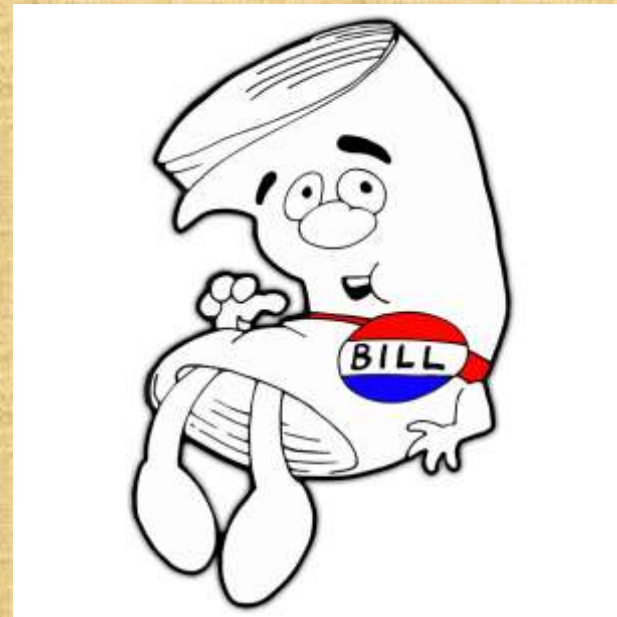


Direct Primary Care Webinar  
Presented by: Frank P. Rainer, Esq., LL.M.,  
MS, MBA  
May 29, 2018

# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Started in 2015 for adoption not adopted until 2018.

Went through with little committee opposition, only with failure to adopt because of political maneuvers unrelated to the bill.



# STATES THAT HAVE A HEAD START

25 States have DPC legislation ---Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming

PA, MD, WI, GA, SC legislation introduced.





