

Primary care saves lives. Here's why it's failing Americans.



By [Frances Stead Sellers](#)

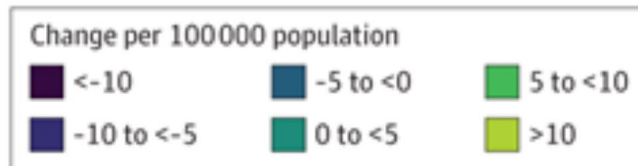
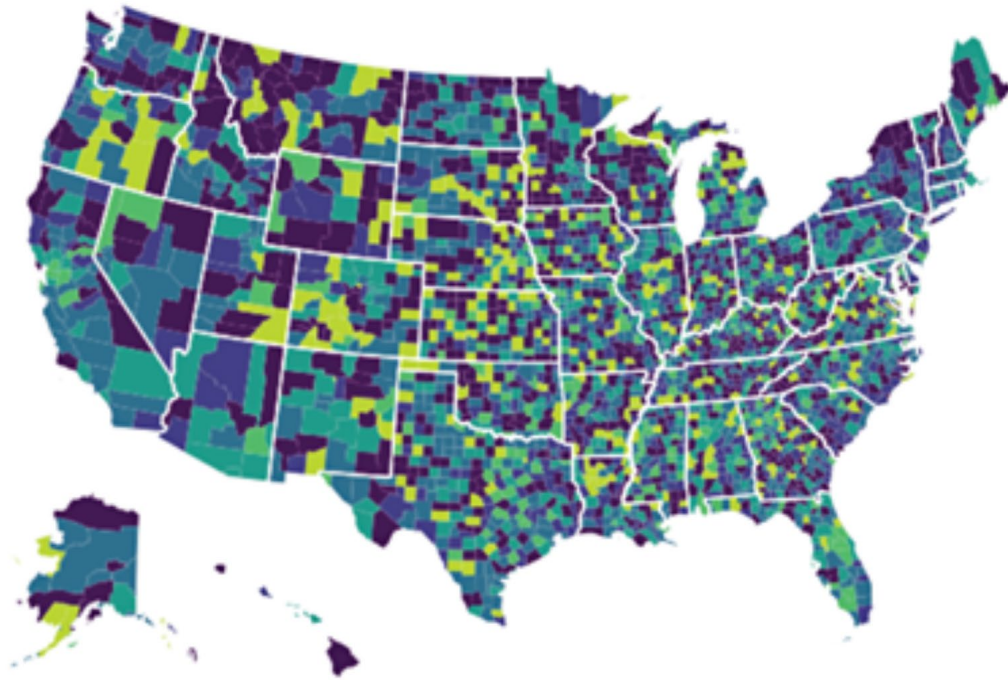
October 17, 2023 at 6:00 a.m. EDT



Primary care is the only part of health care system that results in **longer lives and more equity**

