



Don't Always Believe What They Tell You

Seven Myths of Rural Healthcare

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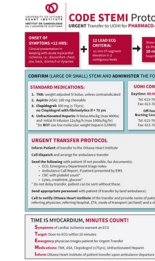
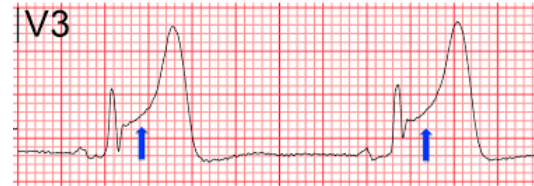
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- Founded in 2017, With More Than 30 Years in Healthcare
- Based in Northern Colorado
- Focus on Rural Healthcare Strategy, Operations, Transitional Leadership Services, Board Governance and New Service Development to Keep Care Local (as appropriate)
- History of Many “First-To-Market” Services

Examples of "First-To-Market" Services

Code STEMI: CAH EDs to Cath Labs



PADNet: Peripheral Arterial Disease Testing in RHCs



Do I Need a Test For PAD?

Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) is a common circulatory problem in which the blood vessels that carry blood to your arms, legs, brain and kidneys, become narrowed or clogged. It affects over 8 million Americans, most over the age of 50. It's long-term and can be prevented with walking, good handling of the arteries, efforts to control blood pressure, or symptoms of stroke. People with PAD are at significantly higher risk of stroke and heart attack. Answers to these questions will help determine if you are at risk for PAD and if a vascular exam will help us better assess your vascular health status.

Check All Applicable Boxes

1. Do you have foot, calf, buttock, hip or thigh discomfort (aching, fatigue, tingling, cramping or pain) when you walk which is relieved by rest?
2. Do you have a history of cardiovascular disease or diabetes and experience any pain or swelling at rest in your lower legs or feet?
3. Do you have a history of cardiovascular disease or diabetes and experience any leg, foot, or toe pain that often disturbs your sleep?
4. Do you have an ulcer on your thigh, calf, ankle, foot or toe that is slow to heal?
5. Do you have diabetes and unusual hair loss or skin discoloration in your legs?
6. Do your fingers or toes feel numb or cold in response to temperature changes or stress?
7. Have you suffered a severe injury to your legs or feet?
8. Do you have an infection of the legs or feet that may be gangrenous (black with tissue)?



QuitLine Tobacco Cessation Programs



Seven Myths of Rural Healthcare

- All rural hospitals are about the same and offer the same basic services
- CAH Reimbursement guarantees a positive bottom-line
- Smaller is Simpler
- There is a limited ROI on telehealth
- If a rural hospital closes, the quality of care is not impacted like it would be if an urban hospital closes
- Swing Beds are over-utilized
- Cost Reports are optimized

Myth #1:

All rural hospitals are about the same and offer the same basic service

- Every community is different
- Budgets range from <\$10MM to >\$250MM
- Located adjacent to urban areas or hours away
- Robust surgical programs
- Strong affiliations, including access to capital
- Board-governed or corporate
- PCPs or Specialists
- Thriving local economy or depressed
- Shrinking or growing population

Myth #2:

CAH
Reimbursement
guarantees a
positive
bottom-line

- 101% for allowable costs for Medicare Mix
 - Sequestration reduced that to 99%
- Medicaid losses can outweigh any Medicare profits
- Health Plan reimbursement can make or break you
- Patients are now the third-largest payer
 - From 2007 to 2017, out-of-pocket patient expenses increased by 230%
- Delays in reimbursement can eat away your cash
- 80% of hospital closures are rural

Myth #3:

Smaller is Simpler

- Shorter distance between the C-suite and patients
- Fewer resources to address issues
- Cash is often limited
- Payment delays can shut your doors
- Same expectations for quality outcomes, patient engagement, staff engagement
- A drop or surge in volume can be catastrophic
- But, it is more likely you know your patients, staff and physicians on a more personal level

Myth #4:

There is a limited ROI on telehealth



Telehealth is more than video visits



PCP – Specialist Collaboration:

- IP Dialysis/Nephrologist
- Clinic Testing (PAD, Diabetic Retinopathy, etc.)
- Sleep Studies
- Skin Checks (Derm)/Wound Checks (post surgical and ID)
- IP, OP, Swing and ED Consults (not everything is cardiac or stroke)
- Hospitalists
- Behavioral Health (Emergent, Acute and Chronic)
- Telehealth should help keep care in your community, as appropriate

Myth #5:

If a rural hospital closes, the quality of care is not impacted like it would be if an urban hospital closes

- When an urban hospital closes, no material impact on the mortality rates
- When a rural hospital closes, mortality rates increase

5.9%*

- The community goes into a death spiral as the largest employer leaves the community

*University of Washington study, 2019

Myth #6:

Swing Beds are
over-utilized

- Average ADC Swing Beds: 1.62*
- Average ADC CAH Acute Beds: 2.42*
- Case Study – Group of CAHs in Midwest
 - Located within an hour of PPS hospital
 - Transfer Discharged Acute patients for Swing Bed Services
 - Nurses practice at “top of license”
 - Partner with PPS hospitals for video consultations
 - ADC grew from 4 to 22 in one year
 - ALOS 13 days
 - 30-day readmission rate <7% for complex medical and surgical cases

*CAH Financial Indicators Report: Summary of Indicator Medians by State, April 2021

Myth #7:

Cost Reports
are optimized

- How do you know if you are optimizing your Cost Reports?
- Independent reviews can sometimes find money even the best preparers miss
- No charge unless something is found
- No reason not to have a Cost Report Review

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