

## Some family doctors ditch insurance for simpler approach

November 20 2019, by Matthew Perrone



In this Tuesday, Oct. 30, 2012, file photo, a doctor tends to patients at his office. Some family doctors are ditching insurance for a simpler approach by charging patients a monthly fee. (AP Photo/Jeff Roberson, File)

Dr. Emilie Scott was only a few months into her first job when she



started hearing the complaint: She was spending too much time with each patient.

Like many <u>primary care</u> doctors working in large medical systems, Scott was encouraged to see a new patient every 20 minutes. But that was barely enough time to talk and do a physical.

She eventually quit her job to try a new approach aimed at eliminating many of the headaches of traditional health care: tight schedules, short appointments and piles of insurance paperwork.

Instead of billing insurers, Scott now charges patients a \$79 monthly fee that covers office visits, phone calls, emails, texts and certain medical tests and procedures. Scott typically sees six patients a day, down from around 30, and spends more time at each appointment. She hired two assistants to help handle paperwork compared with working with a department of billing specialists.

This approach —direct primary care—aims to leverage the extra time and money from avoiding insurance into improving care for patients.

"As far as our financial success, it does not depend upon having a team of people to figure out how to get money from the <u>insurance company</u>," said Scott, who co-owns a private practice in Irvine, California that serves about 900 patients. Scott said the practice has grown by word-of-mouth, without advertising.

In many ways, direct primary care is a return to a simpler time when doctors charged cash for their services. Patients say they appreciate the accessibility and simplicity of the system.

But health care researchers question its <u>cost-effectiveness</u> and whether it will ever be capable of serving large numbers of people.



Patients considering direct primary care should press doctors on exactly what services are covered by their monthly fee, said Michael Gusmano of the nonprofit Hastings Center.

Most direct primary care doctors acknowledge the limitations and recommend patients carry some type of insurance to cover medical emergencies, surgery and expensive tests.

Only about 4% of family doctors reported working in direct primary care practices last year, according to a survey by the American Academy of Family Physicians. There are currently 1,200 practices in the U.S, according to the Direct Primary Care Journal. Typical patient fees are around \$75 per month or \$900 annually, studies show.

Sometimes called "blue-collar concierge medicine," this approach is slightly different from concierge medicine, which requires patients to pay steep membership fees, often in the hundreds of dollars. But unlike direct primary care, concierge doctors typically accept insurance.

Some patients who have tried direct primary care say they've gotten their money's worth.

Susan Meyer, a 55-year-old attorney, didn't have any pressing health issues when she had her annual physical earlier this year. But she noticed a small blemish on her left wrist. Scott recommended a biopsy. It turned out to be a common form of skin cancer.

Meyer's monthly fee covered the physical, diagnosis and surgery to remove the cancer. She paid about \$100 for the biopsy.

"It was exactly the way health care should be: remarkably efficient and cost-effective," she said.



Still, there are challenges. The primary care model relies on providing more in-depth care to a limited number of patients, with many doctors reporting between 400 to 800. That compares with patient rosters of 2,000 or more for those in traditional practices.

If more doctors switch to direct care, critics warn it could worsen physician shortages, especially in rural communities.

Dr. Thomas White—who runs a direct care practice in Cherryville, North Carolina—sees the problem differently. He said abandoning insurance could help boost the supply of family physicians by providing them a less stressful way to practice medicine.

"We've got to embrace this model of care and figure out a way to roll it out gradually, because I think it can save family medicine," he said.

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