



Revenue Cycle Overview

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Linda Kline

Sr. Director, Patient Finance, JHHS



On a National front...

- ◆ Non-Federal payers 'negotitate' contracted rates with Hospitals, Health Systems and Professional/Physician Groups
- ◆ Software and administrative structures monitor that insurance companies pay agreed upon rates and for federal programs the rates currently published for the services provided

In Maryland...

- ◆ Professional/Physician groups parallel the National process
- ◆ Hospitals are paid based on an "all-payer" system regulated by the Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC)

Johns Hopkins Medicine Clinical Revenue Management Structure

Johns Hopkins University
Clinical Practice Association

Physicians Billing Service
(Billing and Collections for
Professional fee providers)

Johns Hopkins Health System
Patient Financial Services

- The Johns Hopkins Hospital

- Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center

- Howard County General Hospital

Additional Billing Groups

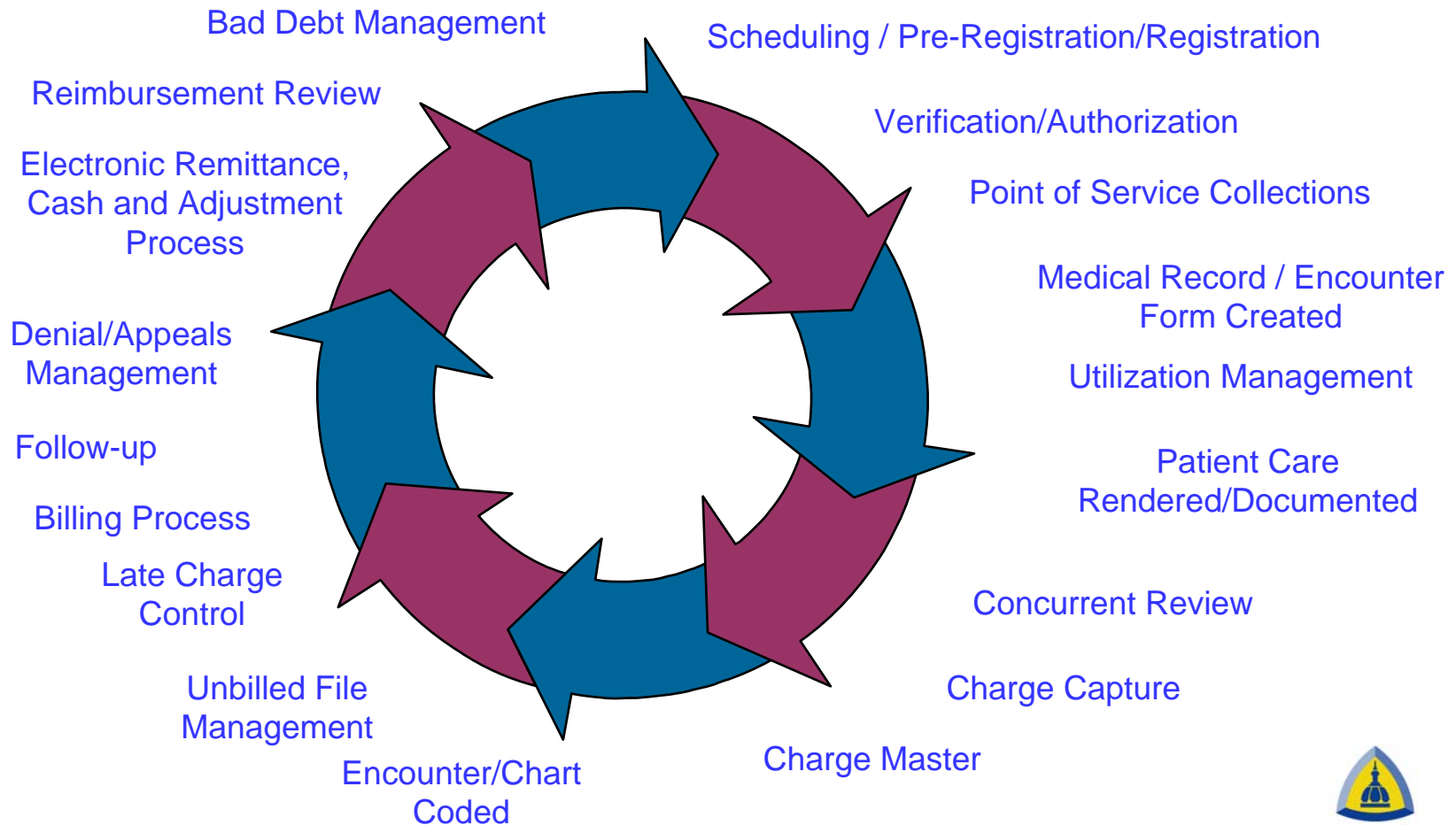
- Community Physicians

- Johns Hopkins Home Care Group

- ◇ Working towards a single patient identifier for Johns Hopkins Medicine
- ◇ Shared demographic and insurance data
- ◇ Collaboration on issues resolution
- ◇ Shared insurance/payer contracting
- ◇ Aligned approach for Patient Management Systems
- ◇ Key Business Metrics



Components of the Revenue Cycle



Management Reporting/Key Indicators

History of Initiative

- ◆ Revenue cycle focus for JHM began in late Fiscal Year 1998
