



**WHY YOUR CURRENT DATA  
STRATEGY MAY NOT WORK  
FOR VALUE-BASED CARE  
(AND HOW TO FIX IT)**

September 16, 2021

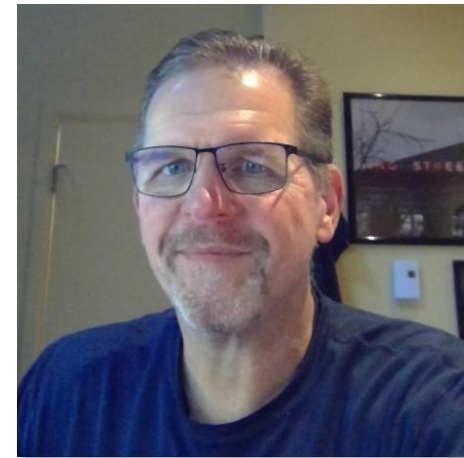
# Agenda

1. Why is a Data Strategy Change Needed?
2. What Data Strategy is better suited to support VBC?
3. Q&A

# Today's Presenters



**Kenneth Atlee**  
VP, Information Technology  
and Security



**Chris Bethell**  
VP, Customer Success  
SpectraMedix

Empower payers and providers with actionable insights as they transition to value-based care (VBC)



Star Ratings Measure List



**APPLICATION**



**VBP Contract  
Modeler**



**Performance  
Analytics**



**Real-Time  
Incentives**

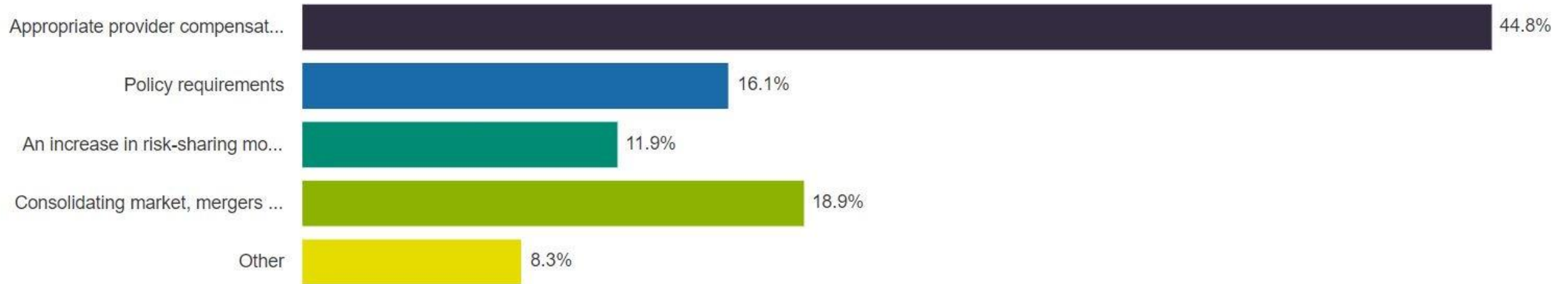


**Cohort  
Manager**

# Factors Accelerating **VBC Adoption**

What factors do you believe would accelerate the adoption of value-based care?

143 Responses



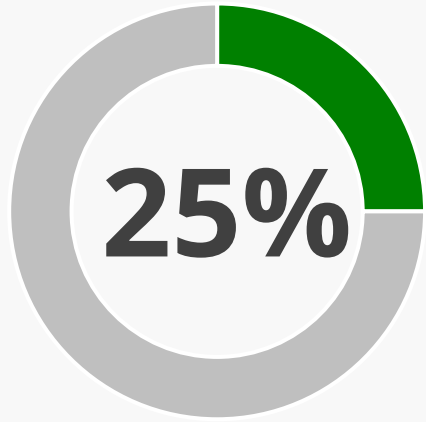
# Data and Healthcare Today - **Some Facts** **to Ponder**

- *The volume of data generated within the healthcare industry is doubling every 73 days!*
- *80% of healthcare data is locked in unstructured data types*
- *According to recent survey data, nearly 36% of all U.S. health care payments were tied to alternative payment models; 25% is tied to value-based contracts*
- *A third of Medicare patients have four or more chronic conditions; 6% of patients represent 75% of healthcare costs*

