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# PCSI 2024

## Introducing DRGs in the French hospital home care sector

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# PLAN

1. Overview of Hospital Home Care
2. The HHC classification
3. Demonstration
4. Statistical analysis
5. Next steps

# OVERVIEW OF HOSPITAL HOME CARE



## Hospital Home Care (HHC) in France

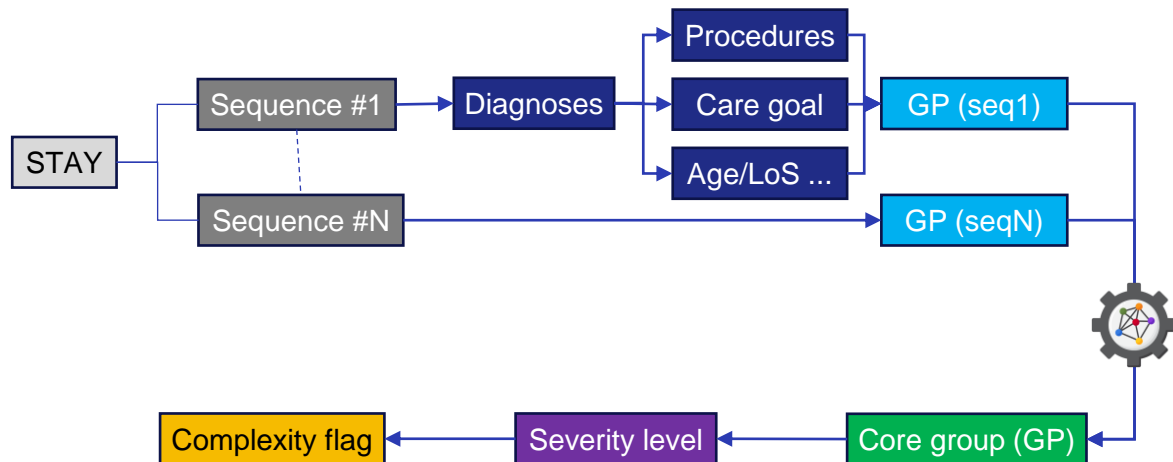
- **Hospital home care (HHC)**, transforms healthcare delivery by providing integrated hospital-level services in patients' homes
- In France, HHC represent approximately 2% (2b€) of the total budget for public hospital funding in France. Annually : around **230,000 hospital stays**, or **32 millions hospitalisation-days**
- HHC provides various services such as physician consultations, nursing interventions, diagnostic procedures, and therapeutic treatments, all delivered within the patient's home environment. HHC enhances patient comfort, expedites recovery, mitigates nosocomial infections, and optimizes resource allocation in healthcare delivery.
- HHC organizations are financed with **per-day tariff**, which evolves based on a combination of 3 collected variables : primary mode of care (*MPP*), associated mode of care (*MPA*) and Karnofsky index (*IK*). For a given stay, changes in the MPPxMPAxIK triplet trigger a subset of the stay called **sequence of care**.
- All HHC orgs must collect and send data for each patient stay to ATIH, including (but not limited to) diagnoses (ICD10-FR), procedures (CCAM), length of stay, age, etc ... in addition to modes of care and Karnofsky Index

Objective : to build a DRG-like classification of HHC stays to better describe HHC activity in France, ahead of planned but not yet designed financing reforms.

# THE HHC CLASSIFICATION



# Grouper logic overview



## Nomenclature

XX YY 1 A

GP

GPS

GPSL

XX YY : Core group (FR : GP)

1 : case severity level

A : patient complexity flag

# Structure

| BLOCK                     | # GP      | # GPSL     | % stays  | %days    |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 01 – Infancy              | 16        | 32         | 4%       | 3%       |
| 02 – Ante-partum          | 5         | 30         | 2%       | 2%       |
| 03 – Post-partum          | 4         | 24         | 3%       | 1%       |
| 04 – Palliative care      | 4         | 10         | 23%      | 30%      |
| 05 – Short stays          | 5         | 5          | 18%      | 1%       |
| 06 – Nutrition management | 2         | 12         | <1%      | 1%       |
| 07 – Pain management      | 2         | 12         | 3%       | 2%       |
| 08 – Rehabilitation       | 2         | 12         | <1%      | 1%       |
| 09 – Skin conditions      | 12        | 72         | 10%      | 23%      |
| 10 – Cancers              | 18        | 108        | 18%      | 14%      |
| 11 – Infections           | 8         | 48         | 9%       | 6%       |
| 12 – Neurology conditions | 5         | 30         | 3%       | 6%       |
| 13 – Orthopedics/traumas  | 4         | 24         | 2%       | 3%       |
| 14 – Organ failures       | 11        | 61         | 4%       | 6%       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>              | <b>99</b> | <b>478</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> |

