GI Accessibility for Colorado Medicaid Enrollees

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Project Goals

- 1. Test perception (real or perceived) that screening colonoscopy is not widely accessible to Medicaid patients
- 2. Provide stakeholders interested in the summary of this assessment a basic understanding of barriers to endoscopic screening for Colorado's medically underserved at system and patient levels
- 3. Summarize solutions to better ensure the medically underserved receive access to quality care

Methods

Phase 1 Survey administered via key informant interview to GI practices and hospitals across Colorado to gather input regarding barriers and facilitators for accepting a variety of insurance and payment methods for endoscopic screening.

Phase 2a Survey administered via Survey Monkey to GI practices and hospitals across Colorado to better understand capacity, appointment wait times for colonoscopy, use of patient navigation, and reimbursement challenges.

Phase 2b Survey administered via email to select primary care practices using patient navigation for cancer screening in Colorado to understand real-time appointment wait times and delays or challenges in patients scheduling colonoscopies.



22 GI Facilities

- 6 completed Phase 1 and Phase 2a
 Free-standing endoscopy, non-for-profit hospital, critical access hospitals, for-profit hospital

3 Primary Care Clinic Systems

- 2 urban clinic sites
- 2 rural clinic sites



Major Barriers







Patients No-Show or Late
Reimbursement Rates
Noncompliance with Bowel Prep and Follow-up

Consensus Solutions

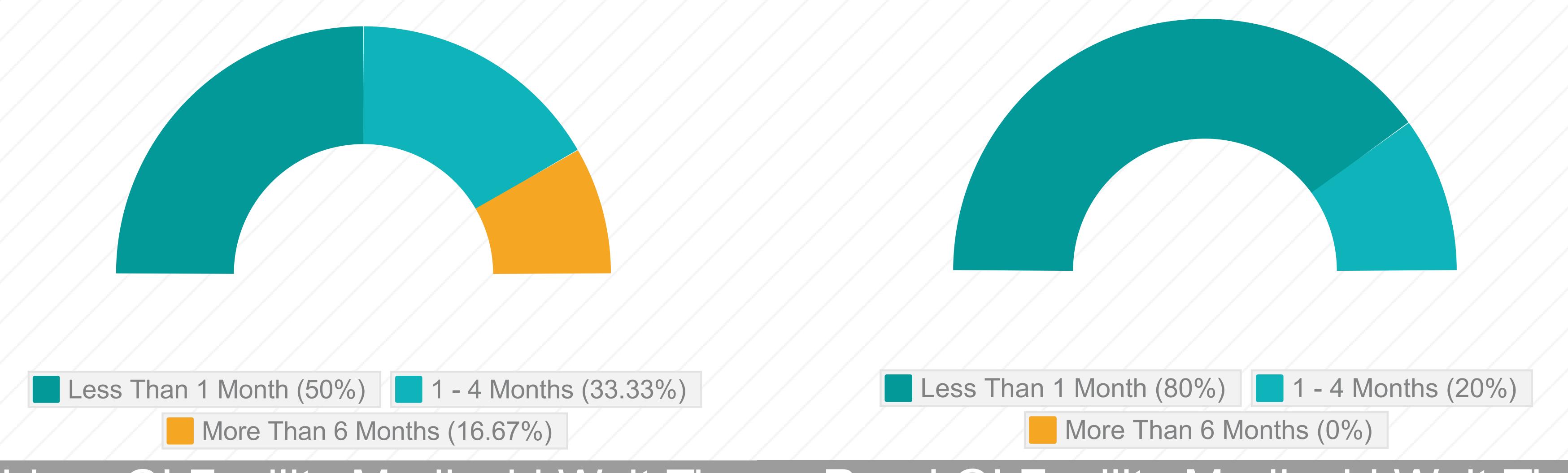




Support for Case Management and Patient Navigation Increasing Reimbursement



2 Access & Wait Times



Urban GI Facility Medicaid Wait Time Rural GI Facility Medicaid Wait Time

2 Access & Wait Times

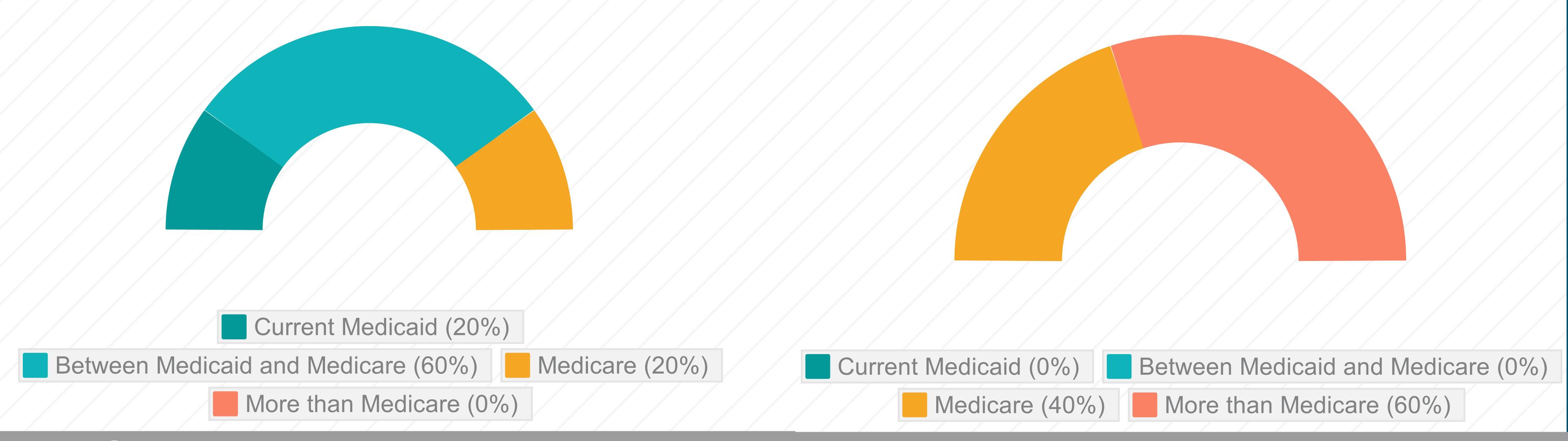
All participating GI facilities report accepting at least some Medicaid

