# MIT SEMINAR ON HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS INNOVATION

MIT ESD.69
MIT HST.926
(Special Student)
HMS HC.750
(Special Section)

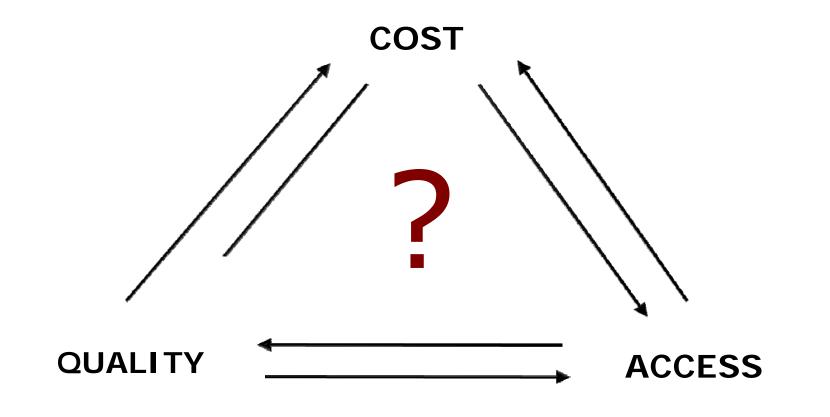
# 'HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS' FROM A HEALTH POLICY PERSPECTIVE

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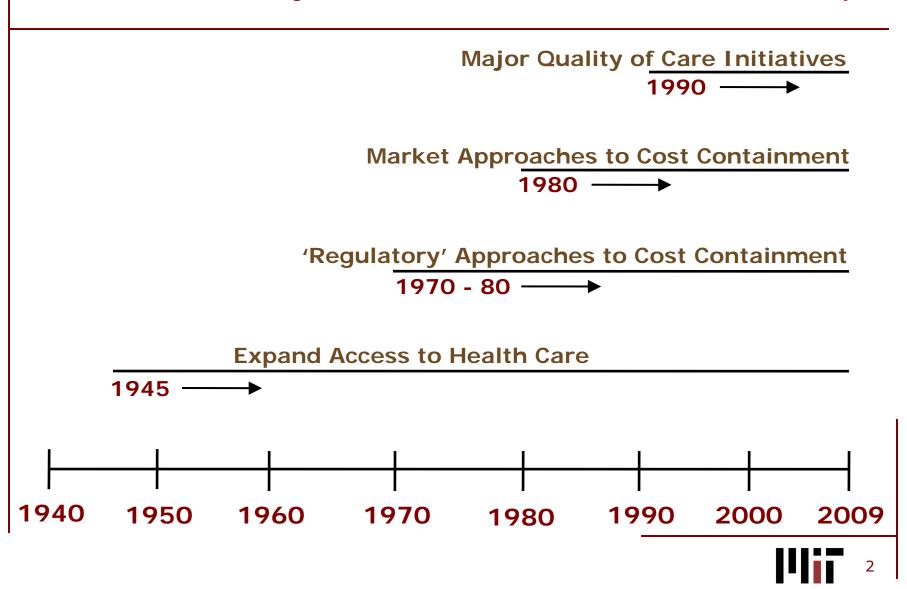
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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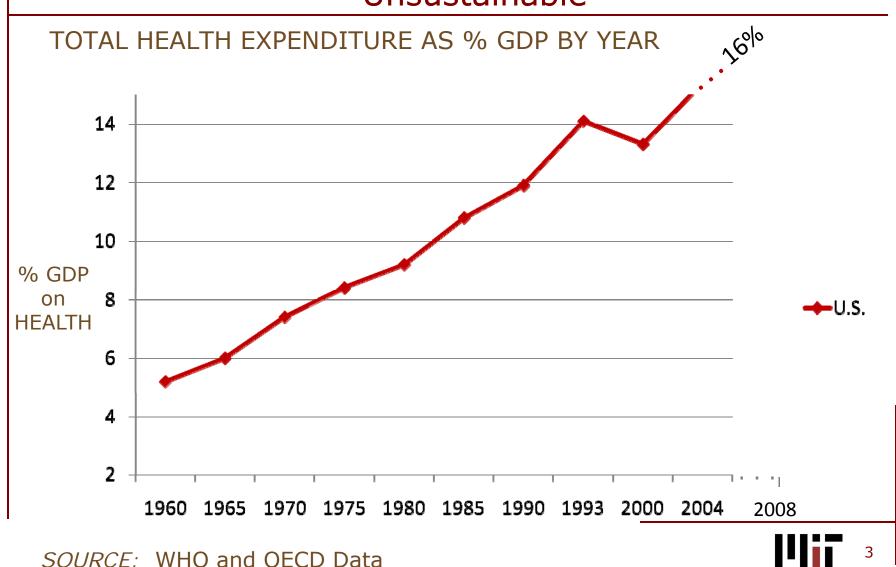




