Modern Hospital Management Trends: Top Issues Confronting Today's Hospitals

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Presentation Outline

- Major Health Policy Objectives
- Health Care Delivery System Features
- Global Health System Challenges
- Top Issues Confronting Hospitals
- Summary
- Questions & Answers

Objectives of Health Care Policy

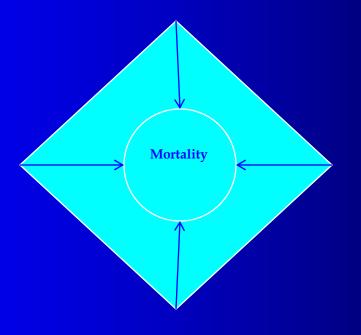
- Adequacy and equity in access
- Income protection
- Macroeconomic efficiency
- Microeconomic efficiency
- Freedom of choice for patients
- Appropriate automony for providers

Key Determinants of Health (Starfield, 1973)

- Social & environmental factors
- Genetic make-up
- Personal life styles & behaviors
- Health care system

Key Determinants of Health (CDC, 1979)

Personal life styles & behaviors-%50

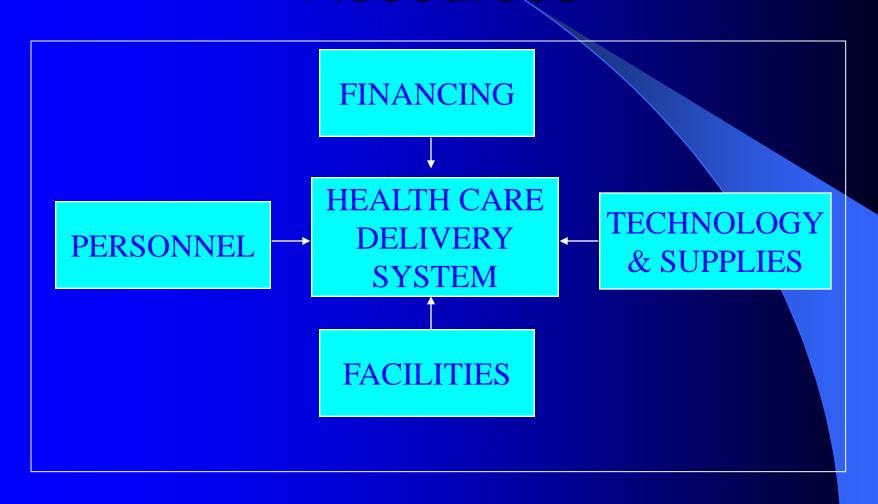


Genetic make-up-%20

Social & environmental factors-%20

Health care system-%10

Health Care Delivery System Resources



Basic Health Care Delivery Functions

FINANCING

Employers

Government-Medicare, Medicaid Individual self-funding

INSURANCE

Insurance companies
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Self-Insurance

PAYMENT

Insurance companies
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Third-party claims processors

Access

Risk underwriting

Capitation or Discounts

DELIVERY

(Providers)

Physicians

Hospitals

Nursing Homes

Diagnostic centers

Medical equipment vendors

Community health centers

Utilization controls

External Forces Affecting Health Care Delivery

Political climate

- President & Congress
- interest groups
- laws & regulations

Economic conditions

- general economy
- competition

Technology development

- biotechnology
- information systems

Social values and culture - ethic diversity - cultural diversity - social cohesion Health Care Delivery

Physical environment

- Toxic waste, air pollutants, chemicals
- sanitation
- ecological balance, global warming

Population characteristics

- demographic trends & issues
- health needs
- social morbidity (AIDS, drugs, homicides, injuries, auto accidents, behavior-related diseases)

Criteria for Health System Performance Assessment

Access



Cost

Quality

12 Megatrends in Global Health Care

- Innovation & demand soar in emerging markets (China, India, Turkey, Brazil, etc.)
- Personalized medicine and techological advances
- Aging populations and chronic diseases
- Rising costs
- Global pandemics (AIDS)
- Environmental challenges

Source: Dillon. K., & Prokesch. http://hbr.org/web/extras/insight-center/health-care/globaltrends

12 Megatrends in Global Health Care (Cont.)

- Evidence-based medicine
- Non-MDs providing care
- Payers' influence over treatment decisions
- The growing role of philanthropy
- Prevention is the next big business opportunity
- Medical tourism

Source: Dillon. K., & Prokesch. http://hbr.org/web/extras/insight-center/health-care/globaltrends

FACT

Hospitals are no longer the "core business" of health care. They are in the process of being replaced by organizations that can provide primary care, health promotion, and chronic disease management.

The Drivers for Reinvention for Hospitals

- Cost containment
- New forms of payment
- Technological developments
- Consumer preferences
- Health care reform efforts

Transition from Hospital to Health Care Systems

<u>Hospital</u>	Health are System
Acute inpatient care>	Continuum of care
Treating illness>	Maintaining/promoting wellness
Caring for individual patients>	Accountable for the health status of defined populations
Commodity product>	Value-added services emphasis
	on primary care, health promotion, ongoing health management of chronic illness
Market share of admissions>	Covered lives
Fill beds>	Care provided at appropriate level
Manage an organization>	Manage a network of services
Manage a department>	Manage a market
Coordinate services>	Actively manage and improve quality

Why Managers Should Care?