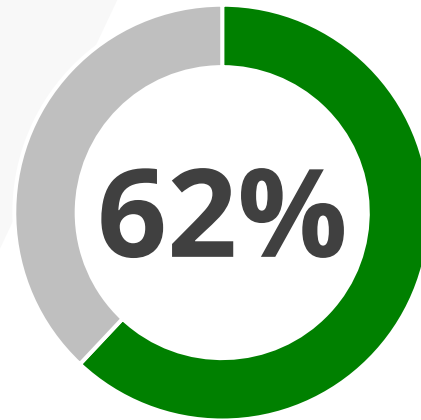
**Do you know which high risk patients in your population are covered under a value-based contract?**



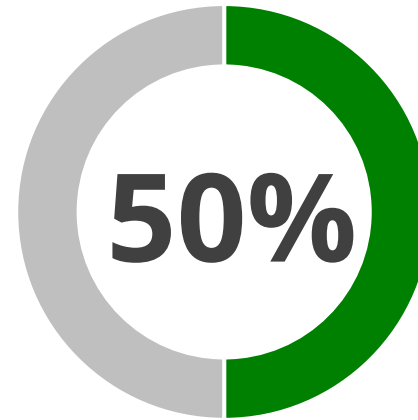
# VBC Today – Provider Perspective



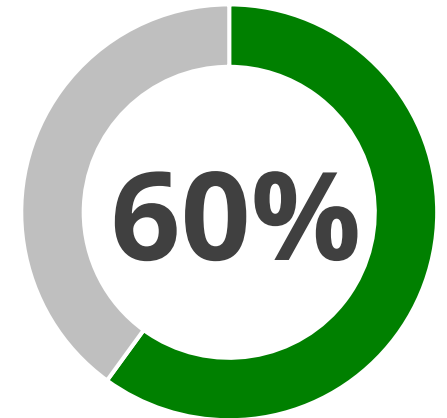
healthcare organization revenue tied to value-based payments



