## Building a Business Case for the Investment and Sustainability of Patient Navigation





**December 11, 2024** 

The American Cancer Society National Navigation Roundtable (ACS NNRT) was established in 2017. The ACS NNRT is a national coalition of 80 member organizations to advance navigation efforts that eliminate barriers to quality care, reduce disparities, and foster ongoing health equity across the cancer continuum. The American Cancer Society provides organizational leadership and expert staff support to the ACS NNRT.

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### The objectives of this session are to:







quality care and advancing health equity.





### **MISSION**

High quality cancer care for all through evidence-based patient navigation

### **VISION**

NNRT is a collaboration that advances patient navigation efforts to eliminate barriers for quality care, reduce disparities in health outcomes and foster ongoing health equity across the cancer continuum.

## Five-Year AIM (2021-2026)

To support the creation of a sustainable model for oncology patient navigation to achieve health equity across the continuum of cancer care.

https://navigationroundtable.org/

### **Presenters:**







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Division Director of Navigation for Sarah Cannon
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## Building the Business Case for Navigation

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# Why is a business case important for navigation?



## Justification of Investment and Resource Allocation:

- Outline the rationale, expected benefits, costs, and risks
- Document how the proposed project is in line with the broader mission, vision, and values of the organization
- Justify the allocation of resources, whether financial, human, or timerelated
- Allow decision-makers to strategically prioritize competing demands for resources within the organization efficiently and effectively

Why is the proposed navigation program or expansion important?

How does the proposal strategically align with the broader mission?

Why should it be prioritized?

What are the program risks and how are they mitigated? What is the risk of doing nothing?





# What goes into an effective business case?



Background and rationale • State of the science

Strategic alignment

 Organizational assessment

Business
Case
Components

Program

Description

- Objectives
- Design and scope
- Services and staffing
- Outcomes

ROI

- Costs
- Benefits





## Background and Rationale: Strategic Alignment





Improved Patient Outcomes & Satisfaction Patient navigation enhances care by providing personalized support, leading to better treatment adherence, increased patient satisfaction, and overall improved health outcomes.

Enhanced Care Coordination & Operational Efficiency Streamlined communication and handoffs between healthcare providers reduce errors, improve patient experiences, optimize workflows, and free up staff time for direct patient care.

Cost Savings and Revenue Growth Patient navigation reduces no-show rates, ER visits, and readmissions, lowering healthcare costs. Revenue opportunities are generated through billing and capturing missed reimbursements.

Increased Patient Volume & Retention Offering comprehensive, supportive care attracts more patients, increases overall patient volume, and enhances patient loyalty, retention, and positive word-ofmouth referrals.

Staff Satisfaction, Retention & Compliance Clear roles, professional development, and oversight for navigators enhance job satisfaction, reduce turnover, and ensure compliance with healthcare regulations, managing legal and operational risks.

Quality Incentives Accreditation

Participation in quality programs offers financial incentives and enhanced payment rates for meeting healthcare quality metrics.





## Background and Rationale: Organizational Assessment



NAVIGATION

#### **Assess the Current State**

Examine the existing operations, workflows, and IT infrastructure to understand how patient navigation would be implemented. Includes a Community Needs Assessment.

#### **Define the Ideal State**

Describe the ideal operations, workflows, and IT setup needed to support the patient navigation program, including tools, software, and EMR updates for PIN billing and documentation.

### **Identify Gaps and Required Changes**

Compare the current and ideal states to find gaps. Focus on changes needed to improve efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and reduce risks.

#### **Evaluate Risks and Benefits**

Identify risks of staying in the current state and risks of transitioning to the ideal state.

### Program Description: Formulating Measurable Outcomes

Define how the program's success will be measured, including specific indicators that are timebound outcomes of the program, and who will be impacted by the program.

## \*Important to collect both process and performance measures





#### **Process**

Our team will navigate 100 patients receiving radiation therapy by end of Q1, 200 by end of Q2, 300 by end of Q3, and 400 by EOY.

#### **Performance**

Decrease in treatment appointment no shows by 25% in oncology patients receiving radiation therapy served by navigation team by December 31, 2024.

