

Medicaid Moving Forward



Improving Data and Information on Medicaid & CHIP Birth Outcomes

- Core Set of Maternity Measures for Medicaid and CHIP
 - Timeliness of Prenatal Care
 - Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care
 - Behavioral Health Risk Assessment (for Pregnant Women)
 - Well-Child Visits in the first 15 months of life
 - Postpartum Care
 - Elective Delivery
 - Antenatal Steroids
 - Cesarean Rate (for 1st pregnancy)
 - Percentage of Live Births Weighing less than 2,500 grams
- Partnered with CDC to conduct training for states on data linkage and use of state Vital Records, Medicaid claims and Title V data to facilitate collection of relevant Medicaid quality measures.
 - Initial states for training: AZ, GA, KY, IN, MA, ME, MI, MS, NM, NV, OK, SD, WV and WY
- Conducted analysis of Medicaid and private insurance birth outcomes and hospital costs using the HCUP Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) data.

New Regulations

- Preventive Services
 - Revised regulation on who can provide preventive services at 42 CFR 440.130(c)
 - In particular, services may be “recommended by a physician or other licensed practitioner of the healing arts within the scope of their practice under state law...”
 - Now, other practitioners, not just physicians and OLPs, can provide and be reimbursed for furnishing preventive services recommended by a physician or other licensed practitioners

Strong Start for Mothers and Newborns: Two Strategies to Improve Birth Outcomes

The Strong Start initiative has two different but related strategies:

1. Reducing Early Elective Deliveries

Testing a nationwide public-private partnership and awareness effort to spread the adoption of best practices that can reduce the rate of early elective deliveries before 39 weeks for all populations.

2. Enhanced Prenatal Care Approaches

Testing the effectiveness of specific enhanced prenatal care approaches to reduce preterm births for high-risk women enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP.

Strategy 2: Enhanced Prenatal Care Approaches (30 states, D.C., Puerto Rico)

1. Group Care – 48 sites
2. Birth Centers – 38 sites
3. Maternity Care Homes – 149 sites
4. Home Visiting - CMS is partnering with ACF and HRSA on a 4th model - evaluating HRSA's Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV).

Improving Birth Outcomes: Expert Panel

- Expert Panel on Improving Maternal and Infant Health Outcomes in Medicaid and CHIP
 - Convened by CMCS contractor in June 2012 co-chaired by Mary Applegate, MD and James Martin, MD FACOG
 - Met for one year to identify strategies to improve birth outcomes
 - Co-chairs published commentary in ACOG's journal

Improving Birth Outcomes: Summary of Expert Panel Strategies

Data Measurement and Reporting	Enhanced Maternal Care Management	Effective Reproductive Enablers	Perinatal Payment Strategies
Improve measurement of the timing and content of postpartum care	Assure use of progesterone treatment for women at high risk for preterm birth through improved screening, tracking and policies	Implement reimbursement and new policies to promote LARC	Unbundle global based obstetric fee schedules
Adopt contraception and family planning measures	Coverage for continuous doula support during labor	Improve rates and content of adolescent well-care visits through measurement, data infrastructure & incentives	Adopt blended payment for Cesarean and vaginal deliveries
	Coverage for comprehensive prenatal care (i.e., including physical, mental, social services) for women with chronic medical conditions through 90 days postpartum	Provide coverage and provider incentives to increase rates of well-woman visits	Include obstetric services in value-based payment incorporating maternal and neonatal regionalization where appropriate
	Payment, program and policy actions to support breastfeeding	Reimbursement and service delivery policies that engage adolescents, their parents and physicians to promote mental, physical & reproductive care	Develop mechanism for designating high risk pregnancies & risk adjusted payments
	Education & other supports for identification and treatment of maternal mental health conditions		Reimburse qualified educators for childbirth education
	Programs and policies for screening, referral and treatment of women with substance abuse disorders		

Maternal and Infant Health Initiative

- Four pronged strategy designed to achieve 2 goals:
 - 1) improve the rate and content of postpartum visits; and
 - 2) increase use of most and moderately effective methods of contraception among Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries

Maternal and Infant Health Initiative

- Engage states, providers and beneficiaries
- Leverage federal partnerships
- Technical Assistance
- Quality Measurement

For more information

visit [Medicaid.gov](http://www.Medicaid.gov):

Maternal and Infant Health Care Quality –
<http://www.Medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Quality-of-Care/Maternal-and-Infant-Health-Care-Quality.html>