Each core group (GP) is subdivided into 3 case severity levels (1, 2 and 3) and 2 patient complexity levels (A and B)

Rule of thumb : 1 GP → 3\*2 = 6 GPSL

All GPs are assigned to a block : higher level unit of description. Inside a block, groups are medically related

Exceptions to severity (→ all stay level 1)

- All groups from blocks « Infancy », « Palliative Care » and « Short stays »
- GP #1400 « multimorbid / geriatric patients »

Exceptions to complexity (→ all stay level A)

- All groups from block « Short stays »
- GP #1400 « multimorbid / geriatric patients »

Grouper errors

- GP # 99 : 00X1 « Others » (< 1% stays/days)

# DEMONSTRATION



Male patient of 63 y.o – LoS : 29 days across 3 sequences – History of type 2 diabetes with vascular and nephrological complications. Hospitalised for a diabetic foot ulcer resulting in leg erysipelas + foot amputation. Admitted in HHC for follow-up treatment : IV antibiotics and wound dressings



## Lexicon

MPP : main mode of care  
 MPA : associated mode of care  
 DP : main diagnosis  
 DCMPP : diagnoses linked with main mode of care  
 DCMPA : diagnoses linked with associated mode of care  
 DA : secondary diagnoses  
 IK : Karnofsky Index  
 AVQ: Activities of daily life scale

### Sequence #1 (4 days)

IK: 50  
 AVQ: 7

**DP:** A46 *Erysipelas*

**MPP:** 03 *IV treatment*

#### DCMPP

L97 *Non-pressure chronic ulcer of lower limb*

**MPA:** 09 *Complex dressings*

#### DCMPA

L97  
 Z894: *Acquired absence of toe(s), foot, and ankle*

#### DA

G632 *Diabetic polyneuropathy*  
 N083 *Glomerular disorders in diabetes mellitus*  
 E1120 *Type 2 diabetes mellitus with renal complications*  
 E1140 (...) *with diabetic neuropathy*  
 E1150 (...) *with diabetic peripheral angiopathy*

### Sequence #2 (4 days)

IK: 50  
 AVQ: 7

**DP:** L97

**MPP:** 09

#### DCMPP

L97  
 Z894

**MPA:** 25 *Psychosocial care*

**DCMPA:** Z742 *Need for assistance at home and no other household member able to render care*

#### DA

G632  
 N083  
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### Sequence #3 (21 days)

IK: 50  
 AVQ: 7

**DP:** L97

**MPP:** 09

#### DCMPP

L97  
 Z894

**MPA:** 00 *None*

**DCMPA:** ∅

#### DA

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0911 *Skin infections*

0902 *Comp. diabetes wounds*

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★ 0911 *Complex skin infections* → 2  
 0902 *Other genital and urinary conditions* → 1

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★ YZ07 Social/familial context → B

