MCS Model of Care for Special Needs Plans (SNP)

2020 Annual training

Quality Department

Rev. 02/2020





CMS Requirements

- The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) require that all MCS employees, delegated entities and providers receive the Special Needs Plan Model of Care training at the hiring moment and annually thereafter.
- CMS requires that MCS ensures a 100% compliance with initial and annual trainings for all employees, delegated entities and providers.







Objectives

- Memorize the four Model of Care elements
- Describe the Model of Care that MCS offers to its dual eligible members with special needs (D-SNP) or members with chronic conditions (C-SNP)
- Name the Interdisciplinary Care Teams for the D-SNP and C-SNP population
- Explain the integrated role of employees and providers in the Model of Care of MCS







Definitions

- ASES: Administración de Seguros de Salud de Puerto Rico
- **D-MOC** (Dual eligible Model of Care): Model of care for beneficiaries with dual eligibility
- C-MOC (Chronic Conditions Model of Care): Model of care for members with certain chronics conditions
- CAHPS (Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems): Survey that collects, evaluates and reports about the experience (perception) of members in relation to services received from insurers and providers.
- **CHRAT** (Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment Tool): Assessment performed by clinicians to identify member's needs and risk factors.
- **CM** (Care Management): Care Management Program/Care Manager
- **HCC** (Hierarchy Condition Category): Classification system based on health status (diagnostic data) and demographic characteristics (such as age and sex) of a beneficiary to calculate risk scores





Definitions

- **HOS** (Health Outcomes Survey): Survey that gathers valid and clinically significant data on patients' mental and physical wellness.
- ICP (Individualized Care Plan): Individualized Care Plan created for the member
- ICT (Interdisciplinary Care Team): Interdisciplinary Care Team responsible for the care plan development, care coordination, among others
- **PCP** (Primary Care Physician): Physician who is mainly responsible for the member's care under the Model of Care
- RAPS (Risk Adjustment Processing System): Process that allows
 CMS to grant the corresponding premium payment to the health plan, according to the beneficiary health risk







Special Needs Plans Background (SNP)

2003

- Under the Medicare Modernization Act, the U.S. Congress developed the Special Needs Plan (SNP) as part of the requirements for Medicare Advantage plans (MA)
- SNPs are classified in three categories:
 - Dual Eligible (D-SNP)
 - Chronic Diseases (C-SNP)
 - Institutionalized Individuals (I-SNP)

2012

- Affordable Care Act amended Section 1856(f)(7) of the Social Security Act:
- Requires that all MA plans offering SNPs plans submit a Model of Care (MOC) to CMS for the evaluation and approval of NCQA (National Committee for Quality Assurance) that ensures compliance with CMS guidelines.

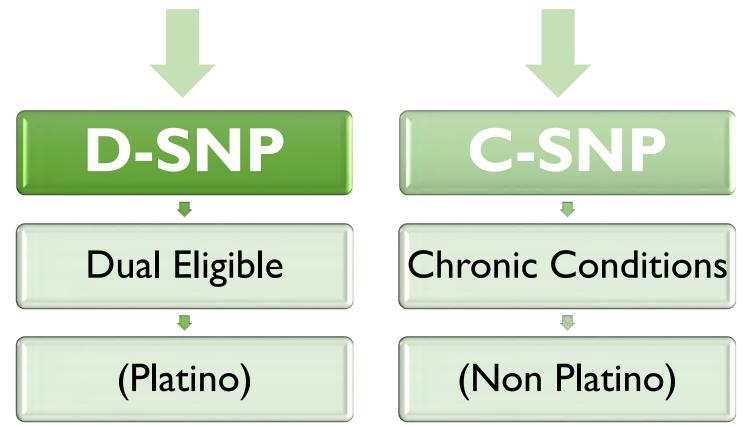
CMS regulation 42 CFR §422.101(f) requires that all MA organizations must implement a Model of Care for its members with Special Needs to satisfy their health needs and improve their quality of life.







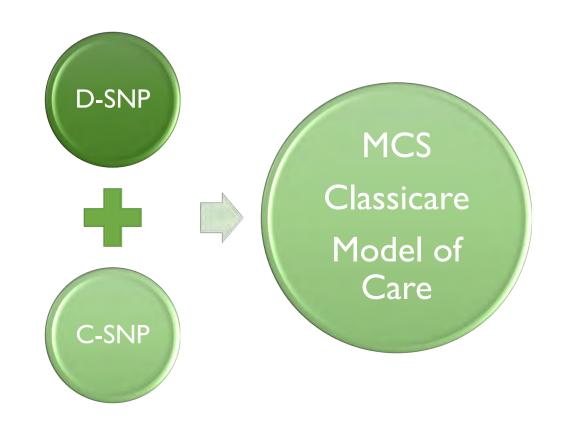
MCS Classicare Models of Care







MCS Classicare Models of Care







Which are the criteria to participate in each MOC?