plan to enter into or expand VBP participation in the next two years



believe VBP will become the primary revenue model in the next five years



intend to invest in new technologies in the short term

***Do you know what technology investments will help you be successful in VBC?***

**Do you know what technology investments will help you be successful in VBC?**

# Why is a Data Strategy Change Needed?

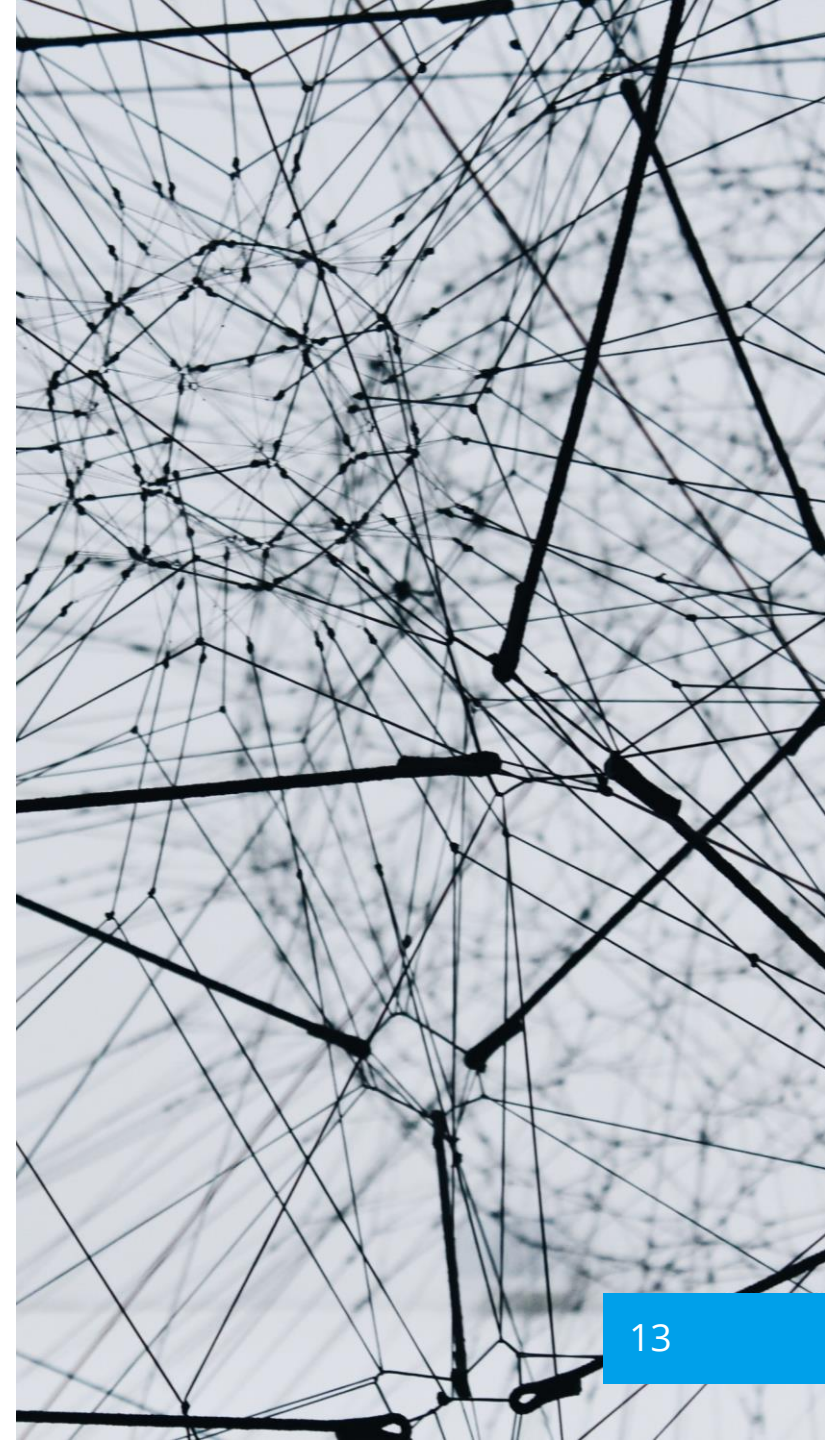


# Today's **Data Strategies**

- Data Warehouses
  - Typically built on relational database management systems (Microsoft SQL, Oracle, IBM Db2)