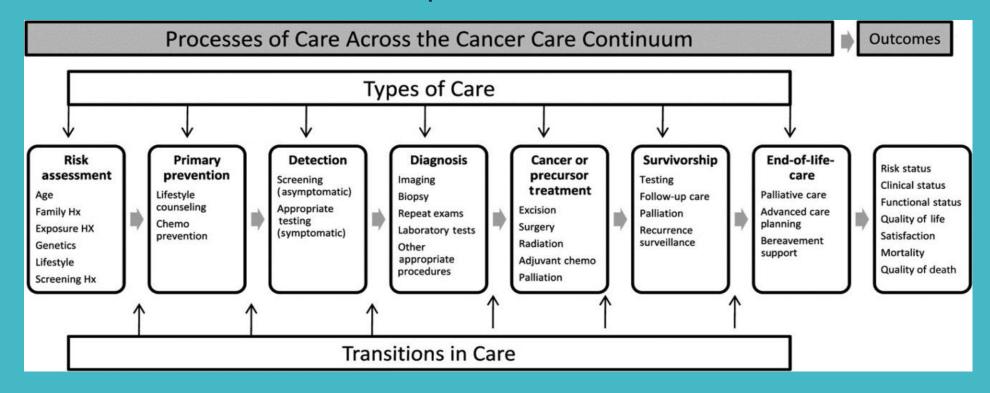




## Program Description: Design and Scope



- What services are offered and where are there gaps?
- What are the most common patient barriers to care?







## **Program Description: Services**





### **Principal Care Management (PCM) activities** provided by clinical staff include:

- Development, communication, and maintenance of a disease specific care plan
- **Care communication** and engagement with patients, families, healthcare professionals, and community services
- Patient/family education to support self-management, independent living, and activities of daily living
- Assessment and support for treatment adherence and medication management
- Identification of available community and health resources
- Facilitating access to care and services needed by patient/family
- Management of care transitions
- **Ongoing review** of patient status
- Collection of health outcomes data and registry documentation

### **Community Health Integration (CHI) and Principal** Illness Navigation (PIN) nonclinical activities include:

- **Person-centered assessment**, including cultural and linguistic factors and unmet SDOH needs
- Facilitating patient-driven goal setting and action plans
- Providing tailored support for treatment plan
- Coordinating receipt of healthcare and community-based health services
- Facilitating access to community-based social services to address SDOH needs
- **Communication** with healthcare professionals based on person-centered assessment results
- Coordination of care **transitions** between and among health care practitioners and settings
- Helping the patient contextualize **health education** provided by the treatment team
- Educating the patient on how to best participate in **medical** decision-making
- Building patient self-advocacy skills



## **Program Description: Staffing**





Medical Visit with SDOH

Assessment

Serious Medical Illness

SDOH needs only

PIN (non-clinical)

PCM (RN/SW)

CHI (CHW)

Oncology Navigation
Standards of
Professional Practice







# Program Investment and Return On Investment (ROI)



#### What to include:

- **Benefit analysis (over X time period):** Quantify the expected benefits, such as reductions in no-show rates and emergency room visits, decreased hospital readmissions, improved patient satisfaction scores, reduced cancer disparities, and potential increases in patient volume due to better service.
- Alternatives: List possible alternatives that may meet the business problem or opportunity, then narrow the list to include only viable alternatives.
- **Assumptions:** Describe all critical assumptions and the impact of a sensitivity analysis. Apply all common/general assumptions consistently across each alternative.
- **ROI Calculation:** Combine the cost and benefit analyses to estimate the return on investment over a reasonable time frame.





### What tools are available?





Tips on writing

the section

Purpose of the section

#### Section 1.0 | Background and Rationale

#### Purpose:

The purpose of this section is to align the patient navigation program with the organization's strategic goals, assess the impact of inefficiencies due to the lack of navigation, and demonstrate the urgency of addressing gaps in patient care coordination through a structured needs assessment.

#### **Helpful Tips:**

When aligning the navigation program with strategic goals, directly tie the program's benefits to the organization's mission and any existing initiatives around quality care, growth, and patient experience. Highlight specific operational inefficiencies and risks, such as patient care gaps, using quantitative data or case studies to emphasize the need for immediate action.