Primary Care is Weakening

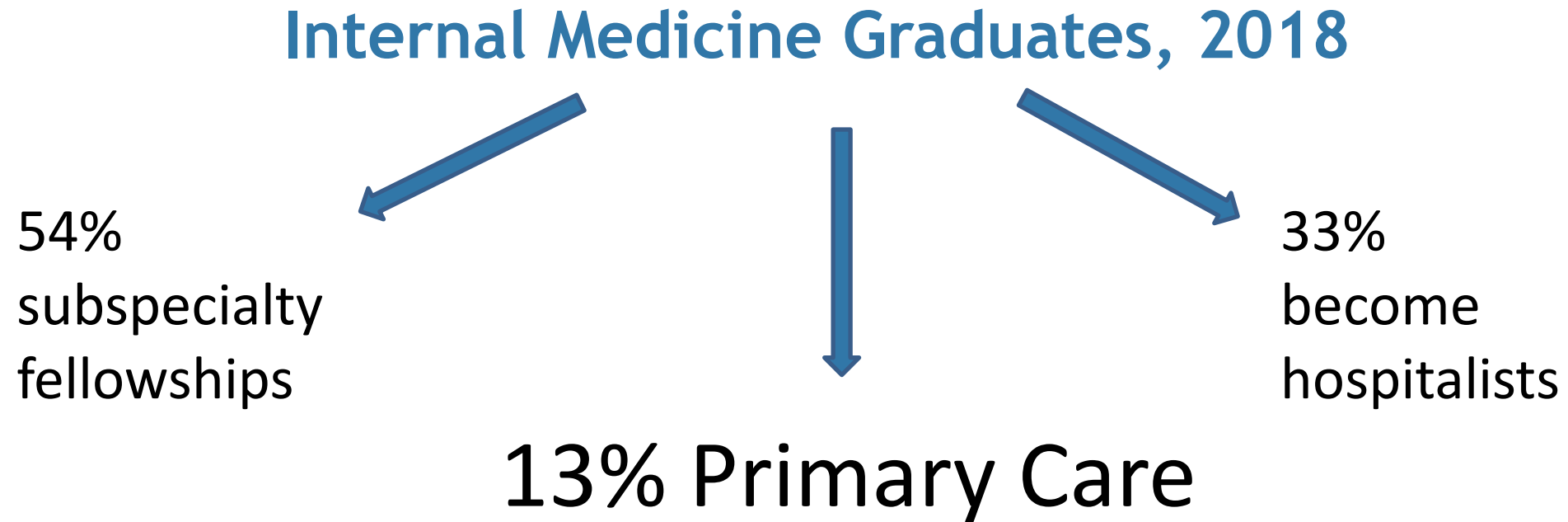
A Primary care physician density



Mean primary care physician supply decreased from 46.6 per 100,000 in 2005 to 41.4 per 100,000 in 2015

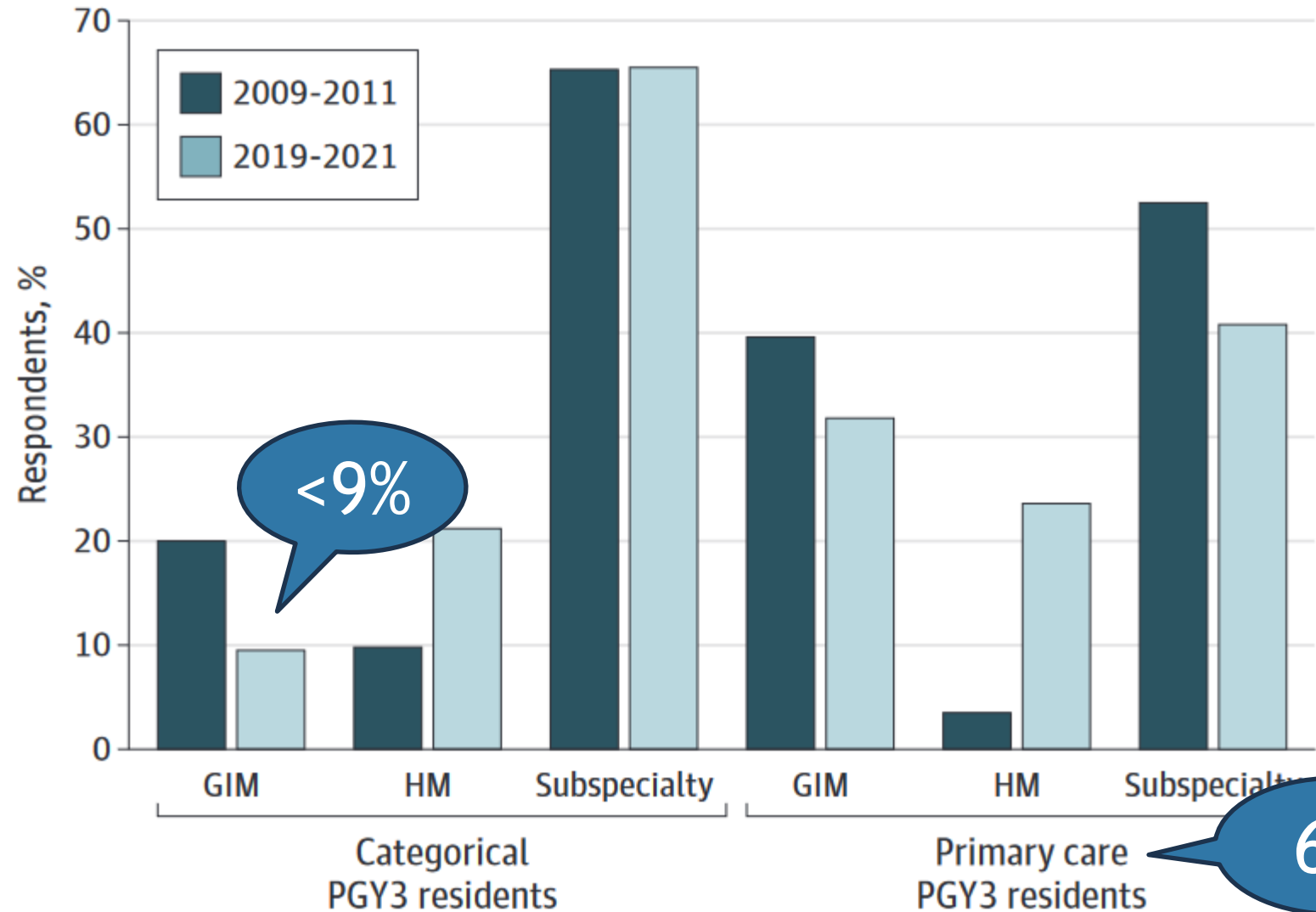
[Association of Primary Care Physician Supply With Population Mortality in the United States, 2005-2015 | Health Care Workforce | JAMA Internal Medicine | JAMA Network](#)

