Underlying Financial Concepts – Competencies

Upon mastering this module, you should be able to:

- 1. Define the concept of a "unit of care," including a range of examples of "units of care" that span different elements of care delivery operations.
- 2. Identify and define 2 stacked levels of "utilization," linking them to units of care.
- Outline the structure and function of a "cost master."
- 4. Define "bundling," in the context of units of care and a cost master.
- 5. Contrast a "charge master" to a "cost master." Link that distinction to federally-mandated billing systems.
- 6. Describe how a billing system works, in the context of a charge master or a cost master. As part of that description, outline the structure and function of a "transaction file."
- 7. Distinguish between "direct costs" and "indirect costs." Include a summary of the major factors that make up each. Functionally distinguish between "direct costs" and "indirect costs," in terms ability to manage operating costs.
- 8. Define and distinguish between "fixed costs" and "variable costs." Define "duty cycle." Functionally link the concept of duty cycle to fixed cost allocation.
- 9. In the context of using better quality to take operating costs out of a system (that is, the idea of extracting quality-associated waste), use fixed costs versus variable costs to describe the form that savings arising from waste reduction take. Outline 2 major follow-on management strategies, when waste savings take the form of an increased level of unused capacity.
- 10. Define and describe "cost to charge ratios" (CCRs) and "relative value units" (RVUs). Link them to cost master versus charge master-based cost accounting approaches.
- 11. Outline and contrast 3 critical numbers associated with health care delivery costs, contracting, and billing: (1) true costs of operations; (2) allowed amounts; and (3) billed charges.
- 12. At a functional level, explain why waste elimination has much higher financial leverage than traditional revenue enhancement strategies, as reflected in operating margins.