  
order the wrong ones



# Utilization Management Roadmap





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