

# Business Aspects of a Transitional Pain Program

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# Disclosures

- David Edwards has documented that he has nothing to disclose.
- I will not be discussing any off-label and/or investigational uses of drugs or products.

# Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, the participants will be able to:

- *Identify Steps to Establish at TPS Service (Vanderbilt Example)*
- *Identify 3 Billing Strategies to Grow and Sustain the Cost of a TPS*
- *List 2 Critical Institutional Cost Savings Important to Track*

# Challenges to Establishment of a Transitional Pain Service

- Costs of new systems
- Costs of new employees
- Development of criteria for consultation
- Development of new treatment protocols
- Measurement of impact (potential reduction of hospital costs, patient outcomes, reimbursement)

# 3 Strategies

## **Strategy 1:** start in the pain clinic

- E&M training / perioperative training
- revenue generating

## **Strategy 2:** combine inpatient TPS with another pain service (CPS)

- service growth
- revenue generating

## **Strategy 3:** identify and demonstrate cost savings

- decreased LOS
- increased DRG
- fewer ED returns matched to increased pain clinic visits
- fewer surgical clinic visits post-op



| QUALITY AND PRACTICE MANAGEMENT

| MANAGING YOUR PRACTICE

| TIMELY TOPICS IN PAYMENT AND PRACTICE MANAGEMENT



# Distinguishing Between a Pre-Anesthesia Evaluation and a Separately Reportable Evaluation and Management Service

November 2020

ASA Committee on Economics

When providing anesthesia care, the anesthesiologist provides medical services before and after the actual administration of anesthesia to the patient. In the pre-anesthesia period, an essential part of the anesthesiologist's work is to perform a pre-anesthesia evaluation to assess risk and develop an anesthetic plan. The value and payment for this work are included in the anesthesia base units and cannot be separately reported. However, the anesthesiologist may provide evaluation and management (E/M) services to a complex patient that are distinct from the pre-anesthesia evaluation as well as from the surgeon's pre-operative history and physical examination. In this case, the E/M service may be separately reported and paid. A distinct, preoperative E/M service must be supported by individual circumstances including medical necessity and would not be expected to be performed on a routine basis.

# (1) Start in the Pain Clinic: Billing – E&M

## Pre-anesthesia Evaluation

- Assess risks and develop plan for anesthesia
- Develops a plan for anesthetic care
- Must be conducted or updated within 48 hrs of surgery
- Only individuals qualified to administer anesthesia
- Paid within the anesthesia base units (not separately billable)

## Complex Patient E&M Service

- Medically necessary care to optimize underlying medical conditions, coordinate care, and develop transition plans for patient safety and optimal outcomes.
- Work is separate and distinct from anesthetic care plan (falls outside the scope of the pre-anesthesia eval)
- Planning visits >30 days prior to surgery
- Any physician or advance practice provider appropriately licensed
- Paid as separate E&M service

ASA Committee on Economics. (2020) *Timely Topics in Payment and Practice Management. Distinguishing Between a Pre-Anesthesia Evaluation and a Separately Reportable Evaluation and Management Service.* <https://www.asahq.org/quality-and-practice-management/managing-your-practice/timely-topics-in-payment-and-practice-management/distinguishing-between-a-pre-anesthesia-evaluation-and-a-separately-reportable-evaluation-and-management-service>

# Consultation Criteria

## Pre-operative Consult Criteria

- Patients on higher dose opioids (>60 MEDD)
- Patients on treatment for OUD

# Vanderbilt Transitional Pain Clinic for Outpatient Pre- and Post-operative Pain Management

## Pre-operative Pain Consultation

### Criteria

- patients on higher dose opioids (≥50 MME)  
- see chart below
- patients on Suboxone

### How to Consult

- ☒ place Ambulatory referral order for **Pain Medicine** (Ref64) and make a comment for **pre-op pain management (TPS)**
- can arrange to be seen same day as pre-anesthesia clinic (VPEC)

## Post-operative Pain Follow-up

### Criteria

- only for patients requiring opioids longer than expected by surgeon

### How to Consult

- ☒ surgical service must provide initial discharge prescription, then if help is needed to further taper off opioids and control pain, place Ambulatory referral order for **Pain Medicine (Ref64)** and make a comment for **post-op pain management (TPS)**

Drug	Dose
hydrocodone (Vicodin)	≥50mg per day
morphine	≥50mg per day
oxycodone	≥40mg per day
hydromorphone (Dilaudid)	≥10mg per day
fentanyl patch	≥25mcg/hr.
methadone	≥15mg per day
buprenorphine (Suboxone)	any dose

For questions during business hours, call:

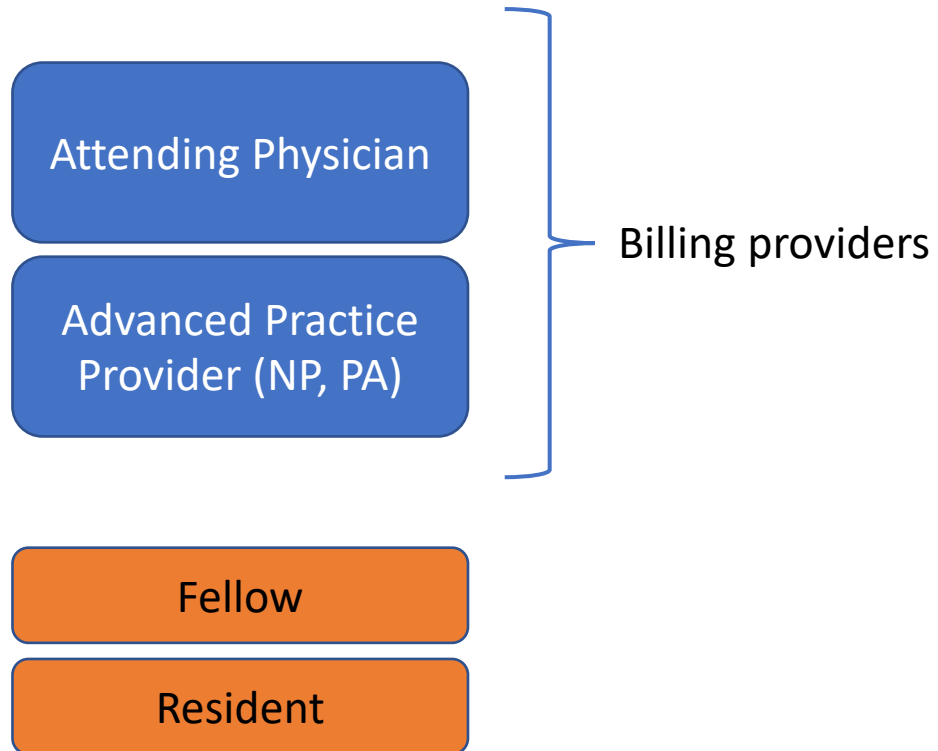
(patient is outpatient) **615-207-1203**  
(patient is inpatient) **615-686-3919**

For scheduling assistance contact the access center

Location: One Hundred Oaks Pain Clinic



## (2) Inpatient Service Growth Goal



Daily Costs (Staffing)		
MD/DO	1200	1200
NP/PA	600	600
Fellow	300	
Resident	200	
	2300	\$1800

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Daily Charges (E&M Billing)	
5 Initial hospital care (avg lvl 2/3)	793
10 Subsequent hospital care (avg lvl 2/3)	828
5 Subsequent hospital care (lvl 1)	182
	\$1804

### Service Growth Goal

- >5 Consults per day (25 per week)
- 15 Subsequent visits per day
- Total daily census #20 (400/mo.)
- Less, if procedures/operations performed
- Less, if incorporating telemedicine

# Consultation Criteria

## Pre-operative Consult Criteria

- Patients on higher dose opioids (>60 MEDD)
- Patients on treatment for OUD

## Inpatient Consult Criteria

- High-risk by O-NET+ criteria
  - On high-dose opioids before admission (>60 MEDD) and with rapid dose escalation
  - Patients newly on opioids with uncontrolled co-morbid psychiatric conditions/concerns
  - On buprenorphine, etc. for OUD with complex care management considerations
- Select patients that primary service requests to be seen after discharge

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- patients on higher dose opioids ( $\geq 50$  MME) - see chart below
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# (3) Identify and Demonstrate Cost Savings

## Case Mix Complexity

**DRG** is determined by the principal diagnosis, secondary diagnosis, surgical procedure, age, sex, and discharge status

**DRG with CC** (complication or comorbidity) **or with MCC** (major complication or comorbidity)

1. Determine the principal diagnosis for admission
2. Determine whether or no there was a surgical procedure
- 3. Determine any secondary diagnoses that would be considered comorbidities or could cause complications**
  - i. A comorbidity is a condition that existed before admission
  - ii. A complication is any condition that occurred after admission  
(e.g. F10, F11, F12, etc. substance use disorders; G90 CRPS); M47-M51, etc. spondylosis, disc disorders; T85, etc. pain or stenosis due to nervous system implant

# (3) Identify and Demonstrate Cost Savings

Consult Efficiency by Completion Workflow					
	# of Consults Ordered	25th Percentile Consult TAT (mins)	Median Consult TAT (mins)	75th Percentile Consult TAT (mins)	Achieving TAT Goal
Consult Note Signed	310	91.0	180.0	382	91%
Boarded for Surgery	39	10.0	20.0	43	100%
Patient Status Change	22	32.0	111.5	175	95%
Initial Recs Communicated	5	140.0	197.0	228	100%
Patient Discharged from Hospital	3	359.5	528.0	530	100%
Brief Consult Note	1	129.0	129.0	129	100%
Grand Total	380	76.0	162.0	342	92%