- ◆ Areas targeted for improvement were The Johns Hopkins Hospital and the School of Medicine
 - ❖ Access Services (Scheduling, Registration and Insurance Verification)
 - ❖ Administrative Denials

Goals of Revenue Cycle Process

- ◇ Improve patient service with an accounts management approach
- ◇ Administrative processes completed prior to the date of service
- ◇ Streamline workflow design and increase automation
- ◇ Improve internal and external customer relations
- ◇ Increase cash flow by improving Time of Service Collections
- ◇ Improve accuracy of registration data and competency of staff
- ◇ Increase appeal and recovery rates
- ◇ Reduce denial rates
- ◇ Increase number of inpatient days re-certified
- ◇ Ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Monitoring & Metrics

- ◆ Developed baseline data for each area of focus and targets
- ◆ Whenever possible, used industry benchmarks and “best practice”
- ◆ Routinely produce key indicators / report cards

Rejection Analysis

- ◆ Review existing rejection reporting and feedback process
- ◆ Establish rejection ownership
 - Registration
 - Coding/Medical Records
- ◆ Assess areas of weakness/risk
 - Primary payer identification
 - Authorizations
 - Lack of Eligibility
- ◆ Focus on high volume payers and rejection sites

Collection Rate Evaluation

- ◆ Review collection rate by inpatient service and source of admission (emergency, urgent, elective)
- ◆ Assess outpatient collection rate by registration site
- ◆ Evaluate inpatient and outpatient collection rate by payer