Real-time experience of Medicaid patients varies

Waits longer than 6 months uncommon – seems restricted to self-pay and specific GI facilities (perhaps more likely in free-standing centers)

In rural areas, Medicaid patients comprise a greater proportion of GI facilities' patient population

Reimbursement Break-Even



Urban GI Facility Break-Even Reimbursement Rural GI Facility Break-Even Reimbursement

3 Reimbursement Break-Even

Urban GI Facilities say something between Medicaid and Medicare

Rural GI Facilities say they need reimbursement at least as high as Medicare

Could be related to *volume* in rural areas: 60% rural facilities at less than 50% capacity No urban facilities under 50% and 33% are over 90%

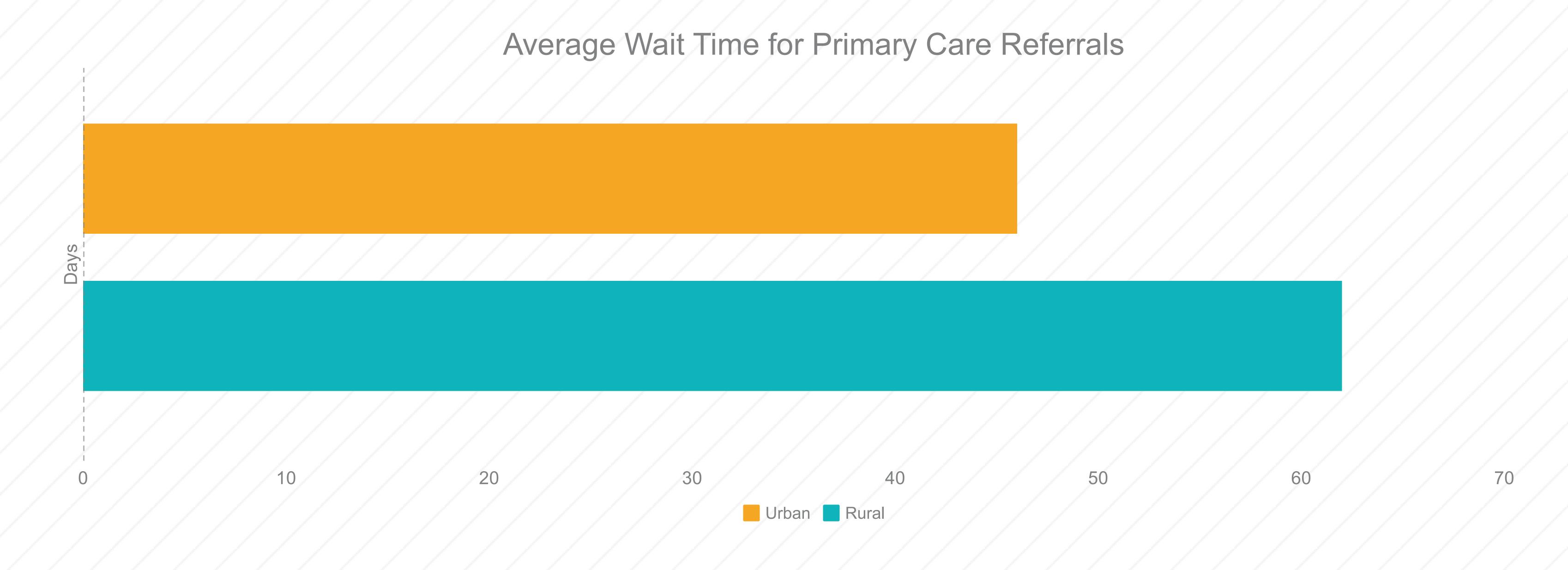
Patient Navigation

GI facilities don't always know if their referring primary care practices use PN

Some GI facilities use PN themselves

One GI facility, an independent specialty clinic, said requiring PN would change their response to the break-even question. Additional follow-up is necessary to understand this perspective.

5 Primary Care Perspective



Rural wait times greater overall than urban



Primary Care Perspective Anecdotal and Process Data

Some difficulty getting patients scheduled in rural areas because referral must be sent to GI group for scheduling and coordination.

Some PCPs refer to specific GI facilities based upon patient's payer source.

Sub-goal of project: understand difference in wait times from the GI facility's perspective as compared to patient's perspective (as reported by the PCP)



Recommendations

Consider opportunities to increase reimbursement

Training and technical assistance on role, scope, and benefit of Patient Navigation (PN) for GI facilities

Training and technical assistance on referral work flows between primary care and specialty care with the inclusion of PN