YZ12 Psychosocial context → A

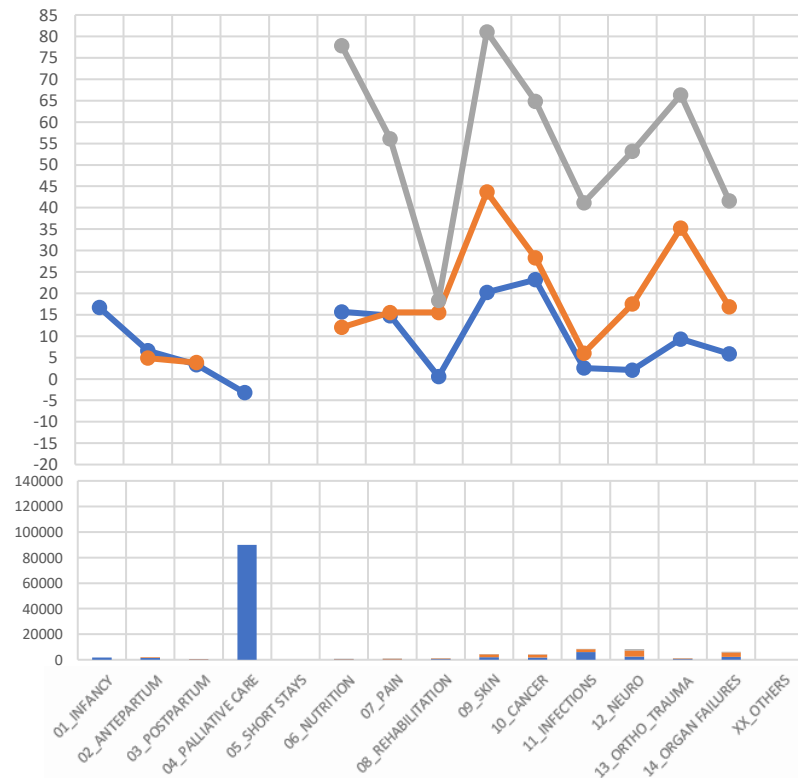
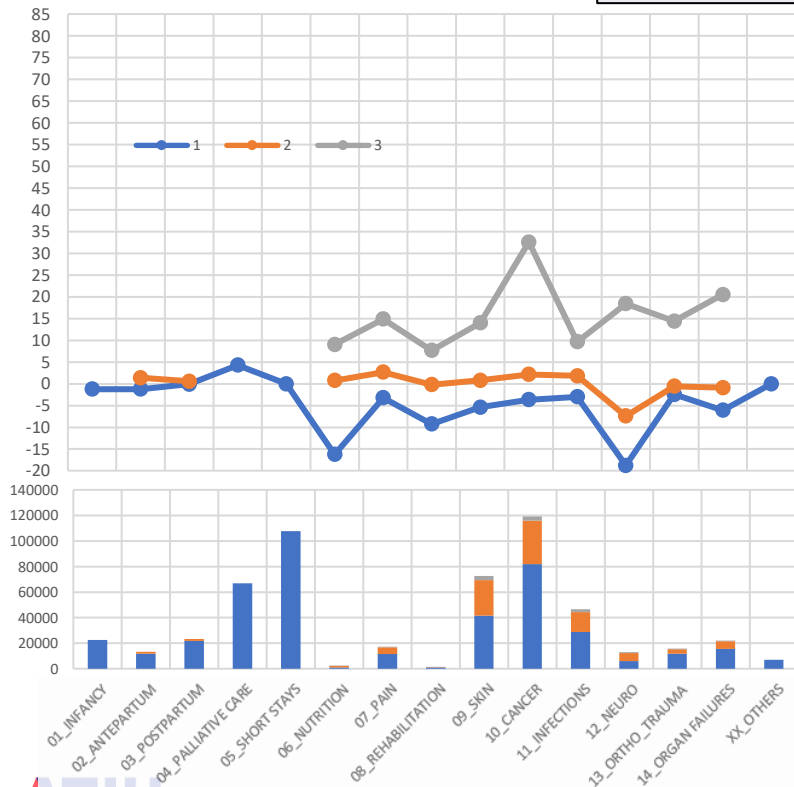
# STATISTICAL PERFORMANCES

# Severity and complexity by block

Complexity = A

GP LoS residuals according to severity and complexity levels

Complexity = B





# Evaluation

| Classification         | GP    | GP + severity | GP + severity + complexity |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------|
| R <sup>2</sup> - LoS   | 13,4% | 15,0%         | 16,5%                      |
| R <sup>2</sup> - Costs | 21,6% | 24,2%         | 26,4%                      |

## Conclusions

R<sup>2</sup> on LoS and costs for the classification are similar to previous work on designing the classification for non-acute and rehabilitation hospitals (PCSI 2017), but still relatively far from the classification for acute hospitals (FR - *GHM*)

→ The variance in LoS/Costs is considerably higher for the types of conditions cared for in HHC, especially compared to acute conditions.

However, severity and complexity levels play a significant part in explaining LoS and costs.



# NEXT STEPS

# An ongoing national experimentation



- Starting from July 2023, all HHC stays are grouped using the HHC Grouper at ATIH
- HHC orgs can view and explore the results through ATIH softwares : OVALIDE and VisualGroupage
- Top-down and bottom-up approaches to evaluation :
  - ATIH studies changes in coding practices and casemix evolutions at the national scale
  - HHC orgs have access to various channels (online forum, quarterly meetings, official representatives) to share their individual experience with the classification and grouper logic
- Expected end : July 2024
- What's next :
  - Implementation ?
  - Wait for financing reforms



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**THANK YOU**

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