D-MOC

- Dual eligible beneficiaries (Medicare and Medicaid)
- Known as "Platino" population and in PR is administered by ASFS
- MCS currently has 6 D-SNP products

C-MOC

- Beneficiaries with the following chronic conditions:
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Chronic Heart Failure and/or
- Cardiovascular disorder (cardiac arrhythmias, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease and/or chronic venous thromboembolic disorder)
- Currently MCS has one C-SNP product



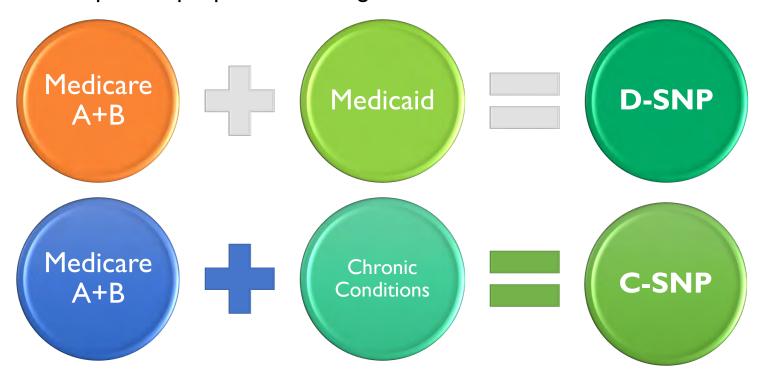


MCS Classicare

Special Needs Plans Background (SNP)

Definition:

• Health plan for people who are eligible to D-SNP or C-SNP:



The CMS regulation 42 CFR §422.101(f) require that all MA organizations implement a Model of Care for its members with special needs to satisfy their health needs and improve their quality of life.



Model of Care (MOC)

CMS describes the **Model of Care** as a vital quality improvement tool that integrates components to ensure that the unique needs of each enrolled beneficiary are identified and addressed. MOCs provide the needed infrastructure to promote quality, care management and care coordination processes for SNPs members.

 MCS Quality Department is responsible for overseeing, monitoring, and evaluating actions related to the MOC.







MOC Support Components



- MCS's MOC has the necessary structure to communicate and satisfy the needs of our SNP members.
- Communicates regularly with the member and his/her PCP about the member's medical, cognitive, mental, psychosocial, and functional management and includes the caregiver as necessary.
- Initiatives facilitate the preauthorization processes, care transition, chronic conditions follow-ups, and communication between providers.
- The MOC performance and its components are evaluated regularly to guarantee compliance with CMS guidelines.





Model of Care (MOC)

Four constituent elements

MOC I Description of SNP population MOC 2 Care coordination Care Transition Protocol MOC 3 Provider network MOC 4 Quality measures and performance improvement





2020 MCS Classicare SNP

For **2020**, MCS has six Platino plans for the D-SNP population and one plan for the population with chronic conditions C-SNP.

MCS Classicare		
Product name	MCS contract number	MCS group number
Platino Ideal (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-002 (Renewal)	850614
Platino Progreso (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-017 (Renewal)	850717
Platino Clásico (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-028 (Renewal)	850722
Platino Más Ca\$h (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-029 (Renewal)	850723
Platino Te Lleva (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-036 (Renewal)	850724
Platino Expreso (HMO D-SNP)	H5577-037 (New)	850729
Primero (HMO C-SNP)	H5577-038 (New)	850728

On January 2020, the total MCS D-SNP population is 82,509 beneficiaries for the D-SNP and 979 for the C-SNP





Model of Care (MOC)

MOC I • Description of SNP population Care Coordination Care Transition Protocol Provider Network Quality Measurement and Performance Improvement





MOC I: D-SNP population description

Platino most vulnerable population

- MCS Classicare
 Platino general
 population (D-SNP)
- 95,471 members

From the total D-SNP population 14,007 were identified as most vulnerable.

The most vulnerable D-SNP-population is part of the MCS Classicare Platino total population with identified complex health risks that require intervention from a care manager to assist them in their needs.





MOC I: Description of D-SNP population

Important data to describe the population:

- Eligibility
- Social, cognitive and environmental factors
- Life conditions
- Comorbidities
- Physical and mental health conditions
- Specified characteristics identified in the population

- 25% are males and 17% of the females have less than 60 years of age
- 49% the beneficiaries are female
- The three main diagnostics identified in SNP population are:
- I. Diabetes mellitus
- 2. Hypertension
- 3. Recurrent major depression
- 3.71% of members didn't visit their PCP
- 43% didn't complete high school
- 99% identified as Hispanic
- 99% prefer to use Spanish as their primary language





MOC I: C-SNP Population Description

Most vulnerable population

- MCS Classicare chronic conditions general population (C-SNP)
- 47,150 members

From the total C-SNP population 4,421 were identified as most vulnerable.

The most vulnerable C-SNP-population is part of the MCS Classicare total population with identified complex health risks that require intervention from a care manager to assist them in their needs.





