#### 2019 Underwriting Issues & Innovation Seminar July 28-30, 2019 Rosemont, IL

#### **EHRs**

**Presenters:** 

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SOA Antitrust Disclaimer
SOA Presentation Disclaimer





# 2019 Underwriting Issues & Innovation Seminar

#### **EHR Myths & Truths**

Top 10 Countdown

**Sue Wehrman - RGA Nichole Myers - MIB** 









## **SOCIETY OF ACTUARIES Antitrust Compliance Guidelines**

Active participation in the Society of Actuaries is an important aspect of membership. While the positive contributions of professional societies and associations are well-recognized and encouraged, association activities are vulnerable to close antitrust scrutiny. By their very nature, associations bring together industry competitors and other market participants.

The United States antitrust laws aim to protect consumers by preserving the free economy and prohibiting anti-competitive business practices; they promote competition. There are both state and federal antitrust laws, although state antitrust laws closely follow federal law. The Sherman Act, is the primary U.S. antitrust law pertaining to association activities. The Sherman Act prohibits every contract, combination or conspiracy that places an unreasonable restraint on trade. There are, however, some activities that are illegal under all circumstances, such as price fixing, market allocation and collusive bidding.

There is no safe harbor under the antitrust law for professional association activities. Therefore, association meeting participants should refrain from discussing any activity that could potentially be construed as having an anti-competitive effect. Discussions relating to product or service pricing, market allocations, membership restrictions, product standardization or other conditions on trade could arguably be perceived as a restraint on trade and may expose the SOA and its members to antitrust enforcement procedures.

While participating in all SOA in person meetings, webinars, teleconferences or side discussions, you should avoid discussing competitively sensitive information with competitors and follow these guidelines:

- Do not discuss prices for services or products or anything else that might affect prices
- Do not discuss what you or other entities plan to do in a particular geographic or product markets or with particular customers.
- **Do not** speak on behalf of the SOA or any of its committees unless specifically authorized to do so.
- Do leave a meeting where any anticompetitive pricing or market allocation discussion occurs.
- **Do** alert SOA staff and/or legal counsel to any concerning discussions
- Do consult with legal counsel before raising any matter or making a statement that may involve competitively sensitive information.

Adherence to these guidelines involves not only avoidance of antitrust violations, but avoidance of behavior which might be so construed. These guidelines only provide an overview of prohibited activities. SOA legal counsel reviews meeting agenda and materials as deemed appropriate and any discussion that departs from the formal agenda should be scrutinized carefully. Antitrust compliance is everyone's responsibility; however, please seek legal counsel if you have any questions or concerns.





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## **EHR Myths**







The only way to decide if we are going to use EHR data is to perform a retro-study or sign up for a time bound Proof of Concept/Pilot.





#### Myth Number 10 Busted

#### Part 1

✓ Digital Health Data is here to stay. We are not returning to paper.

Stop asking: "IF WE USE THIS?"

Start asking: "HOW DO WE USE THIS?"

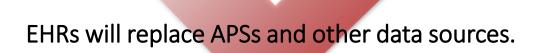
#### Part 2

✓ Short term studies can be helpful but they won't provide you with a full picture.

EHR providers onboard/off board clinics and HCO's constantly and coverage is evolving every day. Additionally, some data sources will only release records on very recent authorizations.









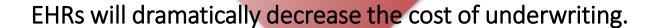


#### Myth Number 9 Busted

- ✓ Because of our healthcare infrastructure there is no longitudinal medical history available for a specific individual; therefore, EHRs are but a snapshot in time – from individual providers
- ✓ However, this does not mean the information is not valuable or useful
- ✓ It may be possible to replace some records with EHRs
- ✓ Consider your Use Case











#### Myth Number 8 Busted

- ✓ Cost reduction is possible, especially for very high volume carriers. EHR vendors know their data has value. They are also investing time/resources supporting the services they provide. Data sources are not providing a charity service, they need to charge money. That cost will be passed along.
- ✓ EHRs are likely to impact the customer experience by improving time service and allowing for carriers to stage the ordering of requirements by cost.
- ✓ As availability improves, cost savings may be realized in mortality (vs. efficiency) as the asymmetry of information between applicant and insurer decreases.











#### Myth Number 7 Busted

- ✓ Duplicate information is a risk
  - o BUT it is not as bad as some will have you believe
  - o It is a solvable risk
- ✓ Systems were made for patient information exchange and billing.
  - Excessive upcoding is an outdated notion
    - Physicians are now being encouraged to keep patients healthy
    - o If upcoding is happening − the picture would be more conservative











#### Myth Number 6 Busted

- √This is not a zero sum game
- √ There is use for claims data and EHR data
- √ Think holistically: claims data will provide breadth of coverage to fill gaps, while EHR data will provide the depth for assessment
- ✓ Consider your Use Case





Underwriters work with medical information everyday ... so they will be able to understand and interpret the coded data and easily apply underwriting guidelines.





#### Myth Number 5 Busted

- ✓ EHRs are not merely digitized APSs
- ✓ Think about:
  - Structured vs. unstructured data
  - Clinical vs. reimbursement
  - A myriad of medical classifications and vocabularies
  - Formatted for physicians and payers
- ✓ Spend the time required for education it's not as easy as it seems





There are different types of access to EHR data, some are more valuable than others.





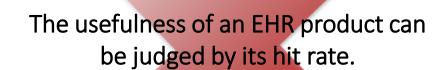
#### Myth Number 4 Busted

Patient Portal vs. HIE vs. EHR Vendor vs. Aggregator

- ✓ We exist in a multi-solution universe
- ✓ Each access type has pros and cons
- ✓ Creative integration of data sources is the best option.
- ✓ Consider your Use Case









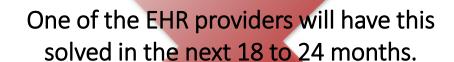


#### Myth Number 3 Busted

- ✓ "Hit Rate" is a meaningless, out of context, out-dated term fueled by STP
  and other automated underwriting concepts from the 90's and 00's
- ✓ "Hit Rate" will vary by distribution channel, age, sex and location
- √ Think in terms of Geographic Saturation or Data Saturation
  - Where does my EHR provider have coverage today vs. tomorrow?
  - Where do I sell my cases?
  - Who am I selling to? AND
- ✓ Consider your Use Case









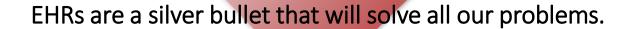


#### Myth Number 2 Busted

- ✓ It is highly unlikely we will have a single solution panacea in the next 24 months.
- ✓ Solutions conceived by EHRs vendors will be geared toward the healthcare sector vs. for life insurance.
- ✓ EHRs are an evolution rather a revolution in life insurance where each step in the journey will evolve our thinking and processes.











#### Myth Number 1 Busted

√ We've got a lot of other problems





#### The Top 10 Truths of EHR

- 1. The future is here stop waiting for it to arrive
- 2. EHRs are a journey vs. a destination
- 3. Be patient and flexible; don't overreact, BUT
- 4. Know that the situation is constantly [and quickly] evolving
- 5. Focus on improving your turnaround time and customer experience
- 6. Data sources/partnerships are not a zero sum game
- 7. At present, this data is additive to the existing process and may not replace other items
- 8. Check your expectations
- 9. Think in terms of data and geographic saturation
- 10. Let your *Use Case* guide your decisions





## Questions / Comments





#### Thank you

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