#### Timeline: Major Themes of U.S. Health Policy



# When National Health Care Spending Was Half of Current Rates, Many Called its Growth, "Unsustainable"



### 1940's and 50's Major Theme: Expand Access

- Origin of employer-based health insurance.
- National health insurance falls to be enacted.
- Hill-Burton Legislation (1946) incentives to build newh ospitals and health carefacilities.
- Major investment in medical research National Institutes of Health.



### 1960's Major Theme: Expand Access

- Medicare (1965) Government insurance coverage for elderly, disabled.
- Medicaid (1965) Government insurance coverage for indigent.
- Regional Medical Programs' Expand access to new medical technology.
- 'Health Professions Legislation' Incentives to build new medical and other health professions schools, increase number of graduates.

#### 'Moral Hazard'

The prospect that a party insulated from risk will behave differently from the way it would behave if it were fully exposed to the risk.

#### 'Adverse Selection'

The more extensive the insurance coverage, one has, the more likely the party will experience a loss.

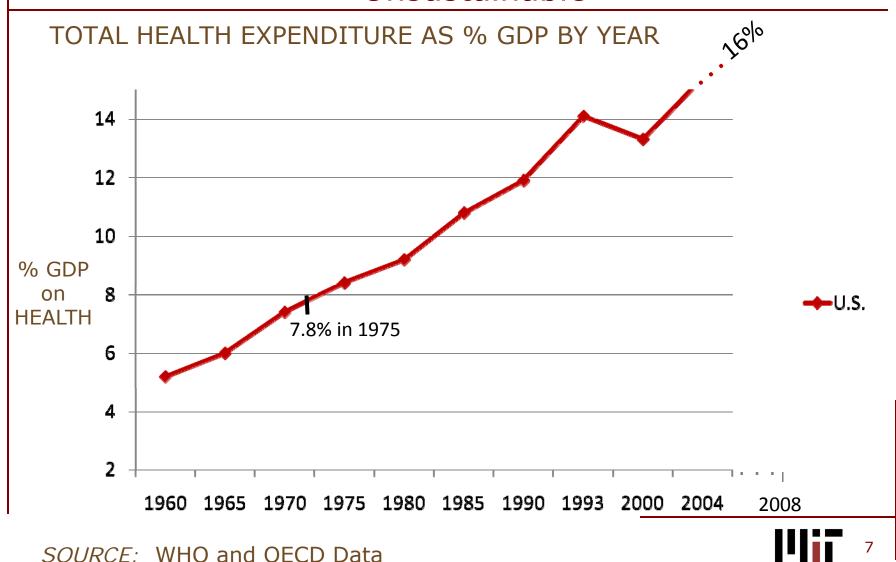
#### 'Principal/Agent' Problem

He/she who orders does not buy, and he/she who buys does not order.

#### 'Cost Reimbursement'

When costs are fully reimbursed by insurers, incentives don't exist to confirming the costs.

