

From Reactive to Proactive: How Claremedica Rebuilt Its Approach to Dementia Detection in a Full-Risk Model



Presented By:

Dr. Nehal Gheewala - Chief Medical Officer - Claremedica
Benjamin Todd - SVP Strategy and Analytics - Claremedica



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 - In the Event window, in the Panels drop-down list, select “Q & A”
 - Type your question in the Q & A box
 - Click “Send”

Presenters



Dr. Nehal Gheewala
Chief Medical Officer
Claremedica



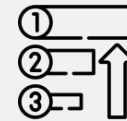
Benjamin Todd
SVP, Strategy and Analytics
Claremedica

What You'll Walk Away With



Why the dementia gap exists

How traditional tools created a false sense of coverage.



How to build the case internally

The clinical, operational, and financial framing to make dementia detection a priority across every level of the organization.



How the shift actually happened

The specific implementation steps: evaluation criteria, rollout approach, workflow integration to maximize adoption and minimize pushback



What changed and what to measure

Early results and what to track at your organization to measure success.



About Claremedica

Care You Can Feel. Redefining What American Medicine Feels Like — a value-based primary care organization purpose-built to serve patients as they age, helping them live healthier, happier, and fuller lives.

30,000+

FLORIDIANS SERVED

5

FLORIDA MARKETS

600+

TEAMMATES

Full-Risk

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

OUTCOMES & QUALITY

- 5-Star HEDIS Quality
- 40% fewer hospitalizations
- Advanced early detection and preventive medicine
- Best-in-class chronic disease management

EXPERIENCE & ACCESS

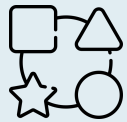
- 90+ Net Promoter Score
- All centers located in a medically underserved community
- High Touch Care: Longitudinal, Relationship-based
- SDoH Focus: Activity Centers, Community Partnerships

CLAREMEDICA PROMISE

- Build a Winning Culture focused on team achievement and improvement
- Equipping Our People with technology, analytics, and education
- Pride in Primary Care by expanding the role of the Care Team

Screening for Cognitive Decline and Missing It

Claremedica had been using the MMSE organization-wide for 2.5+ years. But clinicians could see cognitive decline affecting care everywhere — and knew the test wasn't capturing it.



Operator-Dependent

Results varied by who administered the test. Inconsistent administration across 35+ sites made organization-wide trending unreliable.



A Score Without Context

A single score wasn't helping to drive meaningful conversation with a patient or their family, or know what to do next.



No Structured Data

The MMSE does not capture what is happening in memory, attention, reasoning, or executive function. It only indicates whether a patient clears a threshold.

A Compounding Risk in a Full-Risk MA Contract

Clinical Harm Compounds

- Delayed detection
- No care planning
- No family prep.
- No intervention
- Faster decline
- Narrowing window for action

RAF Scores are Distorted

- Undiagnosed conditions
- Uncaptured HCC
- Understated member acuity
- Gap absorbed by organization
- Growing RADV risk

Avoidable Cost Accumulates

- Missed medications
- Missed appointments
- Crisis presentations
- Avoidable admissions
- Costly utilization
- Root cause unaddressed

The True Cost of Undetected Dementia

\$3K - \$5K per ED episode

Avoidable ED Visits

4X

ED visits peak to 4x baseline in the month before diagnosis. Behavioral crises, falls, and confusion drive emergency presentations preventable with earlier care planning.

Gettel CJ, Song Y, Rothenberg C, et al. Emergency Department Visits Among Patients With Dementia Before and After Diagnosis. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2024;7(10):e2439421. Published 2024 Oct 1. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.39421

\$5.7K/yr per patient in avoidable ADE-costs

Medication Mismanagement

3X

Without a diagnosis, polypharmacy is unmanaged. People with dementia face nearly triple the odds of receiving potentially inappropriate medications, driving adverse drug events

Adapted from a systematic review on dementia polypharmacy (*Compr Psychiatry*, 2024), UCLA Alzheimer's Disease Research Center findings, and the Canadian Deprescribing Network medication safety guidelines.