- Positioning the Organization
- Handling Threats and Opportunities
- Evaluating Implications
- Planning
- Capturing New Markets
- Complying with Regulators
- Following the Organizational Mission

Changing Health Care System

- Integration of healthcare delivery organizations
- Continual advances in medical technology
- Increased collaboration to improve community health status
- Increased emphasis on disease prevention and wellness promotion
- Growing elderly population
- Better-informed patients demanding high-quality care
- Pressure to control costs and demonstrate the value of the services delivered
- Efforts to implement continuous quality improvement initiatives

Source: http://www.ache.org/carsvcs/ycareer.cfm

Top Issues Confronting Hospitals

- Financial challenges
- Health reforms
- Patient safety & quality
- Governmental mandates
- Care for the uninsured
- Physician-hospital relations
- Patient satisfaction
- Technology
- Personnel shortages

Financial Challenges

- Low federal reimbursement
- Government funding cuts
- Bad debt
- Decreasing inpatient volume
- Increasing costs for staff, supplies, etc.
- Inadequate funding for capital improvements
- Emergency departments
- Revenue cycle management
- Competition from specialty hospitals

Patient Safety & Quality

- Engaging MDs in improving the culture of quality
- Redesigning care processes
- Pay for performance (P4P)
- Redesigning work environment to reduce errors
- Public reporting of outcomes data
- Medication errors
- Compliance with accrediting bodies (JCAHO, NCQA)

Access to Care

- Primary care MDs role as gatekeepers
- Increasing number of uninsured people
- ER overcrowding
- Ability to pay for service
- High out-of-pocket expenses
- Coverage limitations

Five Hospital Trends to Watch in 2012

- Investment in technology
- Greater focus on social and mobile marketing opportunities
- Employer-hospital partnerships
- Stronger physician relationships
- Formal population health management programs

Ten Ways for Hospitals to Increase Profitability in 2012

- Focus on the continuum of care
- Design models to reduce readmissions
- Have a good relationship with payors
- Manage new service lines to increase market share
- Control labor costs with meticulous data collecting

Ten Ways for Hospitals to Increase Profitability in 2012

- Reduce supply costs by working with vendors and physicians
- Improve deficiencies in the ER and Operating room
- Create population health management programs for chronic illnesses
- Consider outsourcing some services
- Revamp the energy cost strategy

Five Core Concepts to Reduce Readmissions

- Recognition
- Communication
- Intervention
- Education
- Reconciliation

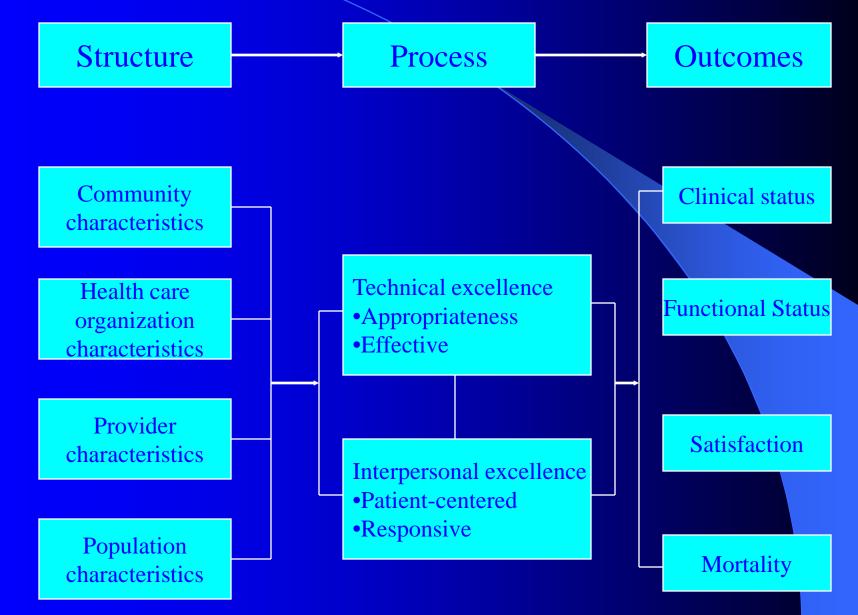
Five Key Financial Ratios to Track

- Operating margin
- Operating EBIDA margin
- Days cash on hand
- Debt to capitalization
- Capital spending