Internal Medicine Residents & Primary Care



Authors estimate that Family Medicine graduates: 92% primary care, 8% Hospitalists
Very close to estimates using [ABFM Data](#) (9%) but another 5% are in [emergency medicine](#)

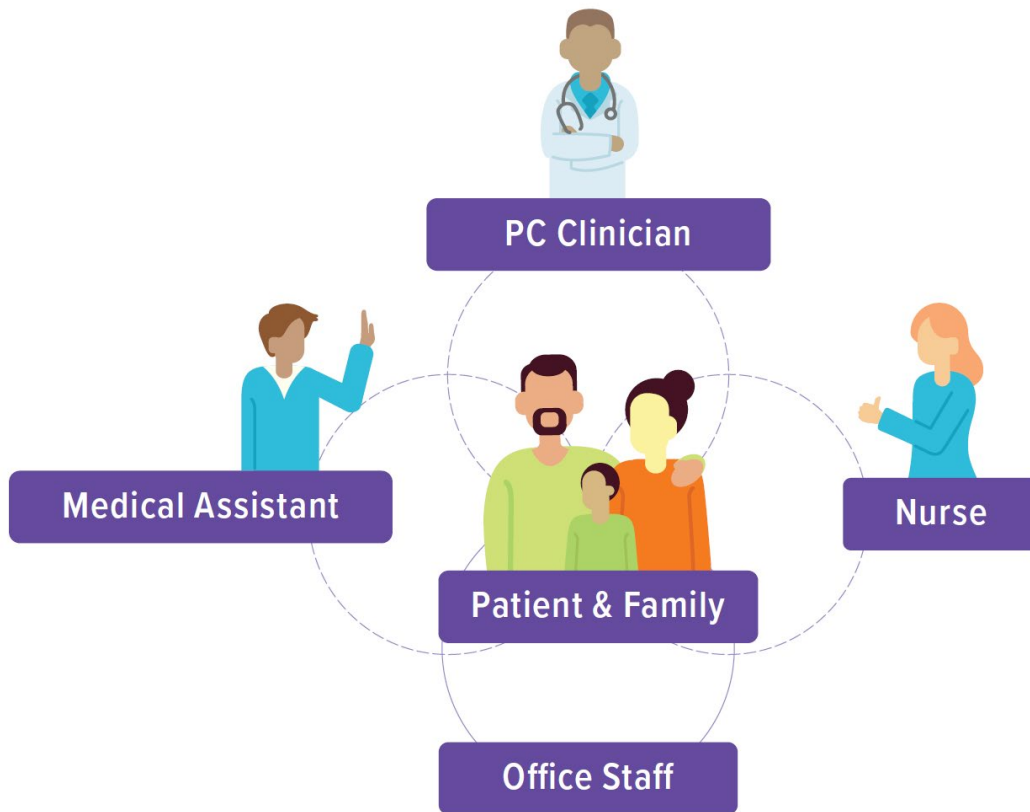
Figure. Career Plans for Categorical and Primary Care Postgraduate Year 3 (PGY3) Residents From 2009 to 2011 vs 2019 to 2021