MOC I: Description of C-SNP Population

Important data to describe the population:

- Eligibility
- Social, cognitive and environmental factors
- Life conditions
- Comorbidities
- Physical and mental health conditions
- Specified characteristics identified in the population

- 30% are between 80 to 89 years
- 55% are females
- 64% live in urban zone
- The three main diagnostics identified in C-SNP population are:
- I. Diabetes mellitus
- 2. Chronic heart failure
- 3. Cardiovascular disorders (cardiac arrhythmias, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease and/or chronic venous thromboembolic disorder)
- 8% of members didn't visit their PCP
- 50% didn't complete high school
- 99% identified as Hispanic
- 94% prefer to use Spanish as their primary language.





MOC I: Description of the C-SNP Population Specialized services

Specialized services to be considered for the most vulnerable target population:

- Transportation services for medical appointments
- Specialized comprehensive in-home evaluation to complete CHRAT and:
 - o Identification of potential safety issues in the home
 - Skin integrity evaluation at home visit
 - Monofilament test for beneficiaries with diabetes mellitus
 - Evaluation of social determinants of health and the need for community and/or nonclinical services
 - Evaluation of need for non-emergency transportation
 - Evaluation of health literacy
 - Medication reconciliation at home
- Enhanced diabetes mellitus supplies such as glucose monitor/strips (only for C-SNP)
- Additional support groups and health education specific to the chronic conditions
- Special supplemental benefits for the chronically ill:
 - Transportation to non-health related locations
 - Allowance (healthy food, electricity, water, telephone)
 - Home assistance (plumbing, electricity, locksmith, home windows repair)





Model of Care (MOC)

 Description of SNP Population MOC 2 Care coordination Care Transition Protocol Provider Network Quality Measurement and Performance Improvement





- Regulations 42 CFR §422.101(f)(ii)-(v) and 42 CFR §422.152(g)(2)(vii)-(x) require that all SNPs coordinate and evaluate the effectiveness of the services provided as required by the MOC.
- Care coordination ensures that the health needs and service preferences of all SNPs members are
 covered.
- It also ensures that the medical information between health professionals is shared maximizing the effectiveness, the efficiency, and the high quality of services and improving members' health outcomes.
- The MOC also describes the **roles, responsibilities and vigilance** of clinical and non-clinical personnel.
- The MOC establishes a contingency plan that ensures the continuity of critical functions of MCS operation during an emergency.
- Also requires that all personnel must be trained about D-SNP and C-MOC at the hiring moment and annually.





Integral role of the employees

- Ensure compliance with CMS requirements for the D-MOC and C-MOC
- Participate in the initial and annual MOC training
- Assist members and providers to satisfy their service needs
- Support initiatives to comply with the goals of each MOC







MOC 2: This is the structure for the care coordination of the SNP members

Personnel Structure

Clinical Personnel

• Requires credentials

Non Clinical Personnel

Support personnel

MCS provides initial and annual MOC training to all its employees and contractors.

Health Risk Evaluation

CHRAT

- •Initial conducted within the first 90 days of enrollment.
- Annual conducted within 12 months from the last CHRAT evaluation.

Care Plan

Care Plan

Conducted based on identified needs in health risk evaluation (CHRA). Interdisciplinary Team

MCS Interdisciplinary Care Team

- Standard
- Complex

Care Transition

Transitions Types

- Planned
- Non-planned





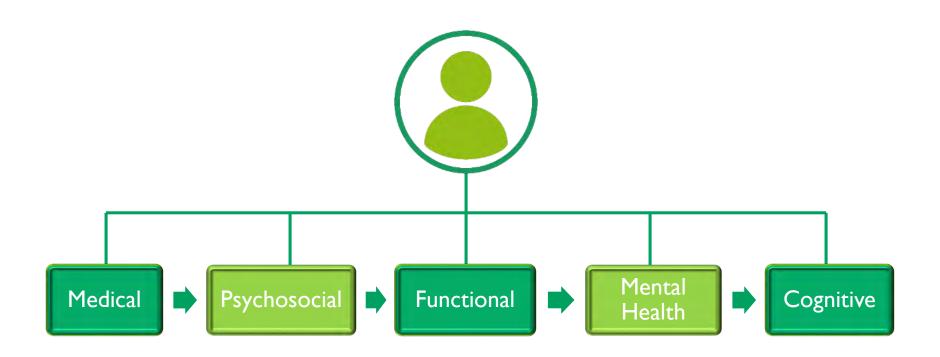
MOC 2: Care coordination Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment Tool (CHRAT)

- The Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment tool (CHRAT) is a tool designed to gather all the elements that help to identify our members' needs.
- Consists of a risk evaluation conducted by clinical personnel during the first 90 days of affiliation and annually before the 12 months of the last CHRAT.
- CHRAT sections are carefully selected by the Interdisciplinary Care Team (ICT) to evaluate member's possible risks and needs, both clinical and non-clinical.
- In case of any change in the member's health status, the CHRAT or General Assessment (GA) should be updated.