ROCKWELL  
DIRECT  
PRIMARY CARE

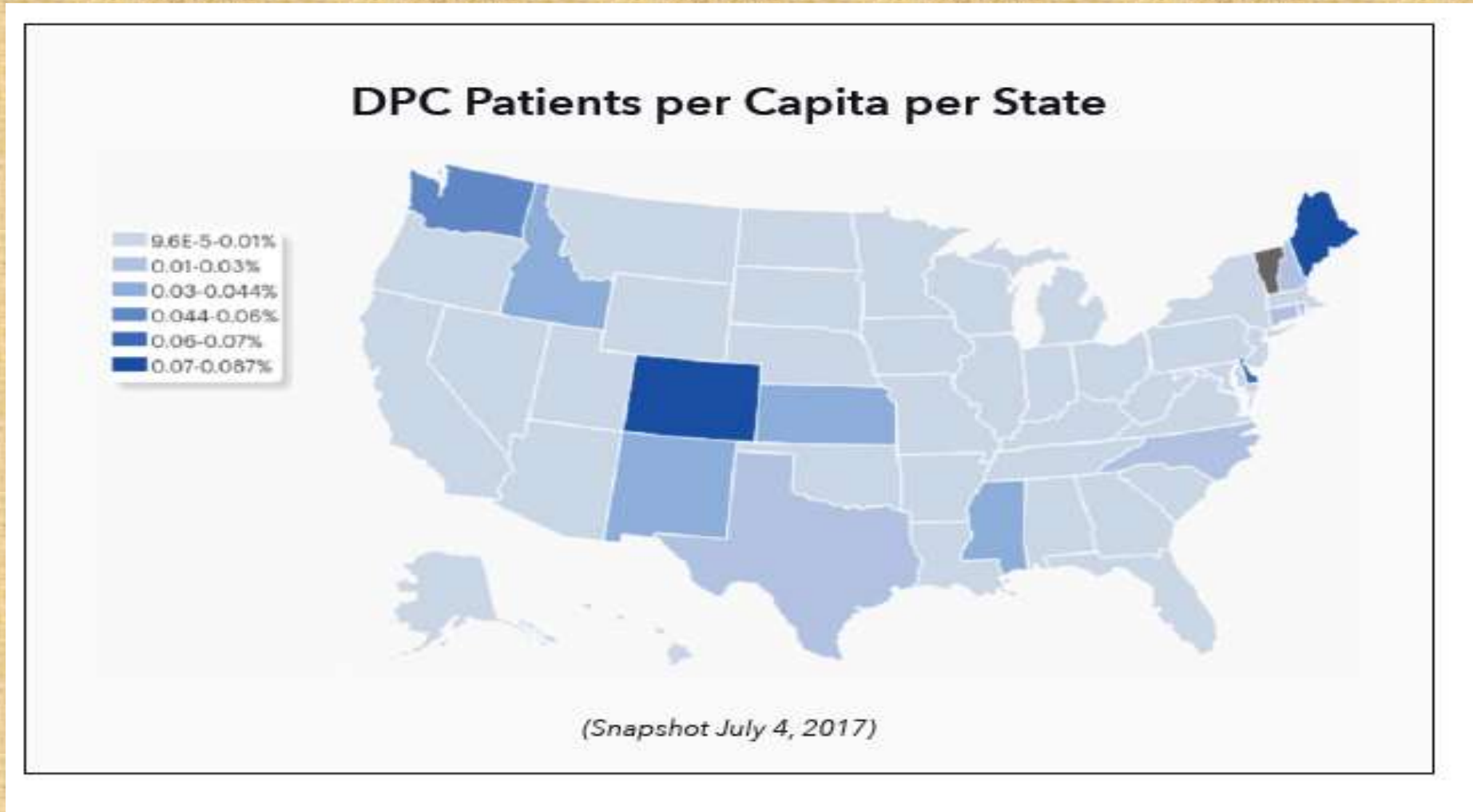


FABACHER HEALTH  
DIRECT PRIMARY CARE

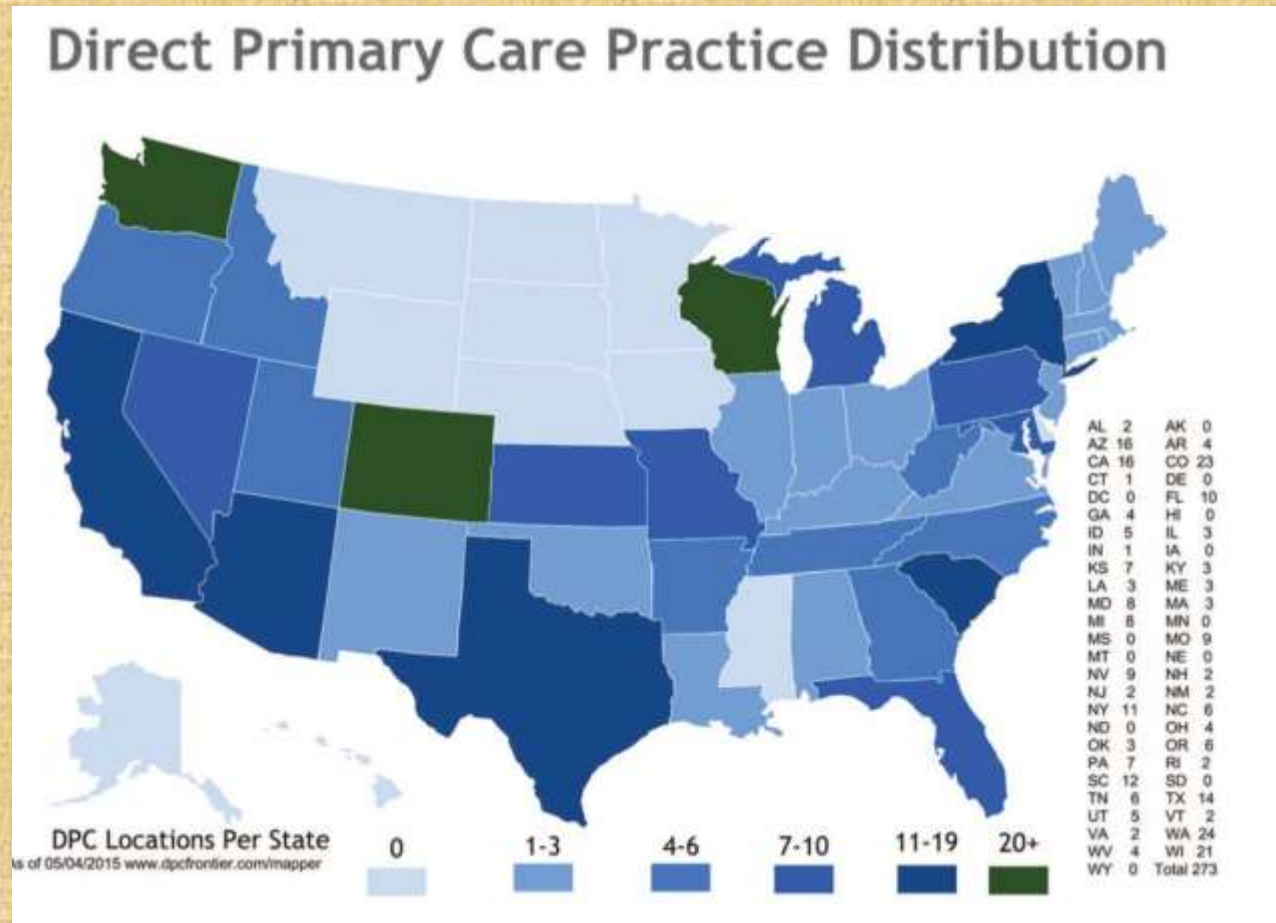




# LOW PENETRATION RATES



# LOW NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO THE MARKET



Only 2% of physicians are reimbursed with DPC

# DEFINITION

## The Direct Primary Care Model

The direct primary care (DPC) model gives family physicians a meaningful alternative to fee-for-service insurance billing, typically by charging patients a monthly, quarterly, or annual fee (i.e., a retainer) that covers all or most primary care services including clinical, laboratory, and consultative services, and care coordination and comprehensive care management.

[www.aafp.org/practice-management/payment/dpc.html](http://www.aafp.org/practice-management/payment/dpc.html)





# WHO CAN BE A DPC

Chapter 458 : Medical Doctors

Chapter 459: Osteopathic Doctors

Chapter 460: Chiropractors

Chapter 464: APRNs

Primary Care Practice groups

Figure 1.

## A GROWING SHORTAGE OF PRIMARY-CARE PROVIDERS

Year	Doc supply	Doc demand	Shortage: primary care	Shortage: other specialties
2010	709,700	723,400	9,000	4,700
2015	735,600	798,500	29,800	33,100
2020	759,800	851,300	45,400	46,100
2025	785,400	916,000	65,800	64,800

Source: AAMC Center for Workforce Studies, June 2010 analysis



# SIMPLE REVENUE MODEL

Goal = \$1,000,000 Revenue.

Price = \$100 month

Number of annual contracts/patients needed =  
833.33