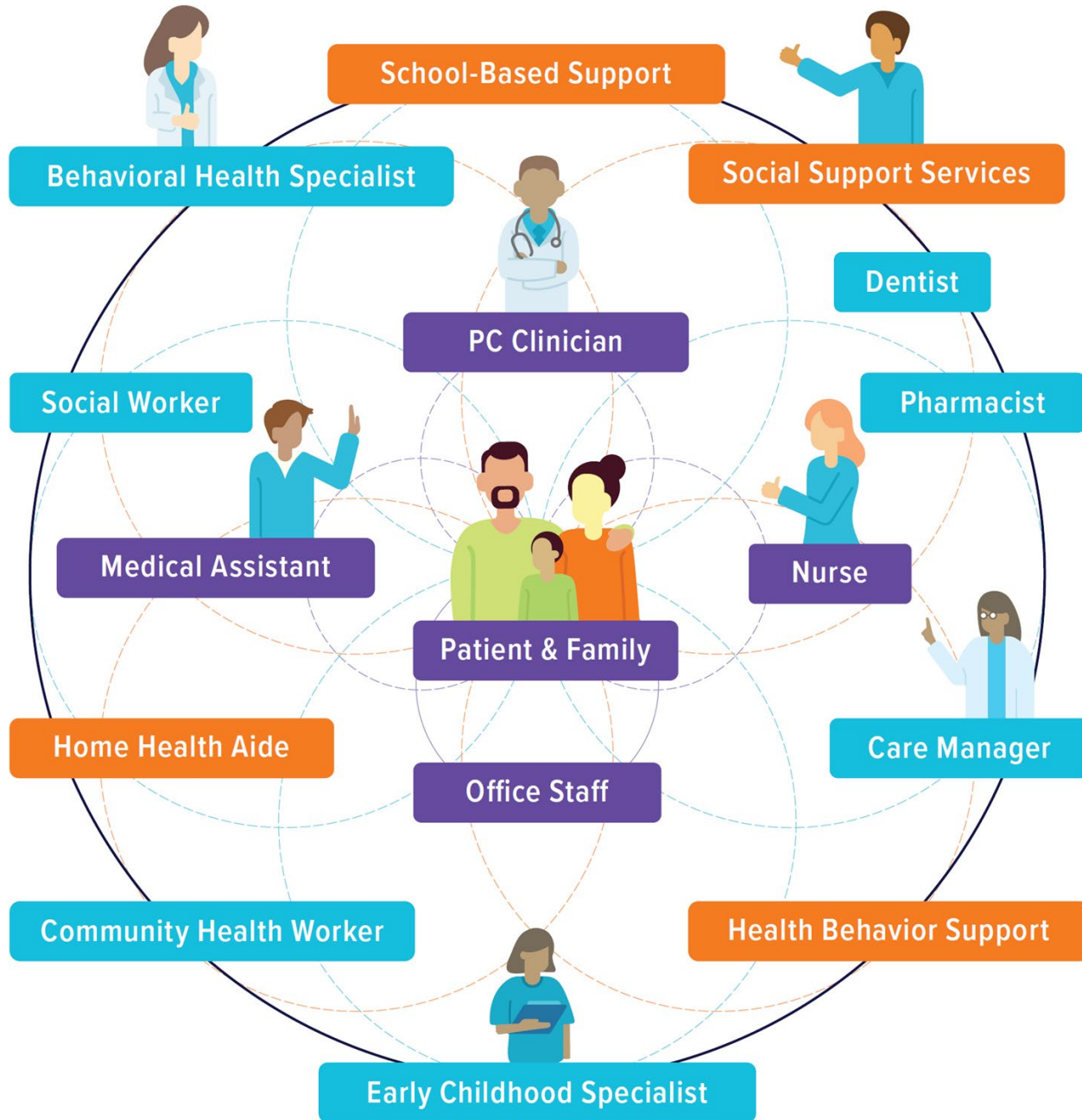
What do PGY3
IM residents
Want to do?
25% 2004, 20% 2011

Paralkar N, LaVine N, Ryan S, et al.
Career Plans of Internal Medicine
Residents From 2019 to 2021. *JAMA
Intern Med.* August 28, 2023.
doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2023.2873

Primary (Medical) Care



**Under-leveraged for
our nation and
patients**



- Core Team
- Extended Health Care Team
- Extended Community Care Team

Primary Health Care

What does this cost?

5 Objectives for Achieving High-Quality Primary Care

1

PAYMENT

Pay for primary care teams to care for people, not doctors to deliver services.

2

ACCESS

Ensure that high-quality primary care is available to every individual and family in every community.

3

WORKFORCE

Train primary care teams where people live and work.

4

DIGITAL HEALTH

Design information technology that serves the patient, family, and interprofessional care team.

5

ACCOUNTABILITY

Ensure that high-quality primary care is implemented in the United States.

Objective 1: Pay for primary care teams to care for people, not doctors to deliver services

Action 1.1: Payers should evaluate and disseminate payment models based on their ability to promote the delivery of high-quality primary care.

Action 1.2: Payers using fee-for-service models for primary care should shift toward hybrid reimbursement models.

States Advancing All-Payer Health Equity Approaches and Development (AHEAD) Model

2024-2034

Under the AHEAD Model, states will take accountability for population health, health equity improvements, and all-payer and Medicare fee-for-service total cost of care growth.

States will engage with hospital and primary care providers to redesign care delivery to focus on keeping people healthy and out of the hospital.