MOC 2: Care coordination Health Risk Evaluation identified in the CHRAT

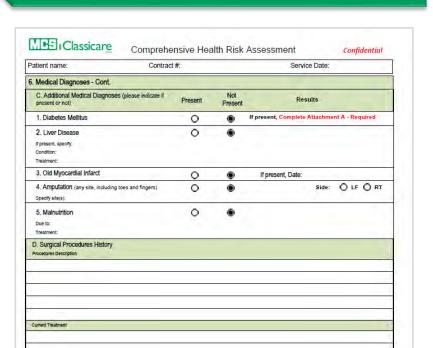




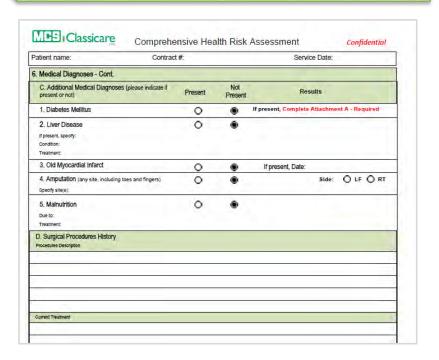


Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment Tool (CHRAT)

Clinical Information Section



Non-Clinical Information Section



Needs identified in the CHRAT determine the health risk level of SNP member in one of three categories:

low-moderate-severe





Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment Tool (CHRAT)

Health levels based on the score obtained in CHRAT

Individualized Care Plan is required.

Standard

Standard (annual)

> 65 points

Individualized Care Plan is required.

Standard (annual)

Moderate

Between 20 to 65 points

Individualized Care Plan is required for **Complex** and Care Management intervention. (every six months)

Severe

<20 points

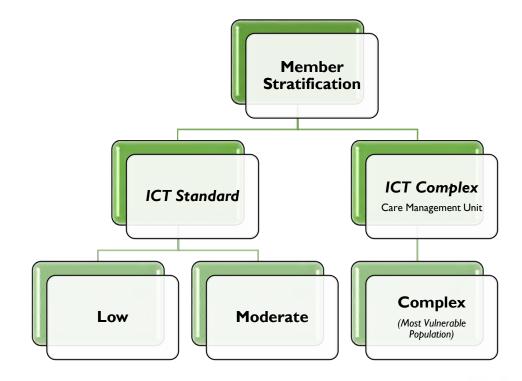




Individualized Care Plans



A highly qualified Interdisciplinary Care Team (ICT) develops Individualized Care Plans (ICP) according to the member's health risk identified in the CHRAT.







MOC 2: Care coordination D-SNP

Interventions and recommendations established in the D-SNP Care Plans are based on the following criteria:

ICT Standard

Risk level:

Low or Moderate



Women

- <65 years
- >65 years

Men

- <65 years
- >65 years

Current chronic diseases

- Cardiovascular
- Diabetes
- Respiratory diseases
- · Renal diseases
- Arthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Hepatitis C
- HIV/AIDS
- Depression
- · Mood disorder
- Alzheimer
- Hypothyroidism

Assessment of individual needs

 Performed by a care manager to establish specific interventions to address member's health status.

ICT Complex

Risk level: Severe





MOC 2: Care coordination C-SNP

Interventions and recommendations established in the C-SNP Care Plans are based on the following criteria:

ICT Standard

Risk level:

Low or Moderate

Preventive care by age and gender

Women

- <65 years
- >65 years

Men

- <65 years
- >65 years

Current chronic diseases

- Cardiovascular
- Diabetes
- Respiratory diseases
- Arthritis
- Osteoporosis
- CKD
- ESRD
- · Infectious disease
- Hepatitis C
- HIV/AIDS
- Depression
- Mood Disorder
- Alzheimer
- Hypothyroidism

Assessment of individual needs

 Performed by a Care Manager to establish specific interventions to address member's health status.

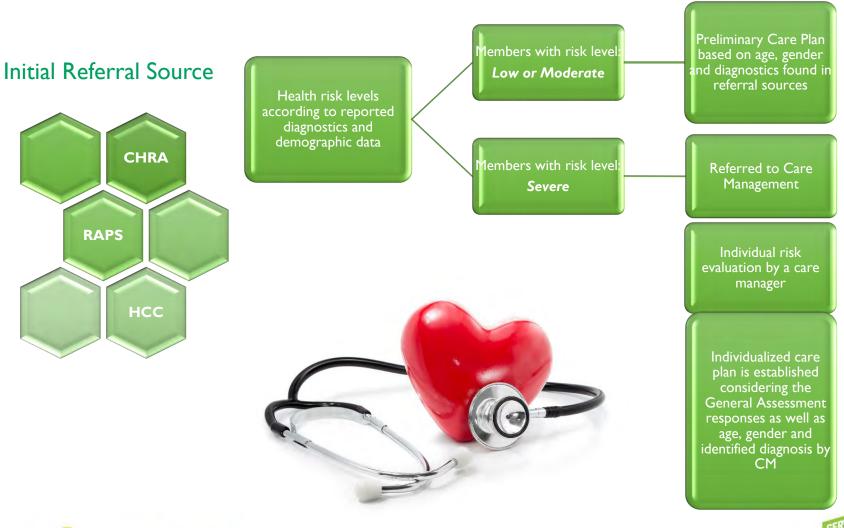
ICT Complex

Risk level: Severe





Sources and process for Individual Care Plan generation





Individual Care Plan format includes:

Header

Member's name Contract number Primary care physician's name

Situation

Age and gender Member's chronic conditions

Interventions

Preventive self-care recommendations by age, gender and chronic conditions.

Support interventions

MCS interventions to promote member's health care

PCP interventions

For the evaluation and management of member's health

PLAN DE CUIDADO DE ASEGURADO

Número de Contrato: Nombre del médico primario: Fecha del plan de cuidado:

Situación:

Hembro de 65 años e más. Diabetes, Enformedad Cardiovas cular, Enformedad Respiratoria, Artritis

Metas de su plan de cuidado:

- · Mantener salud finica éstima.
- Mantener salud mental óptima.
- Mantener LDL (colesterol malo) en niveles optimos de acuerdo a factores de riesgo.
- Mejorar control de la diabetes y reducir factores de mesgo de complicaciones
- Hemoglobina glucocitada en atveles óptimos.
- Detección temprana y tratamiento para problemas de visión relacionados a la diabetes.
- Detección temprana y tratamiento para evitar úlceras en la piet.
- Evitar complicaciones v/o recumencia de eventos cardiovasculares.
- · Reducir mesgo o progreso de fizilos a los riñones.
- Mejorar control de la condición cardiovas cultar y reducir factores de riesgo de complicaciones.
- Mantener presión arterial en niveles óptimos
- Mejorar o mantener en control su condición respiratoria.
- · Reducir el delor y la inflamación causado por la artirita
- Preteger las articulaciones y reducir riesge de complicaciones.

Intervenciones:

- Discuta con su médico medidas para el cuidade de salud y pruebas recomendadas:
- · Alimentación saludable
- · Mantenimiento de pero adecuado.
- · Actividad física e plan de ejercicios
- Vacuación apropiada para usted, incluyendo influenza y pulmonia.
- Si fuma, deje de fumar, pregume sobre programas de cesación de fumar.
- · Evite exponerse al kumo de personas fumendo
- Exàmenes para la detección de càncer colorrectal.
- Este atento a su estado de inimo y emocional, busque apoyo si tiene sensaciones de miedo, unsiedad o tristem que persistan per más de 2 senanas. Para coordinación de servicios de salud mental comuniquese a MCS Solution al 1-
- Hable con su médico y familia sobre las Directrices Anticipadas.
- Cumpla la terapia de medicamentos según indicados para usted y con las citas de seguimiento con su médico primario.
- Prueba de hemoglobina glucocilada al manos 2 veces al año.
- Examen completo de pies por su médico al menos una vez al año.
- Realizarse un ogames anual de retina de ojo para detección de retinopatia.
- Prueba de laboratorio de microalbuminuria para detección de nefroparia, al menos una vez al año.
- Uso de rapetos adecuados y comodos, inspeccione en pies diariamente, consulte con su mádico si observa lesiones o
- Discura con su médico sus riesgos de salud cardiovascular.
- Este atento a la salud de sus rasones y consulte con un Nefrologo si el resultado de laboratorio GFR es menos de 60.

- * Prueba de LDL (colesterol malo) una vez al año.
- · Plan de control para su condición respiratoria.
- Conopce la terroin de medicementos adecuada para usted.
- Consulte si el uso de espirómetro (instrumento para medir la función polmonar) es recomenzado para usued.
- * Evite les factores ambientales que pueden empourar su condición respiratoria, tales como humo, initiantes, polivo, etc.
- Cumpla con la terapia de medicamentos recomendada para la artitis y citas de seguimiento con su médico primario.
- Estes le ayudaran a retrasar el daño a las articulaciones Mantenga un buan equilibrio entre al descanso y el ejercicio

Intervenciones de apovo:

- · Recibirá de MCS das signifertes intervenciones
- · Onio de Cuidado Preventivo
- Carte indicando pruebas recomandadas de acuerdo a edad y gánero que debe realizarse.
- · Recordatorios preventivos por correo, según aplique.
- Calendario de actividades Club Amigos Clésicos: Charlas de salud, sesiones de ejercicios, actividad de socialización y
- Lizmadas reledênicas sobre cuidado preventivo y ectilos de vida saludable.