Revenue Capture- Process Review

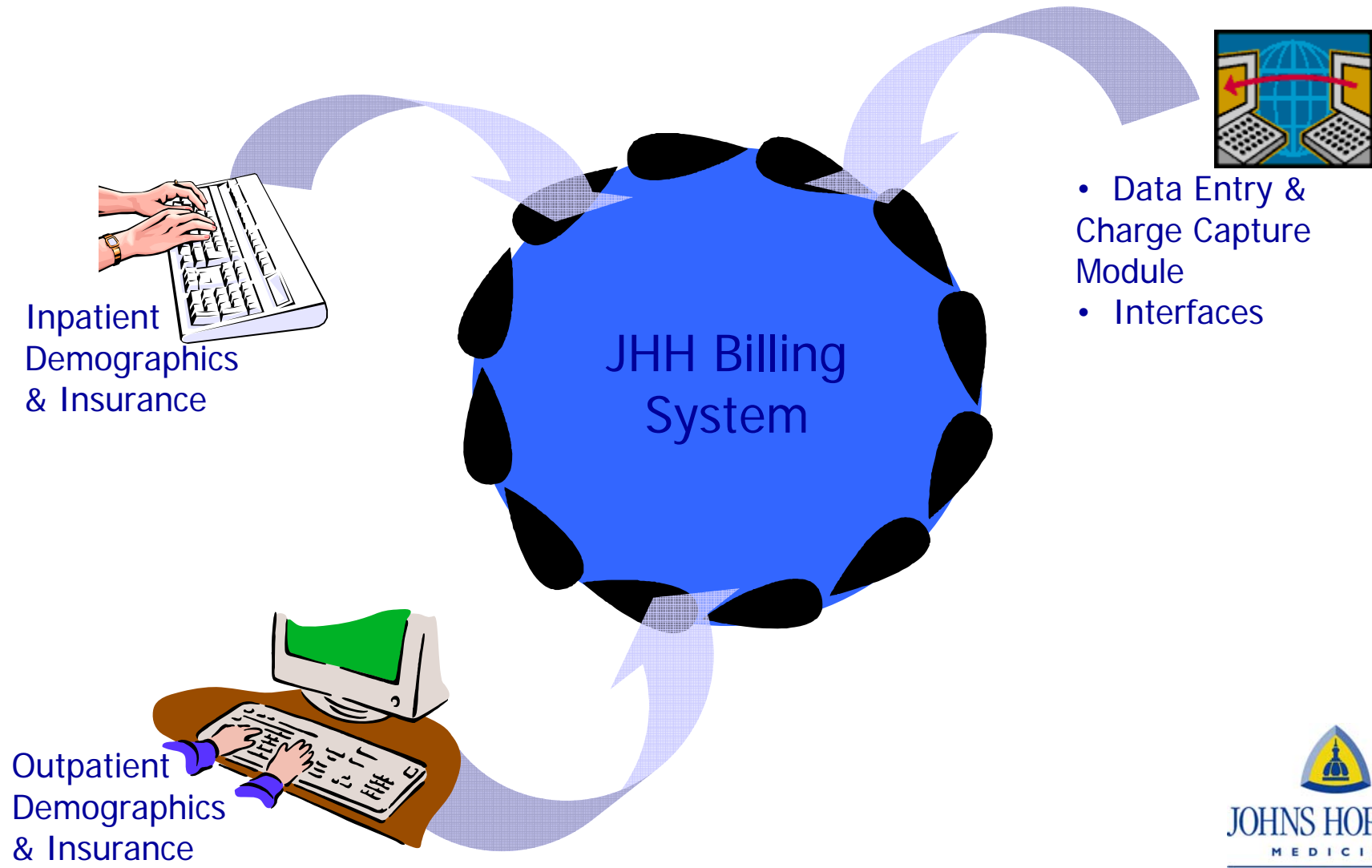
- ◆ Late Charge review / collection rate impact
- ◆ Charge error correction process
- ◆ Ancillary system revenue controls and reporting
- ◆ Registrations without charges
- ◆ Accountability for revenue control process in each service area
- ◆ Policy / procedures compliance and audit

Key Indicators

- ◆ Competency Scoring
- ◆ Collection rate/net collection rate by service registration site and payer
- ◆ Days outstanding in Accounts Receivable
- ◆ Aging of outstanding receivables
- ◆ Point of Service cash collections
- ◆ Unbilled Receivables by Reason
- ◆ Monthly cash collections
- ◆ Denied clinical and administrative days and value
- ◆ Late Charges
- ◆ Rejection percent by payer/location