Model Elements



► Supports statewide transformation to curb rising health care costs and invest in primary care



► Improves care coordination with primary care and other outpatient providers



► Improves population health through statewide health promotion efforts



► Gives states and providers additional tools and incentives to align care transformation activities across health care delivery and public health systems



► Advances health equity through new policies or programs

AHEAD

Primary Care as lead strategy for improving Health Equity

Builds on successful models in Vermont, Maryland, Pennsylvania

States accountable for Pop Health, Equity

Adjusts Payments for Social Risk

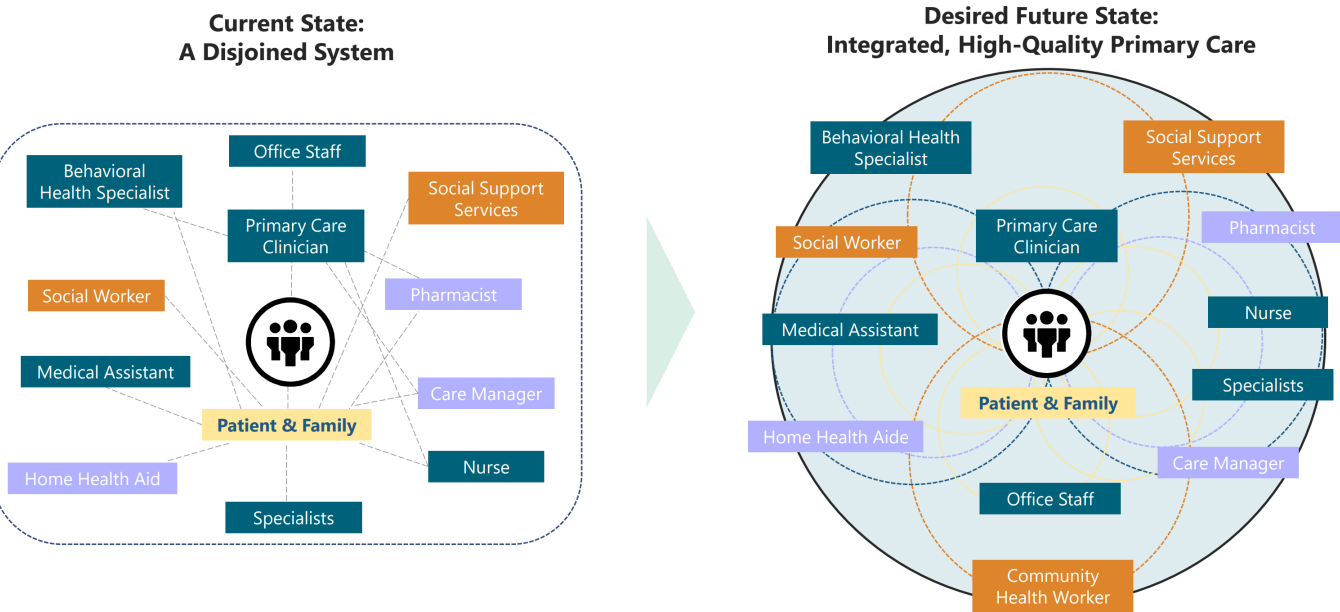
All-payer model, aligned financing for 11.5 years

the National Academies of

• ENGINEERING • MEDICINE

Existing Gaps, Challenges, and Inequities

MCP aims to encourage care coordination and reduce patient challenges navigating their health care. The figure below illustrates the difference between a disjointed health care system and an integrated, high-quality primary care system based on the needs of the patient and their family.



- Upfront infrastructure funding for eligible organizations
- Focus on equity, underserved populations, and social-risk adjustment in payment to participants
- Ten-year model with three progressive tracks as well as a 6-month implementation period
- Incorporation of high-quality specialty care partnerships
- Commitment and early engagement with state Medicaid agencies (SMAs)
- Support to reach patients outside of visits and beyond the walls of the clinic

Making Care Primary

Primary Care as lead strategy for improving Health Equity

Focus on small, rural, underserved practices

All-payer model, 10 years

Adjusts pay for Social Risk

Moves practices from Fee For Service to Global Budget

Action 1.3: CMS should increase overall portion of primary care spending by improving Medicare fee schedule and restoring the RUC to advisory nature. **No clear movement**

Action 1.4: States should facilitate multi-payer collaboration and increase the portion of health care spending for primary care.