Intervenciones del médico primario:

- Intervenciones clinicas de ovaluación y seguinsiente para cumplir metas de tratamiente de acuerdo a guias clinicas basadas en evidencia.
- Maniforco del cumplimiente con pruebas de laboratorio y extenenes clínicos reconendadas por edad, pénero, factores de riespo y dizemosticos
- Monitoreo de resultodos de laboratorio para determinar prioximas intervenciones de acuerdo a la necesidad.
- Evaluación de factores de riesgo y orientoción sobre modificación de estilos de vida.
- Educar al pociente sobre importancia del cumplimiento de tenapia de medicamentos para el control de sus condiciones
- Resistar prueba de detección de toberculosis si paciente va a comercar, o se encuerra tomando agentes biológicos para
- Considerar las recessos deciseres de vacusación en pacientes con Artritis Resenatoide

Completar y documentar en expediente médico:

- Evaluación de riesgos de solud anual (CHRA).
- · Discusión de Directricas Anticipadas.
- Regission de medicamentos anual.
- Evaluación de estado físico, mental, funcional, cognitivo y sicosocial anual.
- Cerninciento de manejo de dolor anual.
- Indice de Masa Corporal al menos una vez al afic.
- · Resultados de prueba de LDL una vez al año si tiene factores de nesgo.
- · Identificación de barreras que interfieran en el cumplimiento del pian de cuidade y plan de acción.
- Resultado de prueha de hemoglebina glucocilada al menos dos veces al mo-Resultado de enamen de retina del ajo al menos una vec al año.
- Resultado de egamen de microalbumina para deteccion de nefreparia al menos una vez al año.
- Eyamen de pies al menos una vez al año
- · Resultado de prueba de LDL-C una var al año.
- · Niveles de presión arterial en cada visita
- · Medida de función pulmonar al menos una vez al año.
- Discussion de plan de acción para control condición respiratoria.





Updating and communication process of the Care Plan

Low and Moderate

- Care Plan at least once a year.
- Care Plan is modified if a new CHRA is reported and there are changes in risk levels and/or of diagnoses.
- A letter is generated with the information of the member's Care Plan.
 It is then shared with him or her, and with the PCP. It's also included in the CM electronic system.



- Care Plan is revised and discussed with the member as needed and is sent at least every six months, modified according to the member's health needs while participating in the Care Management Program.
- Goal achievement is assessed and the results of each intervention are documented in the CM application. A letter is generated, containing the Care Plan for the member and his or her PCP and is included in the CM electronic system.
- Care Plan is available for the ICT through the CM application.

*Care Plan and letters are sent via postage services to member and the PCP.





MOC 2: Care coordination Strategies to support Care Plan's data collection and communication

With members

- Individual Care Management interventions with members with severe risk
- Preventive care and chronic management conditions reminders
- Clinical Management warning letters
- Educational campaigns
- Shipment of educational material and self-care guide
- Chronic conditions management workshops
- Health talks
- Cuídate Magazine
- MCS Tu Ruta al Bienestar



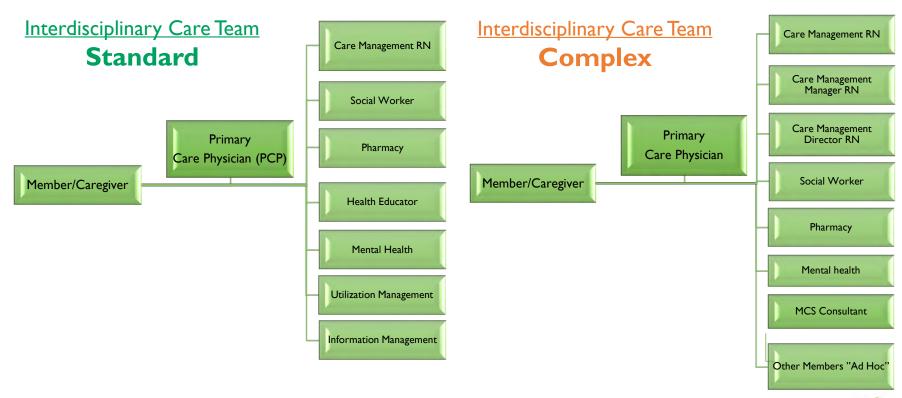
- Delivery and discussion of quality measure report by PCP
- Clinical management warning letters
- Accredited clinical educational interventions with continued education
- Educational campaigns
- Clinical care coordination call to members with severe risk
- MCS MOC annual training





Interdisciplinary Care Team

The Interdisciplinary Care Team (ICT) provides the structure and necessary processes to offer and coordinate services for the health care of our MCS Special Needs Plan members, according to the identified health status and identified needs.







MOC 2: Care coordination

Care transition

- When a member suffers a change in their health status and needs to move from one health setting to another to maintain their care, we refer to a care transition.
- Care transition to a lower level:
 - * Example: From the hospital setting to a rehab facility and then to the member's home
- Care transition to increase level:
 - * Example: From the member's home to a hospital setting











MOC 2: Care coordination

The two types of care transition



Non planned transition

 Emergency room visit that involves hospital admission



Planned transition

- Elective surgery or planned procedures
- Admission into a skilled nursing facility (SNF)
- Home health agency admission (HHA)



MCS has different care transition protocols to make it easier for our members to change the health scenario according to their needs.