\$45K - \$55K per hip fracture hospitalization

Injury and Fall Risk

3X

Fall-related hospital admissions are 3x higher in the year before Alzheimer's diagnosis. Without a formal diagnosis, fall prevention protocols aren't triggered

Wang J, Tsugawa Y, Bynum JPW. Association between injurious falls and subsequent diagnosis of Alzheimer disease and related dementias in older adults. *JAMA Network Open.* 2024;7(9):e2435222. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2024.35222

\$86K - \$130K/yr for memory care / nursing home placement

Accelerated Institutionalization

2X

Unmanaged dementia doubles the risk of nursing home admission. Without a care plan, safety crises accelerate this transition by years

(Aliberti et al., 2016; Tofforelli & Broad, 2014; Wang et al., 2024).

“*In medicine, we're trained to look at vital signs: like temperature, blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation, respiratory rates. But not cognition, which changes just as subtly over time.*”

What would happen if we could?

This question reframed cognition from a reactive concern into a trackable vital sign — and set the direction for everything that followed.

Enter Digital Cognitive Assessment (DCA)

TRADITIONAL TOOLS (e.g., MMSE)

- ✗ Single pass/fail score
- ✗ Operator-dependent
- ✗ Clinician time required
- ✗ No structured data output



DIGITAL ASSESSMENT (e.g., Creyos)

- ✓ Domain-level cognitive profile
- ✓ Standardized & repeatable
- ✓ MA-supervision
- ✓ Structured data, fully integrated

Mandatory Solution Requirements

There were four non-negotiable criteria a digital cognitive assessment tool needed to have.



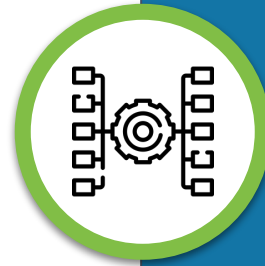
Clinical validity above all else



Operational scalability across all sites



Compatibility with diverse patient population



Direct integration into existing infrastructure

Building Buy-In Before A Single Site Went Live



The Bold Move. Pause Everything.

Before a single site went live, Claremedica paused operations organization-wide for one hour — every PCP, every front desk team, every analyst — to hear from Creyos' Chief Scientific Officer on dementia detection.



1 Hour

Org-wide pause,
before a single
site went live



All Staff

PCPs, front desk,
analysts — every
role, one room

WHY IT MATTERED

- **The speaker:** Professor Adrian Owen, Creyos CSO and world renowned neuroscientist— the science, straight from a highly reputable and respected source.
- **The topic:** The importance of accurate dementia detection and the real impact of better screening.
- **The message it sent:** Cognitive health isn't a feature. It's a strategic priority for every person in this organization.

Reclaiming Time for What Matters Most

BEFORE CREYOS Traditional Appointment w. MMSE



Assess & Review

Discuss & Act

Most of the appointment is consumed by paper-based testing, manual scoring, and interpreting results — leaving little time for meaningful clinical conversation.

WITH CREYOS Creyos-Powered Assessment



Assess & Review

Discuss, Plan & Act

01 ASSESS	02 REVIEW	03 DISCUSS	04 ACT
MA supervised	Domain-level detail	Majority of time can be spent here	Inputs for care plan
During rooming	Objective, front-loaded	Initial actions based on outcomes	Lifestyle changes
Before appointment	Initial actions recommended based on results	Patient + family friendly report	Pharmacological interventions
On tablet	Easily and quickly interpretable	Able to track change over time	Better referrals with more data
Immediate results, just like other vitals			Reduction in avoidable utilization

Actionable Reporting to Improve Care Quality

Easy to interpret, clear reporting that empowers PCPs to have meaningful conversations with their patients.

Assessment Details
ID: test123 Birthdate: 1945/12/31 Group: Females 75-84 Date: 2023/05/11

Assessment Summary

Potential cognitive impairment
Clinical interpretation required. See action steps below.

Action Steps

- Re-evaluate IADLs—if impaired, document Unspecified Dementia F03.90*
- Order missing baseline lab work (CBC, CMP, TSH, B12, RPR)

DSM-5 Criteria

- Criterion 1: Neurocognitive Assessment Results**
2 cognitive tasks impaired. Meets the threshold of 2 tasks.¹
- Criterion 2: Functional Dependency Results (IADL)**
0 dependencies reported in the IADL questionnaire. Below the threshold of 1 dependency.
- Criterion 3: Subjective Cognitive Decline Results**
To be assessed.

