

Partnering for the Future



LAN SUMMIT

Health Care Payment Learning & Action Network



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101 Panel: Innovations in Capturing
Quality and Performance Data to Move
to the Next Generation
of Measurement

Welcome



Aparna Higgins

*President and CEO,
Ananya Health Solutions LLC*

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Panel Speakers



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Agrawal**

*President & CEO,
National Quality
Forum*



**Jean Moody-
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*Deputy Director,
Center for Clinical
Standards and
Quality, CMS*



Amy Berman

*Senior Program
Officer, The John. A
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Dana Safran

*Chief Performance
Measurement &
Improvement Officer, Blue
Cross and Blue Shield of
Massachusetts*

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Welcome



Jean Moody-Williams

*Deputy Director,
Center for Clinical Standards and
Quality, CMS*

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Meaningful Measures



● Promote Effective Communication & Coordination of Care

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Medication Management
- Admissions and Readmissions to Hospitals
- Transfer of Health Information and Interoperability

● Promote Effective Prevention & Treatment of Chronic Disease

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Preventive Care
- Management of Chronic Conditions
- Prevention, Treatment, and Management of Mental Health
- Prevention and Treatment of Opioid and Substance Use Disorders
- Risk Adjusted Mortality

● Work with Communities to Promote Best Practices of Healthy Living

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Equity of Care
- Community Engagement

● Make Care Affordable

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Appropriate Use of Healthcare
- Patient-focused Episode of Care
- Risk Adjusted Total Cost of Care

● Make Care Safer by Reducing Harm Caused in the Delivery of Care

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Healthcare-associated Infections
- Preventable Healthcare Harm

● Strengthen Person & Family Engagement as Partners in their Care

Meaningful Measure Areas:

- Care is Personalized and Aligned with Patient's Goals
- End of Life Care according to Preferences
- Patient's Experience of Care
- Patient Reported Functional Outcomes



Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Disease



Preventive Care

Management of Chronic Conditions

Prevention, Treatment, and Management of Mental Health

Prevention and Treatment of Opioid and Substance Use Disorders

Risk Adjusted Mortality

Meaningful Measure Areas

Measures

Influenza Immunization Received for Current Flu Season
HH QRP

Timeliness of Prenatal Care (PPC)
Medicaid & CHIP

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life (6 or More Visits)
Medicaid & CHIP

Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture
QPP

Hemoglobin A1c Test for Pediatric Patients (eCQM)
Medicaid & CHIP

Follow-up after Hospitalization for Mental Illness
IPFQR

Alcohol Use Screening
IPFQR

Use of Opioids at High Dosage
Medicaid & CHIP

Hospital 30-Day, All Cause, Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Following Heart Failure (HF) Hospitalization
HVBP

Programs Using Illustrative Measures

- Quality Payment Program (QPP)
- Home Health Quality Reporting Program (HH QRP)
- Medicaid and CHIP (Medicaid & CHIP)
- Inpatient Psychiatric Facility Quality Reporting (IPFQR) Program
- Hospital Value-Based Purchasing (HVBP) Program

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Meaningful Measures: Progress to Date

CMS is implementing the Meaningful Measures framework through the following:

- Pre-Rulemaking: Measures Under Consideration(MUC) List for Medicare quality reporting and value-based purchasing programs
- Rulemaking
- Data Exchange and Transparency
- Emphasizing Priority Areas

Next steps

- Creating the Value Proposition: quality, cost, experience
 - Evolution of the Quality Payment Program
 - Alternative Payment Models
 - Innovative Data Collection
 - Next Generation of Measures
 - Feedback, feedback, feedback

Welcome



Amy Berman

*Senior Program Officer, The
John. A Hartford Foundation*

New Imperative: The Patient Defines Value

- Demographic shift toward Aging and Multi-Morbidity
- Limitations of disease-specific measures
- Healthcare happens beyond clinical encounter
- True north – ask the patient

New Ways to Measure (NCQA)

- Patient Reported Outcomes Measures (PROMs)
- Goal Attainment Scaling
- Pilot Phase complete – feasibility shown
- Demonstration Phase –testing validity & reliability

Implications (NCQA)

- National Quality Forum endorsement
- NCQA products and programs (HEDIS, PCMH, LTSS products)
- MACRA – quality improvement activity in MIPS
 - quality measurement for alternative payment models
- Special Needs Plans