Mechanics of Claim Production Overview

The Johns Hopkins Hospital



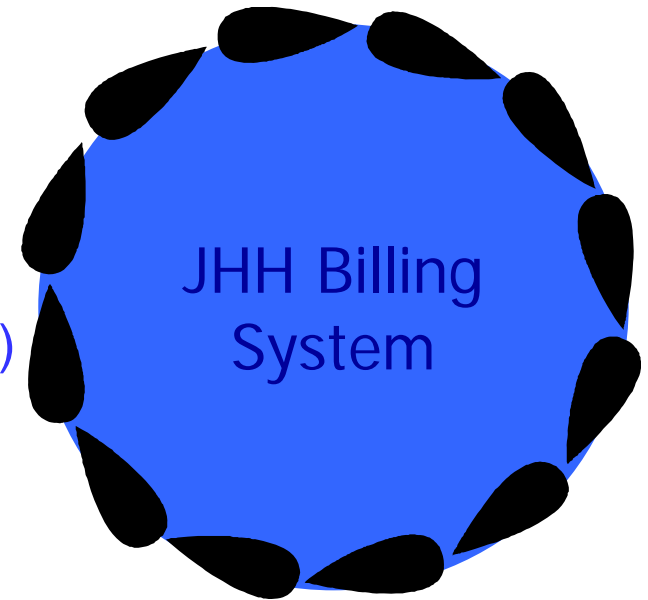
Interfaced Charges

- Anesthesia
- Operating Room
- Rehabilitative Medicine Services
- Cardiovascular Diagnostic Lab
- EKG
- Supplies

Interfaced Charges (cont'd)

- Respiratory Medicine
- Radiology
- Oncology
- Pharmacy
- Laboratory
- Ophthalmology Procedures

Key Files



- ◆ Charge Description Master
 - ❖ Assigns Procedural Codes (CPT/HCPCS)
 - ❖ Assigns Uniform Bill Revenue Codes
 - ❖ Pricing
 - ❖ HSCRC- Relative Value Units
 - ❖ General Ledger Revenue Centers
 - ❖ Cost Standards for Decision Support
- ◆ Room & Board
 - ❖ Assigns Room Rate, coding based on patient location and room type
- ◆ Provider Files
 - ❖ Assigns National Provider Identifier (NPI)
- ◆ Insurance File
 - ❖ Payers
- ◆ Locations
- ◆ Patient Types
- ◆ Medical Service

Hospital Claim Form

The image shows a red-lined UB04 hospital claim form. The form is divided into several sections: 1. Patient Information (top left), 2. Insurance Information (top right), 3. A large grid for medical services (middle), 4. Patient Demographics (bottom left), and 5. Billing Information (bottom right). The grid contains columns for ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes, ICD-9-CM procedure codes, and other service codes. The form is currently blank, with only the red lines and text labels visible.

UB04

(Uniform Bill- 2004 version)
for hospital/institutional claims

-National standard

-Electronic Billing equivalent is
a standardized transaction set
(837I)

Professional Fee Claim Form

1500

(For professional fee claims and unregulated claims)

- National Standard

- Electronic Billing equivalent is a standardized transaction set (837P)

The image shows the CMS-1500 Health Insurance Claim Form, a standardized form used for submitting professional fee claims. The form is divided into several sections:

- Section 1:** Medicare, Medicaid, or Other Health Plan information.
- Section 2:** Patient's name, address, and contact information.
- Section 3:** Patient's date of birth, sex, and other identifying information.
- Section 4:** Insured's name, address, and contact information.
- Section 5:** Insured's date of birth, sex, and other identifying information.
- Section 6:** Insurance plan name and group number.
- Section 7:** Insurance plan type and program code.
- Section 8:** Patient's or authorized person's signature and date.
- Section 9:** Name of referring physician or other source.
- Section 10:** Date of service.
- Section 11:** Diagnosis or nature of illness or injury.
- Section 12:** Procedure, service, or supply codes.
- Section 13:** Provider's name, address, and contact information.
- Section 14:** Provider's tax ID number, NPI, and other identifying information.

The form is approved by the National Uniform Claim Committee (NUCC) and is used for submitting professional fee claims to health insurance carriers.



Questions?



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