## Service Efficiency Important to TPS

- LOS
- Time to consult
- Time to discharge
- Boarded for procedure

## ED / Surgical Clinic Offload

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## Post-operative Consult Criteria

- requiring prolonged pain management, functional improvement, opioid taper

# Vanderbilt Transitional Pain Clinic for Outpatient Pre- and Post-operative Pain Management

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Location: One Hundred Oaks Pain Clinic



# April 2021, New CPS/TPS Service Chief



Service Chief, Comprehensive Pain Service (CPS);  
Director of Transitional Pain Services (TPS)

Andrew Pisansky, MD MS

Work Locations: OHO Pain Clinic, VICC  
Cancer Pain Clinic, Inpatient Pain

- Chief Resident, BWH Dept of Anesthesiology
- Pain Medicine Fellow, BWH
- VUMC Academic Faculty in Pain Medicine, MSA

# Summary

- *E&M Complex Care in TPS Clinic*
- *Inpatient Combined Services*
- *Value to Hospital*





# Acknowledgement

## TPS Services

### **Toronto**

Hance Clarke

[Hance.Clarke@uhn.ca](mailto:Hance.Clarke@uhn.ca)

### **Duke**

Padma Gulur

[mhanna9@jhmi.edu](mailto:mhanna9@jhmi.edu)

### **Johns Hopkins**

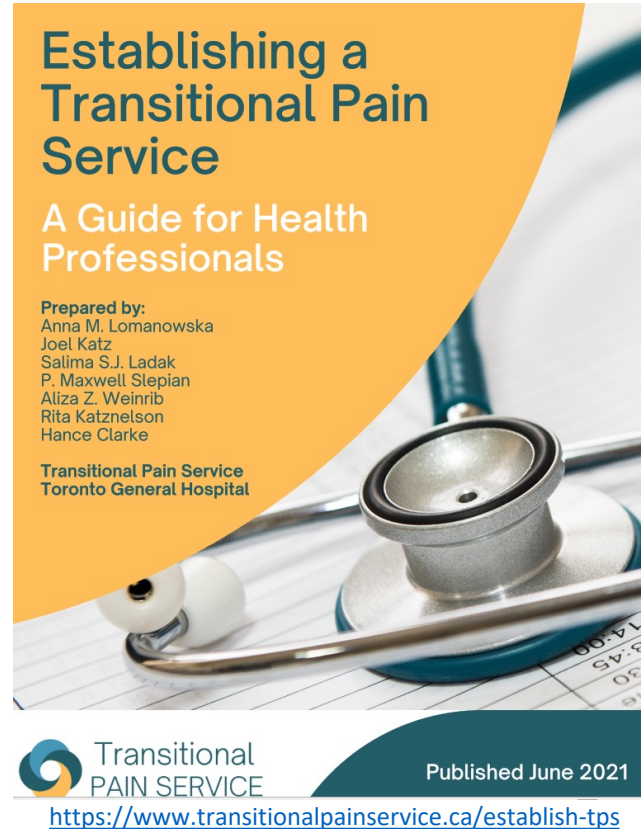
Marie Hanna

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### **Cleveland Clinic**

Hesham Sharkawy

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## Resources

Padma Gulur - AAPM Podcast. Episode 36:  
[Transitional Pain Service - ASRA RAPP](#)

Lomanowska AM, Katz J, Ladak SSJ, Slepian PM, Weinrib AZ, Katznelson R, & Clarke H. **Establishing a Transitional Pain Service: A Guide for Health Professionals**. 2021.  
<https://www.transitionalpainservice.ca/establish-tps>

# Key References

Lomanowska AM, Katz J, Ladak SSJ, Slepian PM, Weinrib AZ, Katznelson R, & Clarke H. **Establishing a Transitional Pain Service: A Guide for Health Professionals**. 2021. <https://www.transitionalpainservice.ca/establish-tps>

Katz *et al.*, The Toronto General Hospital Transitional Pain Service: development and implementation of a multidisciplinary program to prevent chronic postsurgical pain. *J Pain Res* **8**, 695-702 (2015).

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Huang *et al.*, Chronic postsurgical pain and persistent opioid use following surgery: the need for a transitional pain service. *Pain Manag* **6**, 435-443 (2016).

Hanna *et al.*, An Innovative Perioperative Pain Program for Chronic Opioid Users: An Academic Medical Center's Response to the Opioid Crisis. *Am J Med Qual*, 1062860618777298 (2018).

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