# When National Health Care Spending Was Half of Current Rates, Many Called its Growth, "Unsustainable"



#### 1970's

### Technology: The Culprit Behind Rising Health Care Costs

#### '<u>Technological Imperative'</u>

Doctors' need to access the latest, most sophisticated technologies to meet what they perceive to be the needs of their patients (Victor Fuchs, 1974).

#### 'Process Innovation Lags Product Innovation'

New technology should be cost reducing as process innovation typically follows product innovation (James Utterback, 1978).

#### THIS HAS NOT HAPPENED IN HEALTH CARE

#### 'Perverse Incentives'

If a doctor is an effective performer and 'Health Triumphs Over Disease', he/she earns less compensation.

# 1970's Major Theme: Regulatory Approaches to Health Cost Containment

- Wage-Price Freeze
- Certificate of Need
- Rate Setting
- HMO Legislation (mixed regulatory, market approach)
- Peer Review

#### 1980's

### Major Theme: Market Approaches to Health Care ost ontainment

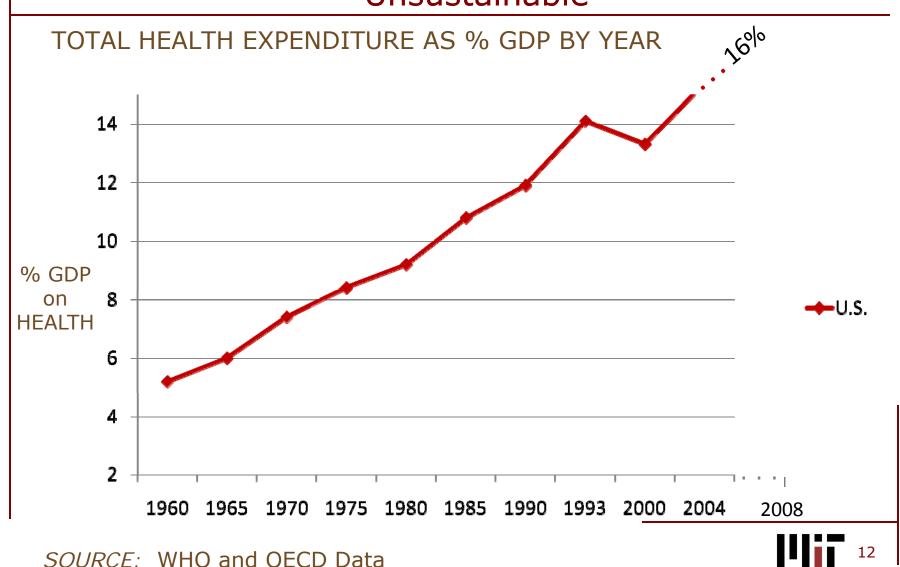
- Revisions to HMO Legislation reduce barriers to entry
- 'Prospective Payment' Diagnosis Related Group (DRG) Reimbursement
- 'Managed Care'
- 'Managed Competition'
- Rand Health Insurance Experiment

#### 1990's

## Major Theme: Market Approaches to Health Care ost ontainment

- Clinton health reform plan fails to be enacted.
- Increasing penetration of 'Managed Care'.
- 'Unmanaged Competition'
- 'Evidence-Based Medicine'

# When National Health Care Spending Was Half of Current Rates, Many Called its Growth, "Unsustainable"



#### 2000 ----

#### Major Theme: Quality Initiatives

- 3 National Academy Reports
  - To Err is Human'
  - 'Crossing the Quality Chasm'
  - Building a Better Delivery System'
- Interest in 'Lean' and other systems approaches to fixing problems of health care delivery.
- Medicare prescription drug coverage.
- Cost containment efforts stymied lack of political will?

#### 2009 Health Care Reform

- PPACA Initiatives with the Potential to Improve the Value of Health Deliver,
- Please refer to handout

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