Effective Health Care Program

Powered by the Evidence-based Practice Centers

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Measuring Primary Healthcare Spending

Technical Brief | Sep 27, 2023

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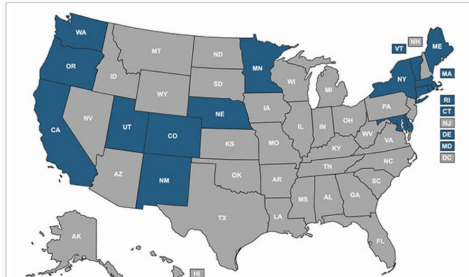


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State Primary Care Investment Hub



AHRQ studying
methods states are
using to estimate
PC Spend

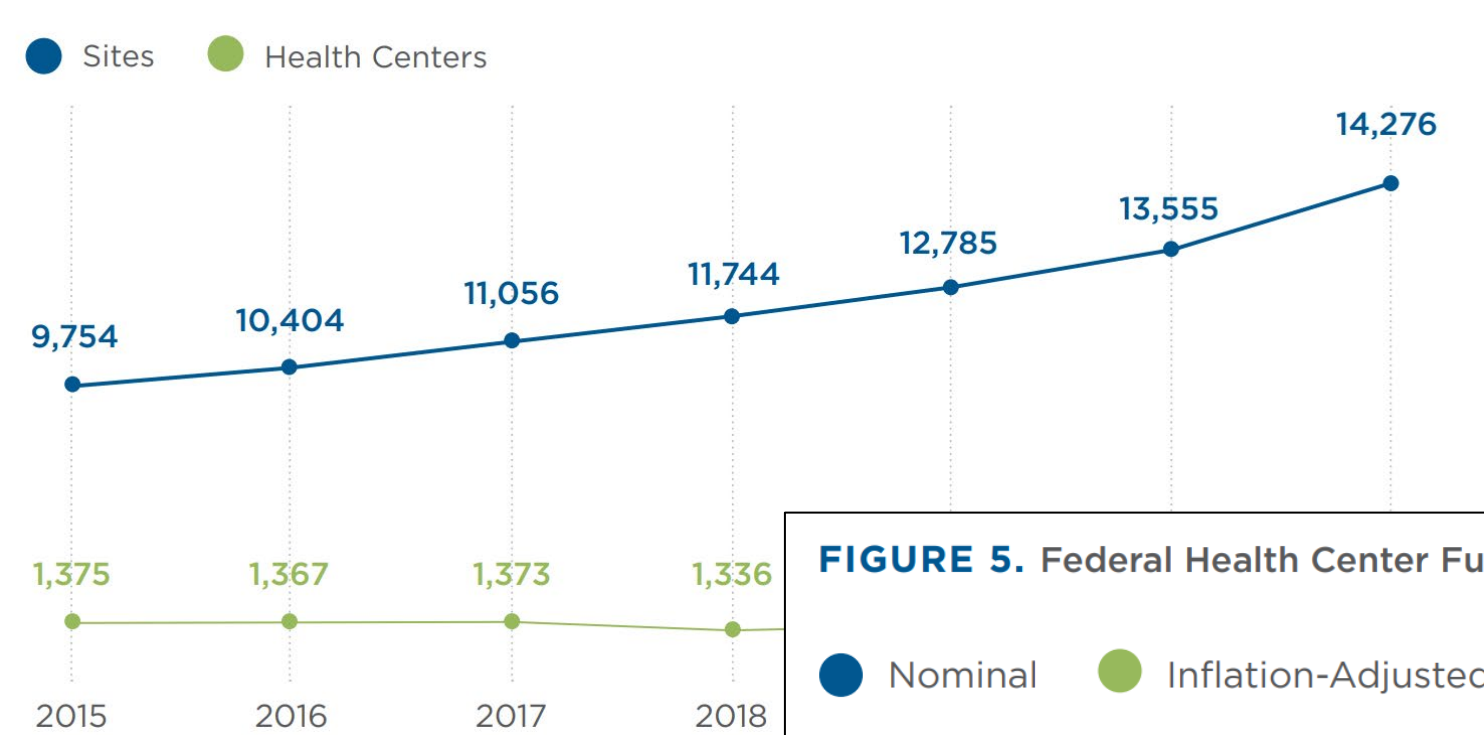
Primary Care
Collaborative
continues to track

NE

Objective 2: Assure high-quality primary care is available to every individual and family in every community

Action 2.1: Payers should ask all beneficiaries to declare usual source of care. Health centers, hospitals, and primary care practices should assume ongoing relationship for the uninsured they treat. **No clear movement**

