## Level of Health Need

Is your patient experiencing an acute illness? Or are they simply in for a preventive checkup?

## Predicted Hospitalization and Utilization

Risk prediction models can tell a provider the likelihood of their patient visiting the ED, becoming admitted to the inpatient setting, being readmitted to the hospital or the likelihood of becoming a persistent high-utilizer.

## Frailty Markers

The ACG System contains 10 different frailty markers that take into consideration several factors that could be an indication of frailty including dementia, fall risk, urinary incontinence, malnutrition and social support.

## GeoHealth and Social Need Markers

The ACG System approaches social needs in two ways: from the geographic perspective and the individual perspective. This allows provider insights into the likelihood of their patients living in a deprived area, as well as ICD-10 and Z-Codes that indicate a specific need such as safety or transportation concerns.

## Diagnoses that Require Hospital Treatment

The individual has a health condition that will require in-patient care during their lifetime.

## Medication Complexity/ Opioid Use

The novel Medication Complexity Score (MCS) in the ACG System scores a patient's medication regiment complexity, can flag risky medications and medications with highly complex medications. Further, the System has many opioid flags and markers, including for patients with concomitant prescriptions, chronic use, and those with opioid dependency.

## Predictive Risk Compared to Other Patients

The ACG System shows not only individual health risk, but also a comprehensive risk compared to both a reference population and their local population.