- EMR/EHR systems
  - Typically RDMS-based or a non-SQL DBMS (like Intersystems Cache)
  - Vendor proprietary data models, schema
  - Health Systems may have multiple EMR systems, each with different RDBM schema
- **A standard healthcare data model has yet to be widely adopted by the industry**

# Today's **Relational Data Models**

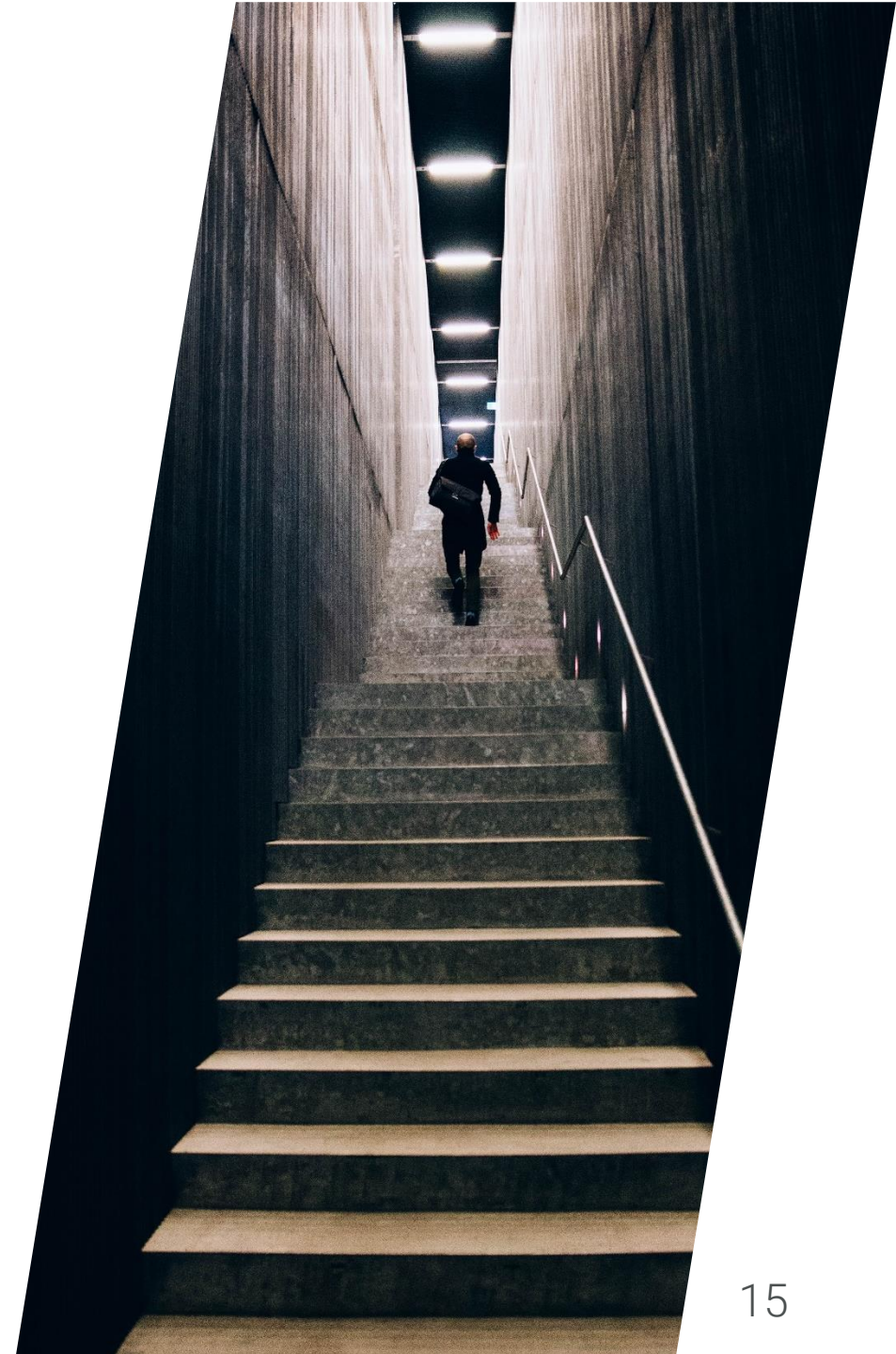
- Support current financial, clinical and business operations, management and reporting (internal & external)
- Data schema were defined up front for known relationships and use cases
- Not well suited for the dynamics of analytics



