## Kansas 2021 Healthcare Affordability Policy Checklist

KEY
= implemented by state
= the state has implemented policies, but could improve
= not implemented by state

Polling data repeatedly shows that healthcare affordability is the number one issue that state residents, on both sides of the political aisle, want their policymakers to work on. This checklist identifies areas where Kansas is doing well and areas where it can improve.

1. Curb Excess Healthcare Prices:	
• Implement free, public-facing healthcare price transparency that reflects negotiated rates and features treatment- and provider-specific prices.	d 🗙
• Create an all-payer or multi-payer claims database to analyze healthcare price inflation, price variation and utilization. <sup>1</sup>	$\bigcirc$
Create a permanently convened health spending oversight entity.	X
Create all-payer healthcare spending and quality benchmarks for the state.	×
2. Reduce Low-Value Care:	
Require validated patient-safety reporting for hospitals. <sup>2</sup>	×
• Universally implement antibiotic stewardship programs using CDC's 7 Core Elements. <sup>3</sup>	×
Analyze claims and EHR data to understand how much is spent on low- and no-value services.	×
3. Extend Coverage to All Residents:	
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**UPDATED OCTOBER 2021** 

Require insurers in a state-based exchange to offer evidence-based standard plan designs.

## **NOTES**

- 1. Kansas' APCD, the Data Analytic Interface, is maintained by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Division of Health Care Finance. The APCD collects medical, dental and pharmacy claims, eligibility files and provider information from public and private health insurance plans. See: https://sourceonhealthcare.org/states/kansas/.
- 2. Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) and catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) are two common forms of hospital-acquired infections. Kansas does not mandate any patient safety reporting or validation for CLABSI/CAUTI. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html#Data\_tables.
- 3. 74% of KS hospitals have adopted antibiotic stewardship. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/current.html
- 4. KS has effective rate review as classified by CMS, but does not incorporate affordability criteria into rate review.
- 5. The federal No Surprises Act prohibits surprise medical billing in most plans effective January 2022. However, it does not cover ground ambulances which often result in surprise bills for consumers. An analysis by Johns Hopkins University conducted specially for Altarum revealed that 70% of ground ambulance rides in KS charged to commercial insurance plans had the potential for surprise medical billing.











## **ABOUT ALTARUM'S HEALTHCARE VALUE HUB**

With support from Arnold Ventures and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Healthcare Value Hub provides free, timely information about the policies and practices that address high healthcare costs and poor quality, bringing better value to consumers. The Hub is part of Altarum, a nonprofit organization with the mission of creating a better, more sustainable future for all Americans by applying research-based and field-tested solutions that transform our systems of health and healthcare.

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