¹ Performance that is 1 standard deviation (-1σ) below the mean in two or more tasks may indicate impairment.

The purpose of the dementia protocol is to assist the clinician in assessing dementia symptoms, however it is not a standalone diagnostic tool. Any conclusions drawn from the dementia protocol should be paired with clinical interviews and observations, other mental health examinations or assessments administered, and other evaluations of the patient and/or the patient's family history.

The actions and next steps outlined in this cognitive health report are recommendations specific to the protocols and guidelines established by the protocols and guidelines established by the assessment, and Creyos assumes no responsibility for any recommendations, actions, or guidelines included herein. Please consult with the patient to determine the most appropriate course of action based on the individual's medical history and clinical needs.

<http://www.creyos.com/terms>

Assessment Details
ID: test123 Birthdate: 1945/12/31 Group: Females 75-84 Date: 2023/05/11 Page 2 / 5

Neurocognitive Assessment Results

Indicative of impairment.

- Attention**
Feature Match
A measure of attention – the ability to focus on relevant details or differences.
Within typical range
Percentile: 22
Standard Score: 93
- Visuospatial Working Memory**
Number Ladder
A measure of visuospatial working memory – the ability to remember information about objects in space, and update memory based on changing circumstances.
Below typical range
Percentile: 14
Standard Score: 84
- Verbal Short-Term Memory**
Digit Span
Measures verbal short-term memory capacity, which is needed to hold information in mind and verbally rehearse it until it is needed.
Below typical range
Percentile: 14
Standard Score: 84
- Mental Rotation**
Rotations
Measures spatial short-term memory, involved in tasks where nonverbal information needs to be stored and recalled.
Assessment not required – threshold met

Legend: ● Patient's Result ■ Below Typical Range (-1σ / <16th percentile)

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<http://www.creyos.com/privacy>

Reflections from the First Year

30K+

assessments
in year one

Including repeat assessments to track individual patient trends over time

>2x

greater dementia
detection rate vs.
MMSE

80% of newly identified patients had already been assessed with traditional tools — and missed

90%+

identified at
early/mild stage

"Early stage is very subtle, easy to miss. That's what Creyos excels in." — Dr. Gheewala

6 min

avg screening
vs. ~12 min MMSE

~90 minutes returned to each clinician daily across a typical 15–16 patient caseload

Better Patient Care Experiences

Beyond time saving and increased detection, improved cognitive assessment has also set the stage for better clinical outcomes and preserved quality of life.



Hospice enrollment



Reduced hospitalizations



Patient satisfaction & engagement






95%+

clinical adoption
on day one

Highest of 10
go-lives

Zero clinician
push back

A Change Management Plan Your Team Can Act On Now

PHASE 1	Diagnose Your Gap	 Audit your last 2+ years: How many patients screened? How many flagged? How many resulted in a documented action? If you can't answer these, you have a gap.
PHASE 2	Evaluate the Right Tool	 Define your evaluation framework first. Clinical validity, operational fit, population compatibility, data integration — in that order.
PHASE 3	Build the Urgency Case Internally	 Identify which stakeholder is your biggest barrier and which argument reaches them — clinical, operational, or financial. Lead with that.
PHASE 4	Front-Load the Alignment	 Who needs to see the evidence before you launch — and have they? Front-load alignment; don't manage resistance after rollout.
PHASE 5	Measure from Day One	 Set baselines before launch: screening rate, % at early/mild stage, RAF capture, avoidable utilization. Define success at months 1, 6, and 12.

“No one is saying, 'I wish I didn't know that.'

They're saying, 'I'm so glad I was able to catch it in that intervention window.'

The dementia wave is not coming — it is already here. The window for proactive action is narrowing. Every month of delayed detection compounds clinical harm and financial exposure in a full-risk contract.

Q & A

Thank you

For more information on how the Creyos dementia protocol can help support your organization visit www.creyos.com and to learn more about Claremedica visit www.claremedica.com

