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Physician Payment Issues-Opportunities for Reform:

- Medicare payment; RBRVS and the RUC
- Prior authorization by payors

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How Physicians Are Paid in Medicare, Part B Influences the Shortage of Primary Care Physicians

- Medicare pays primary care physicians less than physicians who perform procedures, e.g., a surgery
- Commercial health plans copy Medicare
- Income is not the only issue here, of course. Primary care practice is increasingly difficult
- But medical students, often in debt, know they are “leaving money on the table” if they choose primary care as a career



Annual Forgone Income for Primary Care vs. Select Specialties*

- Orthopedist: \$347,765
- Invasive cardiologist: \$258,269
- Gastroenterologist: \$245,091

"Congratulation on your medical degree, son ...
you owe me \$300,000 for school loans."

*2025 data-average of three independent surveys

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How Physicians Are Paid Under Medicare, Part B

The Resource-based Relative Value Scale (RBRVS)

- Introduced in 1992 following a report by William Hsiao, PhD (Harvard School of Public Health)
- Future physician payments should be based on the relative value of the input costs, i.e., the resources required to perform each service
- Prior to this, payments were based on billed charges
- There would be a different payment code for each physician service
- Differentiated between “cognitive services”- evaluation and management (E+M) codes and procedure codes, e.g. a surgery

<https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/development-of-the-resource-based-relative-value-scale.pdf>

The Role of The RUC

- Medicare (CMS) contracts with the American Medical Association (AMA) to recommend a relative value for each physician service, called a Relative Value Unit (RVU)
- This work is implemented by the AMA/Specialty Society Relative Value Scale Update Committee (the RUC).
- RVUs are transmitted to CMS as five-digit CPT* codes

*Common Procedural Terminology

<https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/ruc-update-booklet.pdf>

RVU Calculation

The resources required to provide a service is divided into three components:



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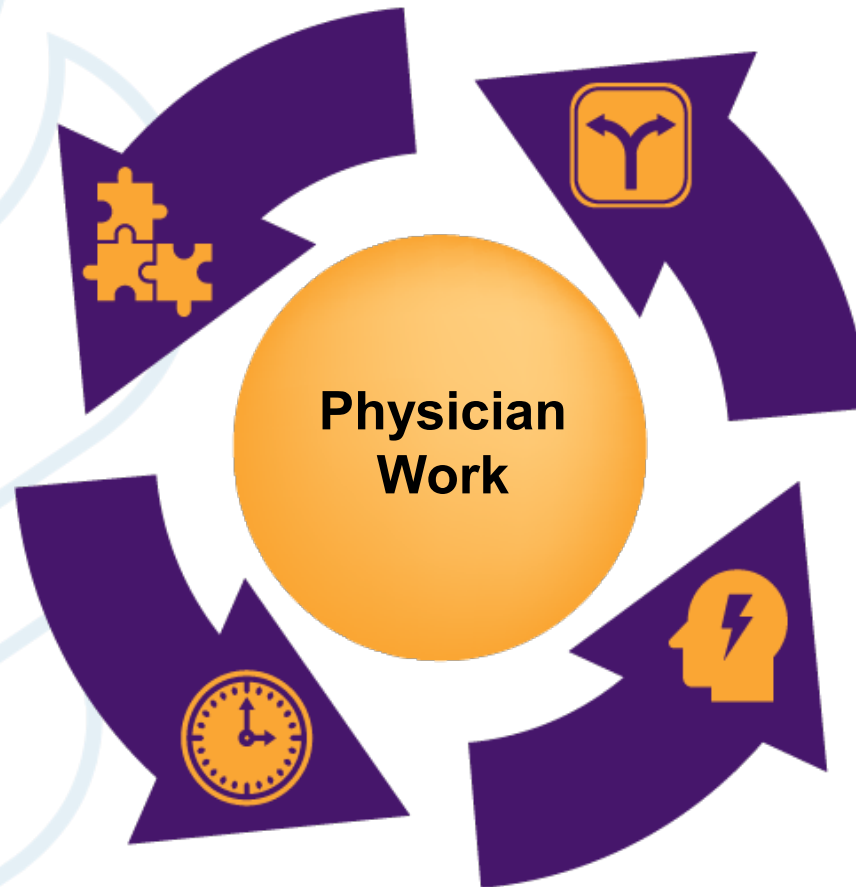
The Components of Physician Work

**Technical skill and
physical effort**

**Time to perform
service**

**Mental effort
and judgment**

**Psychological
stress**



Data is collected by national medical specialty societies using a standardized survey process.

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The Components of Practice Expense



Clinical staff

(Nurse, X-Ray Technician,
etc.)



Medical supplies

(Gloves, Syringes,
etc.)



Medical equipment

(Exam Table, CT Scanner,
etc.)

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CMS Calculates the Final Payment

The conversion factor (CF) is an RVU payment multiplier determined by Medicare each year based on budgetary constraints. The CF for 2025 = \$32.3465



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RUC MEETING



AMA recommends RVU-based CPT codes to CMS based on surveys of physicians and specialty societies and debate among specialties at triannual RUC meetings

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The Pros of the RBRVS and AMA/RUC process

- It is probably an improvement over paying billed charges
- It is a zero-sum, budget neutral process- CMS lowers the conversion factor if AMA total recommended annual payment increase is >\$20M
- CMS is not required to accept the RUC recommendations- and often does not
- The relative valuation process is exceedingly complex and would be difficult to replicate or replace

The Cons of the RBRVS and AMA/RUC process

- The RUC surveys have a very low return rate; creating concerns about accuracy
- The survey returns could be biased, based on self-interest
- Productivity improvements (e.g., time and complexity) must be frequently updated
- E+M services become passively devalued over time due to frequent new procedure codes, in the context of budget neutrality
- This has led to financial devaluation of primary care services over time