#### Section 1.1 - Background

The Background section should explain the importance of patient navigation, citing key evidence from the literature that demonstrates how it reduces barriers to care, improves access to timely treatment, and addresses health disparities. Use studies and reports to support the need for a navigation program in healthcare systems.

#### Section 1.2 - Rationale

#### trategic Alianment

Align the navigation program with the organization's vision, mission, and strategic goals, addressing gaps in quality, growth, and initiatives.



#### Impact of not addressing the problem

Highlight risks such as decreased patient satisfaction and gaps in care if a navigation program is not implemented, using data to demonstrate urgency.



#### impact on operation

Identify inefficient business processes due to the absence of navigation, focusing on patient care coordination, billing, and workflow management.



#### Needs Assessment

Identify the organization's needs through a Community, Nieds Assessment (CNA) or a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Ihreats (SWC1) Analysis, helping to prioritize areas where a navigation program can address gaps and improve patient outcomes.

## Template with example boilerplate text

#### Resource Links:

- Background and Rationale Template (see Appendix 5)
- Patient Navigation in Cancer Care 2.0 Navigating the Cancer Continuum in the Context of Value-Based Care.

#### Public Sites for Data on Communities:

- Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps
- . United States Census Bureau American Community Survey

Resource links

What to include

in that section





cancer.org/lion

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### To access tools and resources:



### www.cancer.org/lion

- Access recorded and upcoming learning sessions, resources and tools
- **Building the Navigation Business Case Toolkit**
- **✓** Register for ACS LION training













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Executive Director Oncology Service Line, Nurse Leader Wellstar Health System Marietta, GA



## "Navigation is great but how do you pay for it?"











Traditionally, most services and staff are covered by directly billable charges (CPT codes) or are included as part of overall overhead (or the "cost of doing business").

#### **UPFRONT EXCEPTION:**

If the **navigator** is going to be the **educator** as well, you can bill for this service in some instances.

98960 Education and training for patient self-management by a qualified, nonphysician health care professional using a standardized curriculum, face-to-face with patient

#### **Criteria:**

- Standardized curriculum that is consistent with guidelines or standards established or recognized by a health care professional society or association.
- Patient must be present and actively engaged in the education and training.
- Usually, 30 minutes but NEVER less than 15 minutes.
- Cannot be billed on the same day as any other service.
- Must be a healthcare personnel but not a physician or provider (i.e. PA or APRN, etc.)

## Evaluate Strengths and Weaknesses





- Evaluate your Program.
- Evaluate your Program from multiple perspectives.
- Be candid in your evaluation.
- Be realistic.
- Intent of Program. <u>Quality/Revenue/Volume/Satisfaction</u>

Highlight the good. Highlight that which can be improved.



Software Tools – Benefits and Limitations
Current Offerings in Program and locations
Current Processes and Bottlenecks
Workflows
Timeliness to Care
Patient Satisfaction
Physician Satisfaction
Workspace in Use and Available
Current Staff and their roles

## Registry and Data Analytics





Analytic Volumes

Patient Volumes



## Downstream Revenue = Funding





- Radiology Procedures
  - Imaging
- Retention of Patients
  - Surgery
- Infusion Therapy
- Provider Practices

- Noise in the metrics:
  - Lag in realizing the revenue.
  - Departments vary by facility.
  - Competing priorities.
    - Overhead
    - \$ Salaries
    - Indigent Care
    - \$ Community Services
    - \$ Navigation

## Downstream Revenue = Funding American



Cancer Society

| Downstream Revenue  | \$ or Non-\$   | Outcomes  |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Retained patients   | Profit Margins<br>Surgery, Infusion, Radiology,<br>Radiation, Visits   | Patients remain close to home for or during care  |
| New patients        | Profit Margins<br>Surgery, Infusion, Radiology,<br>Radiation, Visits   | Drawn to a community resource<br>Barriers removed to approach<br>care   |
| Grant Opportunities | Staffing, Services Provided,<br>Transportation,<br>Patient Care, Research  | Services Provided,<br>Transportation,<br>Research   |
| Care Continuum      | Decreased use of emergency<br>services; Increased screening<br>volumes – decreased late-<br>stage diagnosis; Ability to skill<br>focus roles | Increased trust in healthcare provider or system, enhanced community confidence in healthcare provider or program, and social barriers to care removed allowing patients to seek care sooner. |

