



Landmark

*Bringing home the promise of better care*

# HMA: Integrated Care for High-Cost Populations

## Overview of Landmark Health Model

October 2, 2018

Proprietary and Confidential



# The Landmark Model & Approach

**1 Identify complex, chronic members that will benefit from Landmark.**  
Our algorithm identifies a **risk population with durable characteristics that avoids regression to the mean**



**2 Build and deploy a local, fully-employed clinical and leadership team**  
We utilize objective and subjective assessments embedded in our proprietary EMR to **allocate clinical resources effectively**



**3 Engage local provider groups and community partners**  
**Landmark works in close partnership** with the PCP, local health systems, home health and other local agencies to promote continuity of care



**4 Engage members through systematic outreach**  
Landmark has a rigorous process to members in the program, resulting in a **70% reach rate and 60% conversion rate** for Medicaid members



**5 Deliver a fully integrated, comprehensive clinical model**  
**Our clinical model consists of three core pillars** – Complexivist™ Care, Behavioral & SDOH Tailored Care and Palliative Care



**6 Reduce Spend and improve Quality**  
**Our risk-based financial structure** ensures aligned incentives with the Health Plan partner, enabling us to deliver higher quality of care at a lower cost



# The Landmark Difference

## Landmark engagement & intervention

Physician conducts medication reconciliation, full home and fall risk assessment, and depression screen. Joe is diagnosed with clinical depression which impacts medication compliance, and a Psychiatrist visit is scheduled.



## Joe calls Landmark first

Urgentivist arrives at Joe's home in under one hour and administers nebulizers and steroids to manage acute episode

## 24 – 48 hour follow-up

MD & Psychiatrist establish care plan, unnecessary medication de-prescribed, and anti-depressant initiated. PCP is notified.

## 7 – 14 day follow up

Medication adherence is confirmed and supervised, Joe is educated on COPD risk factors



## Landmark Joe

Male, 82 yrs. old  
COPD, Diabetes,  
Depression, Dementia

Joe experiences severe anxiety, shortness of breath and frequent coughing

## Joe calls 911

Joe has difficulty explaining situation and an ambulance is sent



Joe arrives at ER

**+ \$810**

## Joe is admitted to Hospital

Multiple specialists are assigned to Joe's case. Joe is prescribed additional medications and admitted for 5 days.

**+ \$10,700**

## Joe is transitioned to Skilled Nursing

Joe becomes debilitated and delirious and he spends 15 days in a SNF. No post-acute medication created upon discharge

**+ \$11,250**

**+ \$23k**



# Challenges Ahead

- Recognition that this small but complex slice of patients needs specialized support
  - Need to move beyond telephonic disease and case management approach and
  - Focus specialized resources on the 2-10% of the population driving 30-50% of costs
- Commitment to collaboration on most complex patients *even absent full EMR integration*
- Willingness to pursue innovative, clinically intensive, risk-based payment models
- Data-sharing necessary to support these models
- Network incentives to encourage collaboration – e.g. easing direct-to-SNF admission approvals; disincentives for readmissions