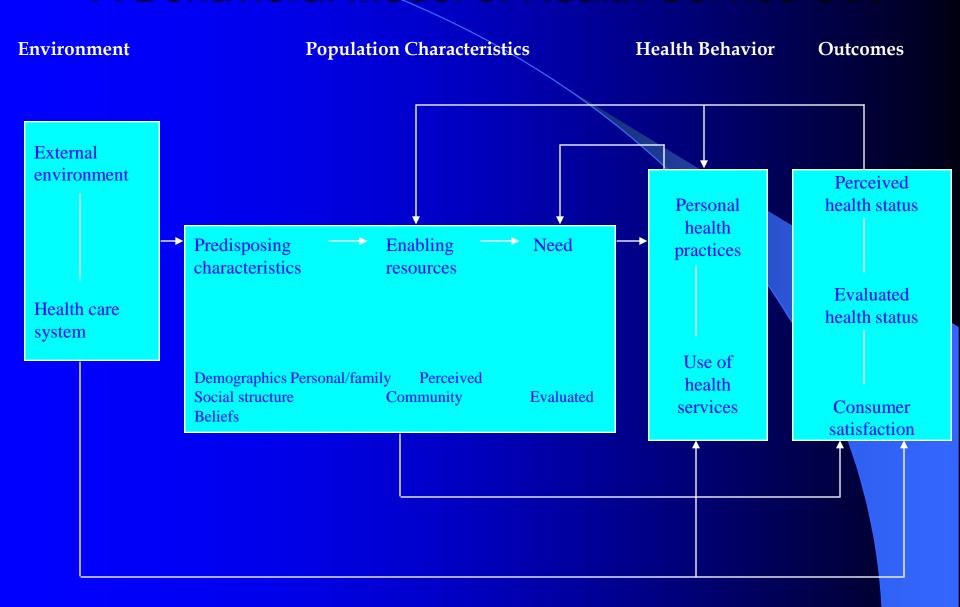
Two Important Perspectives for Health Care Managers

- Systems Perspective
- Conceptual Frameworks

Conceptual Framework For Quality Assessment



A Behavioral Model of Health Service Use



The Health Belief Model

Individual perceptions

Modifying factors

Likelihood of action

Demographic variables (age, sex, race, etc.)
Sociopsychological variables (personality, social class, peer pressure, etc.)
Structural variables (knowledge about the disease, prior contact with the disease, etc.)

Perceived benefits of preventative action

minus

Perceived barriers to preventative action

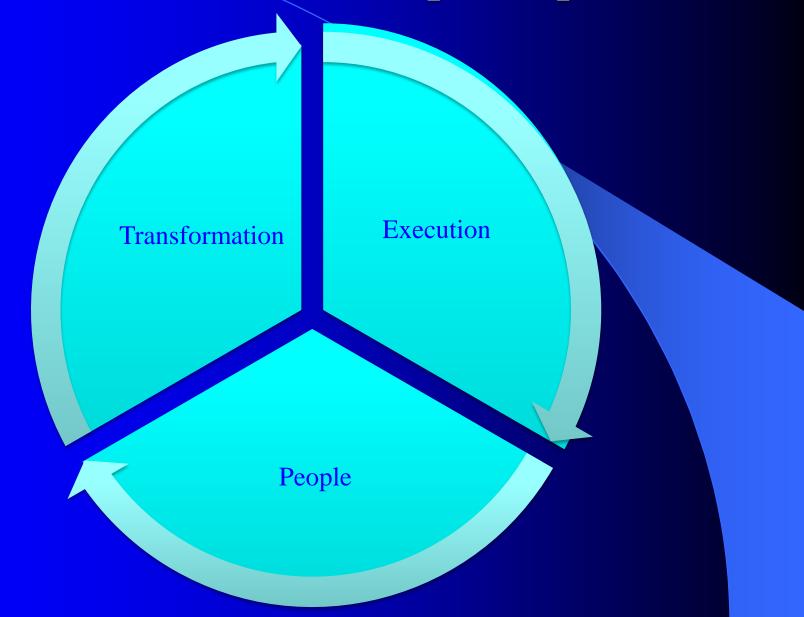
Perceived susceptibility to Disease "X" Perceived seriousness (severity) of Disease "X"

Perceived threat of Disease "X"

Likelihood of taking recommended preventive health action

Cues to action
Mass media campaigns
Advice from others
Reminder postcards from
physician or dentist
Illness of family member
or friend

Key Health Care Leadership Competencies



Transformation

- Achievement Orientation
- Analytical Thinking
- Community Orientation
- Financial Skills
- Information Seeking
- Innovative Thinking
- Strategic Orientation

Source: Calhoun J.G. and et al. (2008). Development of an Interpersonal Competency Model for Healthcare Leadership, Journal of Healthcare Management 53(6): 375-389.

Execution

- Accountability
- Change Leadership
- Collaboration
- Communication Skills
- Impact and Influence
- IT Management
- Initative
- Organizational Awareness
- Performance Measurement
- Process Management/Organizational Design
- Project Management

People

- Human Resources Management
- Interpersonal Understanding
- Professionalism
- Relationship Building
- Self Confidence
- Self Development
- Talent Development
- Team Leadership

Characteristics of Successful Adaptive Leaders

- Set a clear, consistent, and meaningful direction
- Develop people as the # 1 resource
- Build trust and optimism
- Problem-solve what does not work
- Grow opportunistically and relentlessly

Source: Kenagy, J.W. (2009). Healthcare Management Challenges for the 21st Century: Building Adaptive, High Performing Management Team.

Questions & Answers

Thank You!

Follow-up

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