# ADVANTAGES



No more filing claims/lower administrative costs

Smaller Panel Size needed

- *Panel size × visits per patient per year (demand) = provider visits per day × provider days per year (supply).*
- For example, a provider who sees 20 patients per day, **210 days per year**, with an average of three visits per patient per year, could manage a panel of **1,400 patients**. Source: [www.aafp.org/](http://www.aafp.org/)

More time with patients

# CURRENT TRENDS TO DATE



Growth is linear not exponential

Most growth is in the small stand alone market >> 90% survival rate so far

Three significant DPC closures in 2017

- Qliance: 13,000 patients Rates \$64/adult \$44/child
- Turntable Health: 1,000 patients per panel. Rates \$80/adult \$60/child

Issues of scalability

Access to employers

68% of DPC physicians are between 30–49

DPC subscription fees are trending between \$51–\$99/pmpm.(2018)





# IRS ROAD BLOCKS

IRS still considers DPC as a health plan , under section 223(c)Code.

IRS claims law is unclear if payment for medical services other than fee-for-service can be considered a health expense. Section 213(d)Code

Health Savings Account allows deposit by employer of contribution plus premium for High Deductible Health Plan.

Law on HSA: Allows the payment of only one insurance premium from the account and it must be coupled with a high deductible health plan.

# MARKET POTENTIAL

41% of health spending is funded by Government

- 20% Medicare 17% Medicaid, 4% Misc.