# Today's Data 101 **Refresher**

- **Acquisition from Common Sources**
  - CIS: EMR/EHR and other clinical information systems
    - Clinical data (ADT/visits, vitals, lab results, problem lists, medications, H&P, discharge summaries, etc.)
  - Care Management systems
    - Assessments, SDOH, treatment plans, referrals, utilization management
  - Billing/Claims systems
    - X.12 837, 835 transactional data
    - Payer adjudicated medical & pharmacy claims
- **Integration**
  - ETL processing
    - EMPI, code translations, normalization
  - Traditional Data Warehouse as Repository
    - Relational DBMS (SQL, Oracle)
- **Interpreting**
  - Using the data in meaningful ways
    - Defined up front for known usage (as in RDBM)

# What Data Strategy is Better Suited to Support Value-Based Contracting?



# A Data Strategy for VBC

According to [Gartner](#), *“The shift from centralized to distributed working requires organizations to make data, and data management capabilities, available more rapidly and in more places than ever before.”*

## “Big Data” comes of age in Healthcare

Big data architecture refers to the logical and physical structure that dictates how high volumes of data are ingested, processed, stored, managed, and accessed.

The hallmarks of **Big Data** are:

Volume

Velocity

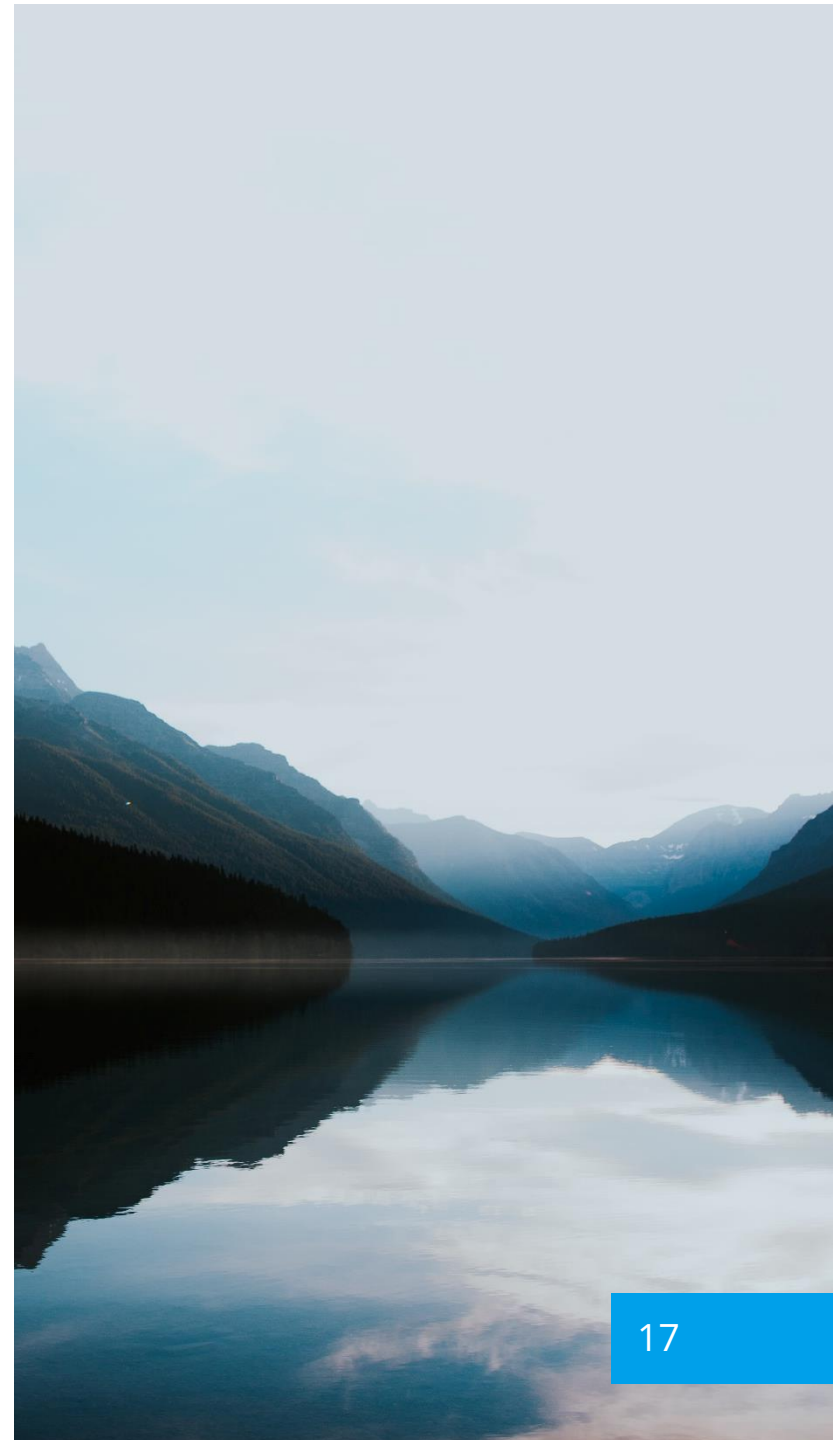
Variety



# Volume

Higher volumes of data from additional sources require different storage models and rapid provisioning, a