# Measuring the Outcomes and Performance Metrics





| Key Performance Indicator   | Benchmark Example  |
|---|--|
| New patients navigated  | 20 /month if using volume model  |
| Patients outmigrated  | Less than 15% of total   |
| Mean Time from Diagnosis to:  - Surgeon Appt Med Onc Appt Chemotherapy Start - Surgery - ?? | 5 days, 14 days<br>Use national benchmarks<br>i.e. NQMBC®<br>Use institutional benchmarks<br>Use CoC Quality Processes |
| Tumor Board Presentations   | 20 /month  |
| Number of Emergency Room Visits for chemotherapy sequalae/post-surgical events              | Less than 25   |
| Average Acuity  | 2.0-3.0 /30 days if using acuity model   |
| Overall Case Load Average   | 100-300 /year  |
| Touchpoints   | 150 /month if using touchpoint model   |
| Community Events  | 1/quarter  |
| Number of patients scheduled for mammograms during event(s):Appointment No Shows            | 150:13   |
| Grants written or received  | 1/month  |

### The Business Case Audience





CEO

The chief
executive
officer is the
highestranking person
in a company.

ranking person in a company.

This person has final authority in most cases.

CNO

The chief nursing officer is the highestranking nurse leader in an organization.

This person is accountable for all nursing and ancillary staff in most cases.

COO

The chief operating officer is the second in command of a company.

This person oversees the operations and workings of departments in most cases. CMO

The chief
medical officer
is the highestranking
physician in a
healthcare
entity.

Physician programs and needs usually report through this person.

**CFO** 

The chief financial officer is the highest-ranking finance person in a company.

This person ensures the company is running in a financially sound manner and is the owner of the financial risk for the company.

Director (Administrative, Executive, Program, etc.)

A Director can be any number of roles that oversee the management of a department or group of departments.





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## Objectives

- Define the Strategic Importance
- Demonstrate Value and Impact
- Quantify Financial Benefits
- Align Stakeholder Priorities

## **Getting Started**

- Assess your program and needs
- Engage with key stakeholders
- Analyze data
  - Intake Data
  - Analytic Case Volumes
- Connect with finance
  - Downstream revenue
  - Patient retention
  - Readmission Rates
  - Volume Growth

## **Know Your Audience**

- Strategic alignment and overall impact
  - Operational efficiency and effectiveness
  - Patient care and nursing impact
- Financial impact and return on investment (ROI)

## **Executive Summary**



## Defy Gravity General Hospital

- Request: 2.0 FTE Oncology Navigators
  - Breast Navigator
  - Complex GI Navigator
- At Risk
  - Patient & Provider Satisfaction
  - Timeliness to Treatment
  - Programmatic Growth & Revenue
  - Cancer Accreditations & Multidisciplinary Tumor Boards
- Break-even for 1 FTE
  - 39 patients or 2.3 months

| Return on Investment        | \$967,880   |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
|                             |             |
| Total Labor Expense         | \$116,060   |
| New hire expense            | \$3,500     |
| Benefits (34%)              | \$28,560    |
| Salary                      | \$84,000    |
| Less Labor Expense per FTE  |             |
|                             |             |
| Total Navigation CM x 2 FTE | \$1,200,000 |
| Navigation CM x 1 FTE       | \$600,000   |
| Incremental CM per Patient  | \$3,000     |
| Navigated Patients/year     | 200         |

97%

of Navigated Patients
Retained

29 days

Avg From Dx to 1st Treatment

>\$960K

Increase in Contribution
Margin



Please post any questions in the Question box located in the ZOOM panel at the bottom of your screen.





**Question and Answer** 

2025
ACS NNRT
Call To Action
Webinar







Understanding the Impact of New Billing Codes on Patient Navigation:
Survey Insights and Recommendations



January 7, 2025 1:00 -2:00 PM ET





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