MOC 2: Care coordination

Care transition





During the care transition process we educate our members through:

- Care transition letter to the member and its PCP
- Medilínea 24/7
- Educational self-care material (Cuídate Magazine, preventive reminders for diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, among others)
- Phone call from a nursing professional







Model of Care (MOC)

 Description of SNP Population Care Coordination Care Transition Protocol MOC 3 Provider network Quality Measurement and Performance Improvement





Contracted providers

•Specialist physician

- Internal medicine
- Endocrinology
- Cardiology
- Among other specialists
- Primary physicians
- Mental health experts
- Among other professionals

Clinical guidelines and care transition protocols

MCS adopts, revises and shares clinical guidelines to support the PCP and member in decision making of the appropriate medical care.

Clinical Guidelines examples:

MCS offers <u>initial and annual</u> MOC training to all its providers.

- Participants
- Non-Participants that assist MCS members routinely
- Delegated Entities:
- -FHC
- •-Eye Management
- •-TNPR
- •-TeleMedik
- -Among others

Required MOC training





MOC 3: Providers network Role of primary care physician and specialist physicians

- Participate in planning patient's care
- Provide the necessary medical care
- Provide education about the condition to member and/or caregiver
- Offer preventive care and guide members to maintain a healthy lifestyle
- Encourage patient participation in the care process (self-care)







MOC 3: Providers network Role of primary care physician and specialist physicians

- Participate in interdisciplinary team meetings
- Maintain communication with the care manager, the interdisciplinary care team and/or caregiver,
 and collaborate in the Individual Care Plan
- Provide access and integrate other physicians or providers within the patient care management, if necessary
- Use the Clinical Practical Guidelines (CPG) adopted by MCS (available in Provinet)
- Revise and update the Care Plan and address member concerns and/or preferences
- Ensure the continuity of care and/or services to the patient, and provide follow up to the treatment





Role of primary care physician and specialist physicians

- Provide necessary medical care
- Incorporate the Primary Care Physician on member's care
- Notify the medical plan of any barrier that affects access to services or care transition process
- Encourage patient participation in their care process
- Provide services on time, effectively and guaranteeing quality







Provinet: A tool for providers







Supporting tool for PCP to coordinate member's care (Gap in Care)





HEDIS Metrics



Clinical Guidelines adopted by MCS Advantage, accessible for providers

The **Clinical Guidelines** are available in
Provinet

Examples:

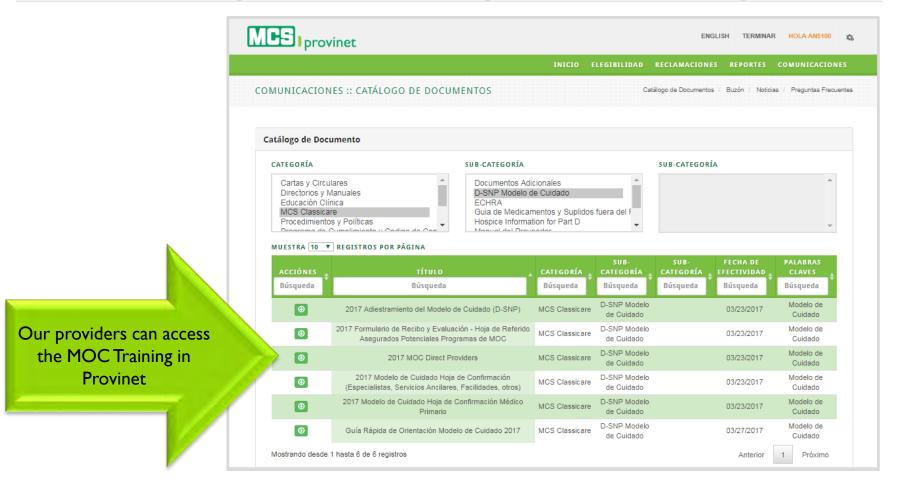
- Asthma
- •Cancer
- Among others







MOC training accessible for providers through Provinet







Care Management Programs Referral

Care Management Programs Referral for potential members

Send fax: 787.620.1336

Document available in **Provinet**

	Favor de comp				Visit Contract	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART
						1336
	- Lin	itormacion	del asegura	ido o atiliac	10	
Nombre y apellidos			1	Núme	ro de cont	rato
Fecha de nacimiento		dad	Género	□F	□M	Teléfono
Dirección residencial						
Tutor / Relación				Teléfo	no	
Línea de negocio	☐ Advanta	ige 🗆	Comercial	Núme	ro de grup	0
F		Informació	ón del médi	o primario	6	
Nombre del médico				Teléfo	no / Fax	0
Número de IPA				Especi	ialidad	
Programas a referir Describa:	☐ Frail ☐ ESA	RD □ CKC omplicación		ogy 🏻 Pall	liative Care	/End of Life
		RD □ CKC omplicación	□ Oncok renal, neurol	ogy 🏻 Pall	liative Care	/End of Life
	☐ Diabetes con co	omplicación Raz	o □ <i>Oncolo</i> renal, neurol cón del refe	ogy 🏻 Pall ógica, oftálm rido	liative Care	/End of Life
Describa:	Diabetes con co	omplicación Rai	o Oncok renal, neurol zón del refe	ogy 🏻 Pall ógica, oftálm rido	liative Care	/End of Life
Describa: cEl asegurado fue orientado	□ Diabetes con co	omplicación Rai	renal, neurol cón del refe	ogy □ Pall ógica, oftálm rido	liative Care	/End of Life
Describa: ¿El asegurado fue orientado ¿El asegurado está hospitaliz	□ Diabetes con co	omplicación Rai	Oncoke Oncoke	ogy □ Pall ógica, oftálm rido	liative Care	/End of Life
Describa: ¿El asegurado fue orientado ¿El asegurado está hospitaliz De la repuesta ser sí, por favo	Diabetes con co	RD CKO CKO CKO Raz CHICATOR CHI	Oncoke Oncoke	ngy	liative care nica y/o car por qué?	/End of Life diovascular /!MM/DD/YYY)
Describa: ¿El asegurado fue orientado ¿El asegurado está hospitaliz De la repuesta ser sí, por favo	Diabetes con co	RD CKO CKO CKO Raz CHICATOR CHI	o Oncole	ngy	liative care nica y/o car por qué?	/End of Life diovascular /!MM/DD/YYY)





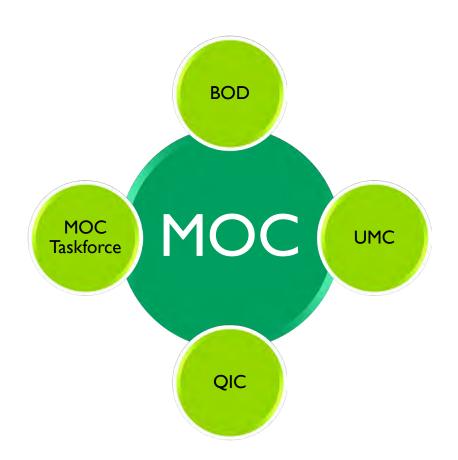
Model of Care (MOC)

 Description of SNP Population Care Coordination Care Transition Protocol Provider Network MOC 4 • Quality measurement and performance improvement





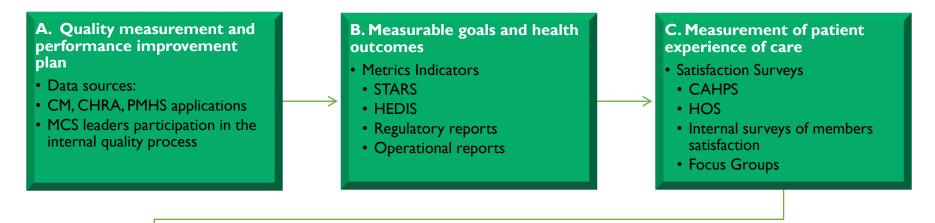
MOC 4: Quality measurement and performance improvement



- MCS's D-MOC is currently approved for a cycle of three years (2018-2020).
- MCS's C-MOC is currently approved for one year (2020).
- Requires annual approval of MCS Board of Directors, Utilization Committee and Quality Committee.
- The MOC Taskforce, integrated by the management team of the areas impacted by the MOC including delegated entities, meet at least six times a year to discuss and monitor the operational compliance with MOC requirements including metrics aligned to STARS, HEDIS, CAHPS, HOS and those of its own departments.



MOC 4: Quality measurement and performance improvement as required for the MOC



D. Ongoing performance improvement and evaluation of the MOC

- Monitor and analyze the quality indicators to identify improvement opportunities
 - Hold MOC Taskforce meetings
 - The MOC is presented for Program Evaluation in the MCS Quality Committee.

E. Communication of the SNP MOC performance

- MCS communicates the obtained information to:
- Board of Directors
- Employees
- Providers
- Among others





THANK YOU FOR YOUR COMMITMENT

to improving the quality of life of our members!







References

- MCS SNPs (2018) Model of Care Description
- Medicare Managed Care Manual-Chapter 16-B: Special Needs Plans (Rev. 123, Issued: 08-19-16)
- Medicare Managed Care Manual-Chapter 5 Quality Assessment (Rev. 117, 08-08-14)
- MOC Scoring Guidelines CY (2019)







WEARE HERE TO SERVE YOU!

Any further information you can contact:

PROVIDER SERVICE CALL CENTER

Phone: 1-800-981-4766

787-620-2535

Monday – Friday: 8:00am a 5:00pm

Saturday: 8:00am a 1:00pm





MCS ALWAYS WINS!



