V-BID X

A NEW PLAN OPTION FOR THE INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MARKET







Value Based Insurance Design (V-BID)

- Align cost sharing with value
 - Lower OOP for high value services
 - Higher OOP for low value services
- ACA provisions about preventive care (section 2713)
- MA Demonstration
- DoD initiative
- HSA rules
- Commercial adoption

Moving V-BID Forward

- Benefit designs incorporating clinically nuanced costsharing approaches should be particularly attractive in exchanges, given the lack of flexibility concerning premiums and plan deductibles
- <u>Goal</u>: build a V-BID plan for individual market that does not increase premiums or deductibles – V-BID X

V-BID X: Guiding Principles

- Make concrete recommendations
- This is NOT a theory or conceptual exercise
 - Anticipate and address barriers
 - Insurers must be able to take what we develop to design a V-BID product
- The best must not be the enemy of the good
- Output would be publically available

V-BID X: Project Members



- Research supported by Arnold Ventures
- Oliver Wyman provided actuarial estimates

V-BID X: Approach

- Pick a 'Base Plan'
- Identify high- and low-value services
- Refine base plan to have same AV but:
 - Lower cost sharing for high-value services
 - Higher cost sharing for low-value services
 - No increase premiums or deductibles

V-BID X: Process

- 4 meetings
 - 1: Discuss issues/ ground-rules/ process
 - 2: Define high-value services
 - Scored by Oliver Wyman
 - **3: Define low-value services**
 - Scored by Oliver Wyman

4: Combine high and low value to create plan

V-BID X: Selection of Services

- Favor services with the strongest evidencebase and external validation
- Favor services that are more responsive to cost-sharing
- Favor services with a high likelihood to be high- or low-value, independent of the clinical context (minimal nuance)
- Consider equity, adverse selection, impact on special populations, and the risk pool

High-Value Services and Drugs with Highly Reduced or Eliminated Cost-Sharing

Glucometers and testing strips	Anti-thrombotic/anticoagulants
LDL testing (hyperlipidemia)	Anti-depressants
Hemoglobin A1C testing (diabetes)	Statins
Cardiac rehabilitation	Antipsychotics
INR testing (hypercoagulability)	ACE inhibitors and ARBs
Pulmonary rehabilitation	Beta blockers
Peak flow meters (asthma)	Buprenorphine-naloxone
Blood pressure monitors (hypertension)	Anti-resorptive therapy
Glucose lowering agents	Tobacco cessation treatments
Rheumatoid arthritis medications	Naloxone
Inhaled Corticosteroids	Thyroid-related
Antiretrovirals	

High-Value Branded Drug Classes with Reduced Cost-Sharing

Pre-exposure prophylaxis for HIV

Hepatitis C directing-acting combination

Anti-TNF

Low-Value Services with No Coverage

Spinal fusions

Vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty

Vitamin D testing

Proton beam therapy for prostate cancer

Commonly Used Services with Limited Value and Increased Cost-Sharing

Outpatient specialist services	X-rays and other diagnostic imaging
Outpatient labs	Outpatient surgical procedures
High-cost imaging	Non-preferred branded drugs

V-BID X: Plan Flexibility

The list of services and service categories used in this first iteration of V-BID X represents just one version of what such a plan design could look like.

Payers have significant flexibility regarding how to design a version of V-BID X. Key parameters include:

- Selection of high-value services for reduced cost-sharing
- Level of cost-sharing reduction for high-value services
- Selection of low-value services for increased cost sharing
- Level of cost-sharing increase for low-value services
- Determination of the actuarial value of the plan

V-BID X: Key Takeaways

- Cost neutral V-BID designs are feasible. Coverage can be enhanced for targeted high-value services, without raising premiums and deductibles
- There are a large number of plausible combinations of services or cost-sharing changes that could fit different needs and goals, depending on the carrier and market