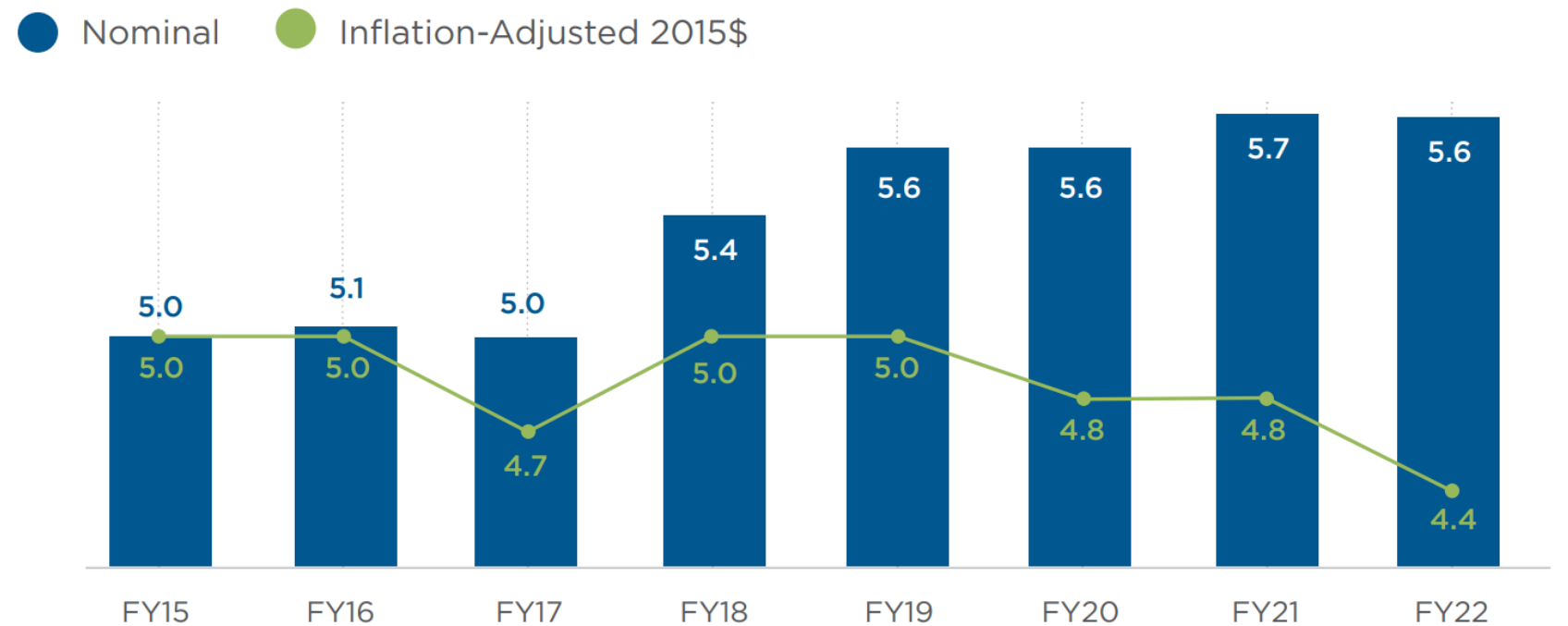
Action 2.2: HHS should create new health centers, rural health clinics, and Indian Health Service facilities in shortage areas.



Emergency Response and Emergency

Invest in New Approaches to Care

FIGURE 5. Federal Health Center Funding, Nominal vs. Inflation-Adjusted, 2015-2022 (\$ Billions)



Source: FY15-FY21 data from NACHC (2022); FY22 data from HHS (2022).

Action 2.3: CMS should revise access standards for primary care for Medicaid beneficiaries and provide resources to state Medicaid agencies for these changes.

Action 2.4: CMS should permanently support COVID-era rule revisions.

Action 2.5: Primary care practices should include community members in governance, design, and delivery, and partner with community-based organizations.

Objective 3: Train primary care teams where people live and work

Action 3.1: Health care organizations should strive to diversify the primary care workforce and customize teams to meet the needs of the populations they serve. Government agencies should expand educational pipeline models and improve economic incentives. **No clear movement**


Action 3.2: CMS, the Department of Veterans Affairs, HRSA, and states should redeploy or augment Title VII, Title VIII, and GME funding to support interprofessional training in community-based, primary care practice environments.