33% Private Health Insurance

- 24% of all coverage is HSA

11% pay out of pocket

3% Public Health activities

8% other payors



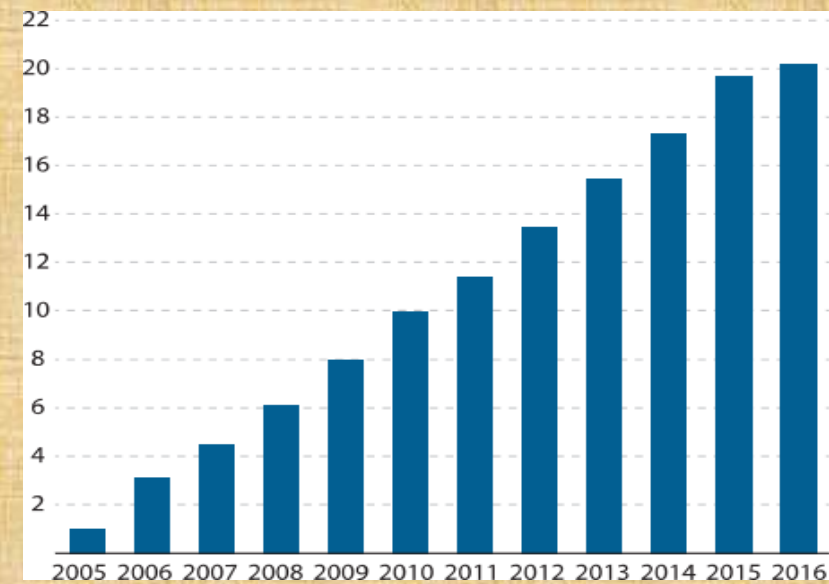
# HSA GROWTH RATES

21 Million Americans have an HSA

Growth rate in 2016 was 23% and 16% in 2017.

HSA can save an employer 12 to 16% on the cost of health benefit.

Health Plans are the largest driver of HSA growth







# ECONOMICS PART 2

<b>HSA Limits</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>Minimum Deductible Amounts for Qualifying HDHP</b>		
Individual Coverage	\$1,300	\$1,350
Family Coverage	\$2,600	\$2,700
<b>Maximum Contribution Levels</b>		
Individual Coverage	\$3,400	\$3,450
Family Coverage	\$6,750	\$6,900
Catch-up allowed for those 55 years and older	\$1,000	\$1,000
<b>Maximum Out-of-Pocket Expenses for HDHP</b>		
Individual Coverage	\$6,550	\$6,650
Family Coverage	\$13,100	\$13,300

# CMS IS GETTING ON THE BANDWAGON



Direct Provider Contracting Models –  
Request for Information closed May 25,  
2018

Affordable Care Act hampers DPC

- Does not allow it to be an exchange product
- There were suppose to be regulations and studies, CMS has done none





# LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DPC



- It has to be in writing and signed by both parties.
- It must have a thirty-day termination clause by either party, except that there can be an immediate termination for (i) a breach of the physician-patient relationship, or (2) a violation of the agreement.
- Must describe what services are covered by the monthly fee, and what services are outside the monthly fee and what those costs are for outside of the monthly fee.
- Specify duration for the agreement and automatic renewal provisions.
- Provide a refund of prepaid monthly fees if the physician stops offering primary care for any reason.
- Require contract disclosures
  - That the agreement is not health insurance
  - That the physician is not filing any claims on behalf of the patient against the patient's health insurance or plan of reimbursement for the services or payment under the agreement.
  - That the DPC agreement does not qualify as minimum essential coverage that satisfies the individual shared responsibility portion under Obamacare.
  - The agreement is not worker's compensation insurance and does not replace an employer's obligation

# OTHER ISSUES WITH DPC



- > Gender, age and child mix
- > Up front payments and bulk payment discounts.
- > Charges Failure -- nationwide average 16% of all transactions fail every month
- > Collection issues

# CURRENT ENTITIES THAT COLLECT A PAYMENT TO PROVIDE HEALTH COVERAGE

<b>Authority Category</b>	<b>Authorities</b>
Health Insurers	378
Third Party Administrators	302
Continuing Care Retirement Communities	76
Discount Medical Plan Organizations	38
Health Maintenance Organizations	35
Fraternal Benefit Societies	38
Prepaid Limited Health Service Organizations/Prepaid Health Clinics	24



# WHAT MODELS HAVE EVOLVED



## Pure DPC

- May have to consider opting out of Medicare

Hybrid – Only a portion of panel are DPC, rest traditional insurer business

Part of Benefit package with an insurer and HSA product

# FUTURE OF DPC

Franchising

Health Care Clinics / scalability

Chronic care management

Medicaid

Specialty products



QUESTION??

Contact [frainer@broadandcassel.com](mailto:frainer@broadandcassel.com)