- Storage models
  - NoSQL data stores
  - Columnar data stores

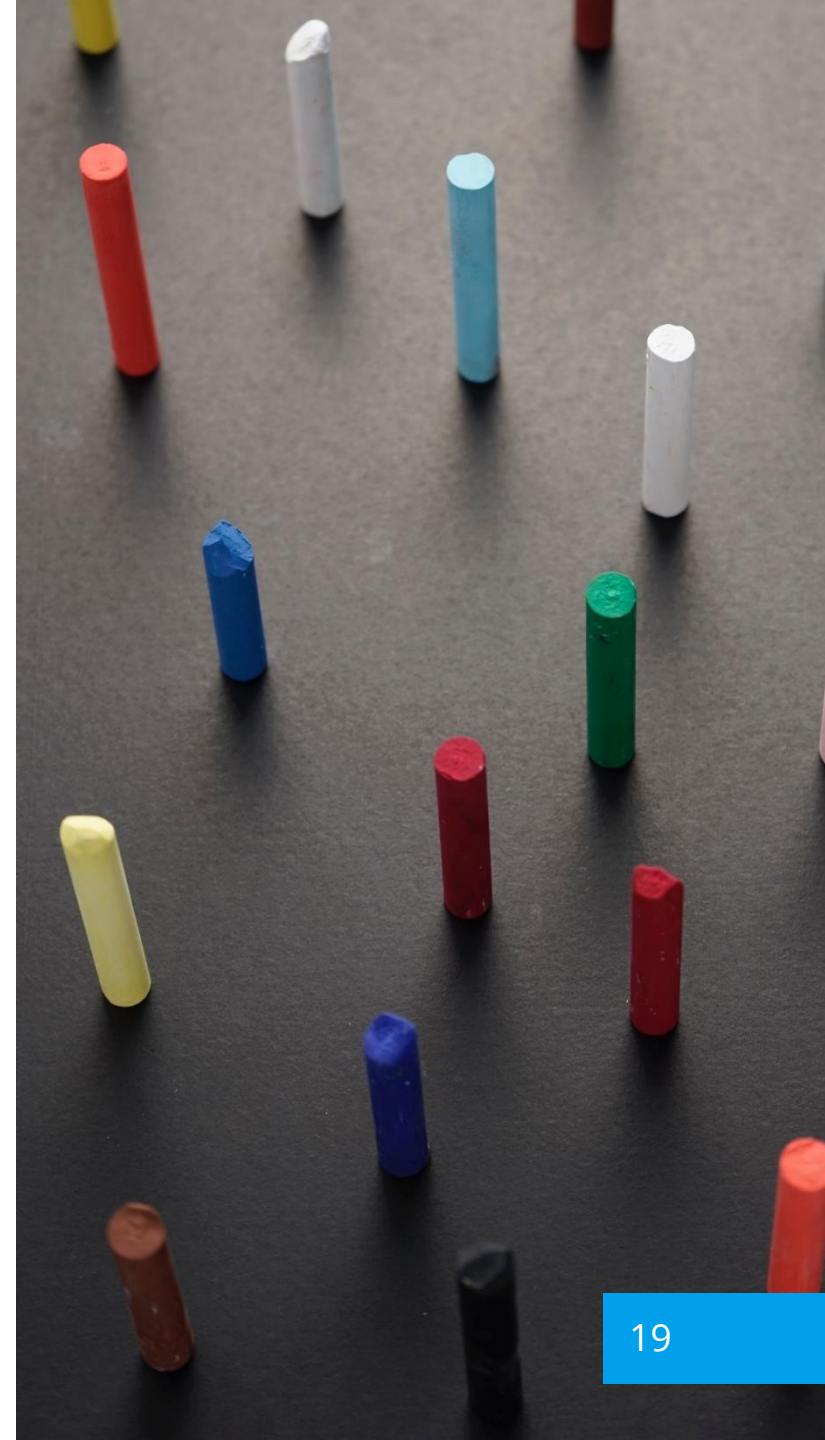


# Velocity

- Streaming or frequent bursts of data from smart medical and wearable devices and apps
- Still need same daily, weekly, monthly data feeds as

# Variety

- Structured: What we're used to getting and using for administrative, financial, clinical operations and reporting
  - Not all data in a structured format is codified!
- Unstructured:
  - 80% of healthcare data is locked in unstructured data types
  - The role of natural language processing and machine learning in effectively managing cost-effective population health
- Standardized: Formats and exchange methodologies
- Codified: Consistent, uniform usage of code sets (ICD, LOINC, NDC, etc.)
- New types of data to improve health status of high and rising risk cohorts
  - “smart” medical and wearable devices
  - SDOH data
  - Public databases (911, census, housing, crime, HCUP, CMS LDS)



*FHIR resources can be used **to build documents that represent a composition**: a set of coherent information that is a statement of healthcare information, particularly including clinical observations and services”*

Broadly, the FHIR specification is broken up into a set of modules:

**Foundation**: The basic definitional infrastructure on which the rest of the specification is built

**Implementer Support**: Services to help implementers make use of the specification

**Security & Privacy**: Documentation and services to create and maintain security, integrity and privacy

**Conformance**: How to test conformance to the specification, and define implementation guides

**Terminology**: Use and support of terminologies and related artifacts

**Linked Data**: Defined methods of exchange for resources

**Administration**: Basic resources for tracking patients, practitioners, organizations, devices, substances, etc.

**Clinical**: Core clinical content such as problems, allergies, and the care process (care plans, referrals) + more

**Medications**: Medication management and immunization tracking

**Diagnostics**: Observations, Diagnostic reports and requests + related content

**Workflow**: Managing the process of care, and technical artifacts to do with obligation management

**Financial**: Billing and Claiming support

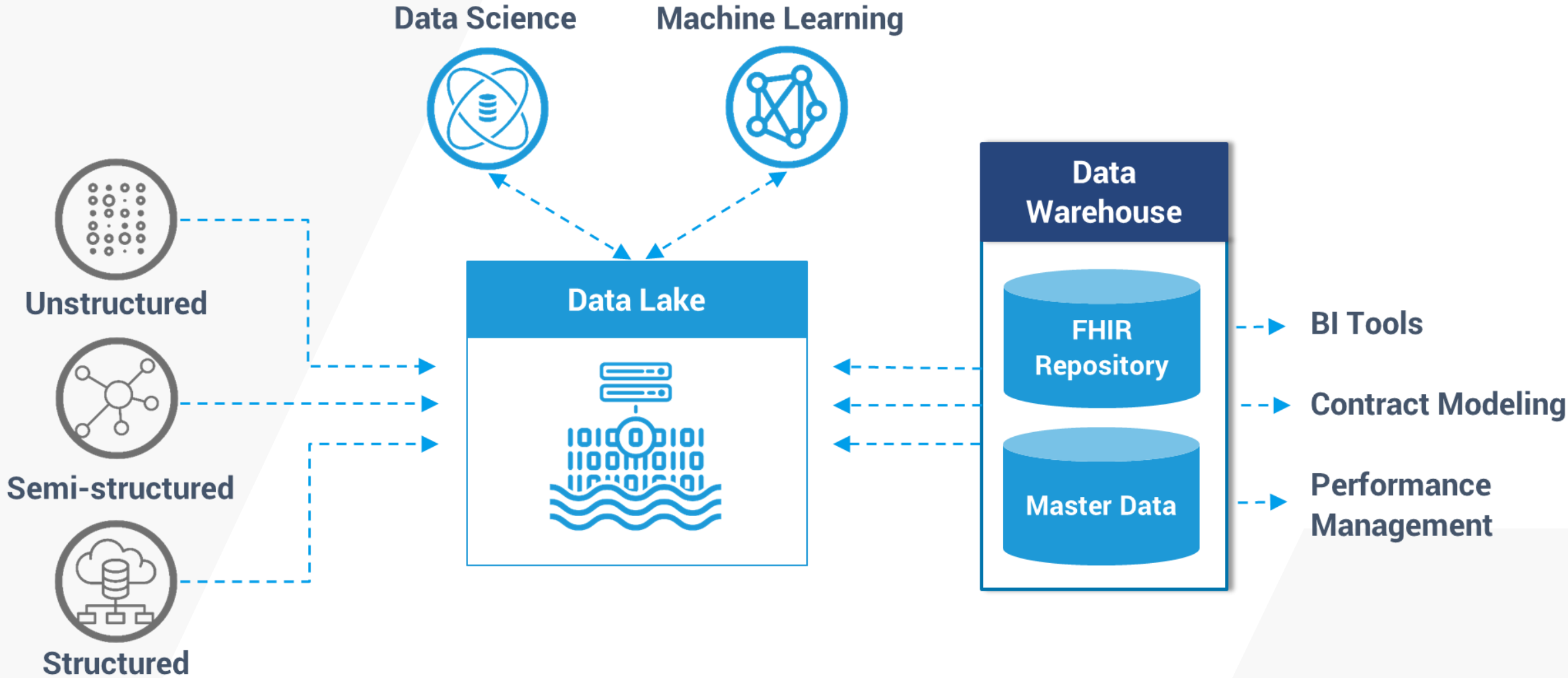
**Clinical Reasoning**: Clinical Decision Support and Quality Measures

# Migrating to a Cloud-hosted **Data Lake Architecture**

- Cloud-hosted Data Lakes provide a data architecture that's flexible, extensible and rapidly provisioned
- Analysis can be faster directly from the Data Lake because you're not constrained to a predefined schema
- Data are more readily accessible later for usages yet to be determined or unknown (data mining)

Some popular data lake products include: *Microsoft Azure Data Lake, AWS Lake Formation, Data Bricks Lake House, Dremio (open source or commercial versions)*

# A Data Lake Architecture



**Did you find this presentation helpful for planning your data strategy?**





# Thank You!

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