Rural Residency Planning and Development (RRPD) Program

Funding Opportunity
Number: **HRSA-23-037**

Bureau/Office: **Federal
Office of Rural Health
Policy**

Application Deadline:
01/27/2023

Status: **Closed** 


[View Grant Details](#)

Medical Student Education Program

Funding Opportunity
Number: **HRSA-23-124**

Bureau/Office: **Bureau of
Health Workforce**

Application Deadline:
07/14/2023

Status: **Closed** 

Teaching Health Center Graduate Medical Education (THCGME) Program

Funding Opportunity
Number: **HRSA-24-051**

Bureau/Office: **Bureau of
Health Workforce**


[View Grant Details](#)

Advanced Nursing Education Nurse Practitioner Residency and Fellowship (ANE-NPRF) Program

Funding Opportunity
Number: **HRSA-23-009**

Bureau/Office: **Bureau of
Health Workforce**

Application Deadline:
04/11/2023

Status: **Closed** 

[View Grant Awards](#)

[View Grant Details](#)

Rural training may be responsive to the report but few grants for interdisciplinary training and no evidence of partnership with CMS/VA on ~\$19B in annual physician training

Objective 4: Design information technology that serves the patient, family, and interprofessional care team

Action 4.1: ONC and CMS should develop next phase of digital health certification standards that support relationship-based, continuous and person-centered care; simplify the user experience; ensure equitable access and use; and hold vendors accountable.

Action 4.2: ONC and CMS should adopt a comprehensive aggregate patient data system that is usable by any certified digital health tool for patients, families, clinicians, and care team members.

Objective 5: Ensure that high-quality primary care is implemented in the United States

Action 5.1: The HHS Secretary should establish a Secretary's Council on Primary Care to coordinate primary care policy, ensure adequate budgetary resources for such work, report to Congress and the public on progress, and hear guidance and recommendations from a Primary Care Advisory Committee that represents key primary care stakeholders.

HHS “Secretary’s Council”

- OASH Initiative to Strengthen PHC will publish an *Issue Brief* this week outlining:
 - What was planned and agreed to across agencies
 - What from the plan is successfully completed
 - What is planned that is yet to happen
- Related NASEM publication also likely

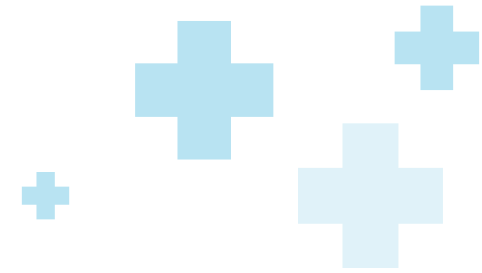
Action 5.2: HHS should form an Office of Primary Care Research at NIH and prioritize funding of primary care research at AHRQ.

Action 5.3: Primary care professional societies, consumer groups, and philanthropies should assemble, regularly compile, and disseminate a “**High-quality primary care implementation scorecard**” to improve accountability and implementation.

Research & Scorecard

- Office of Emergency Care Research director spoke last week to PC Research Leaders as part of an NIH PC Strategy meeting
- AHRQ NCEPCR received its first funding EVER (since 1996). WH proposed \$10M last two years; \$2M received in each
- Milbank Scorecard Released! Related HHS Scorecard may stay internal

2021 Report Impact is Growing



- HHS PHC Issue Brief ready to launch
 - Medicare New PC Payment models
 - White House Behavioral Health Initiative
- Milbank Scorecard, HHS Dashboard
- NASEM PHC Standing Committee launch

Health of US Primary Care Scorecard



Primary Care Transformation

- > HEALTH OF US PRIMARY CARE SCORECARD
- > PRIMARY CARE INVESTMENT: STATE POLICY AND SPENDING MAPS

Despite evidence that primary care improves the health of the population, primary care in the United States is in a vulnerable position. As noted in the report from [National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine's High-Quality Primary Care](#), the Milbank Memorial Fund and the Robert Graham Center to develop an annual "Health of US Primary Care" report, which will inform the implementation of high-quality primary care and inform [Committee members](#), who will inform measure selection.



**Milbank Memorial Fund
Collaborates with The
Physicians Foundation and
Robert Graham Center on New
US Primary Care Scorecard**

[READ MORE](#)

Several States Using Report

- California organizing state-level coordinating functions and scorecard
- Massachusetts released Scorecard
- New Mexico says it is developing state-level coordinating/advising functions
- Virginia PC Task Force developing Scorecard



PRIMARY CARE
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE

The Essential Role of Primary Health Care for Health Security and Securing Health Conference Washington, D.C.



July 19-20, 2023



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American Board
of Family Medicine

NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Sciences Engineering
Medicine



PAHO Pan American
Health Organization

RESOLVE
TO SAVE LIVES

Advising Opportunities that fit SOT

- Agencies still working on actions agreed to in the OASH Initiative to Strengthen PHC (See Issue Brief)
- OASH or AHRQ which has authority for cross-agency convening/ coordinating function (perhaps with ASPE?)
- States
- Congress
 - Congressional action will be needed to follow through
 - Bipartisan Policy Center