Patient Priorities Care (Mary Tinetti, Yale)

- Goal elicitation
- Translation into goal-concordant care (ACP, ACC)
- Demonstration in Pioneer ACO across Connecticut - Feasible
- OpenNotes – embedding into “OurNotes”

Age-Friendly Health Systems (IHI, AHA, CHA)

- Essential elements of care
- High reliability across continuum

The “4 Ms”

- What Matters
- Medications
- Mentation
- Mobility

Streamlining Measures

- Focus on measures being used
- Co-design with health systems
- Link to health system's strategy
- Link to CMS HIIN measures

For more information email AFHS@ihi.org

Outcome Measures

Stratify <65, 65-74, 75-84, 85+:

- 30-day readmissions, segmented by race/ethnicity
- Emergency department visits
 - Hospitals, emergency departments: Measure volume
 - Health system, primary care practices: Measure rate
- Delirium (hospital)
- H/CG – CAHPS
 - Focus on summary measures of experience, rating, and willingness to recommend
- Goal-concordant care/older adults experience
 - collaboRATE survey
 - Older adult and caregiver interviews or focus groups (option if can't survey)

Process Measures

Percent of people 65-74, 75-84, 85+:

- What Matters:
 - Advance care plan documentation (NQF 326)
 - Documentation of What Matters in patient record
- Medications:
 - On one or more of the following classes of medications:
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Opioids
 - Highly-anticholinergic medications especially diphenhydramine
 - All prescription and over-the-counter sedatives and sleep medications
 - Muscle relaxants
 - Tricyclic antidepressants
 - Antipsychotics
 - Emerging idea: Medication risk score
- Mentation: Screened for
 - Depression
 - Dementia
 - Delirium (hospital only)
- Mobility: Screened for mobility

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**Getting to Outcomes-Based
Measurement: The Role of Clinical &
Patient Reported Data**

Welcome



Dana Gelb Safran, ScD

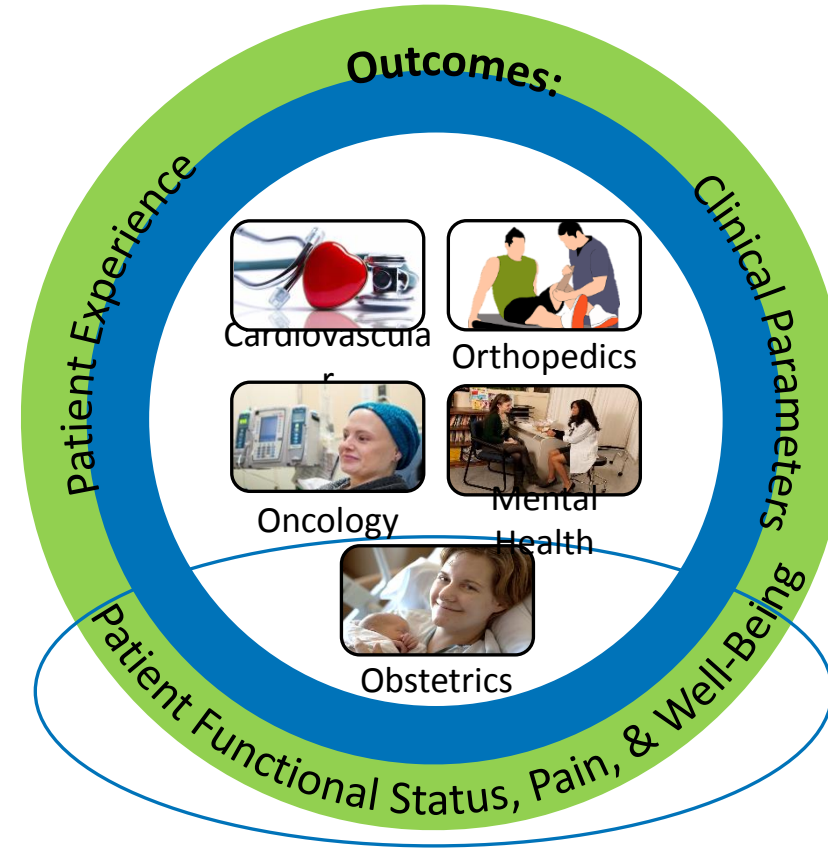
*Sr. VP, Chief Performance &
Improvement Officer*

Blue Cross Blue Shield of MA

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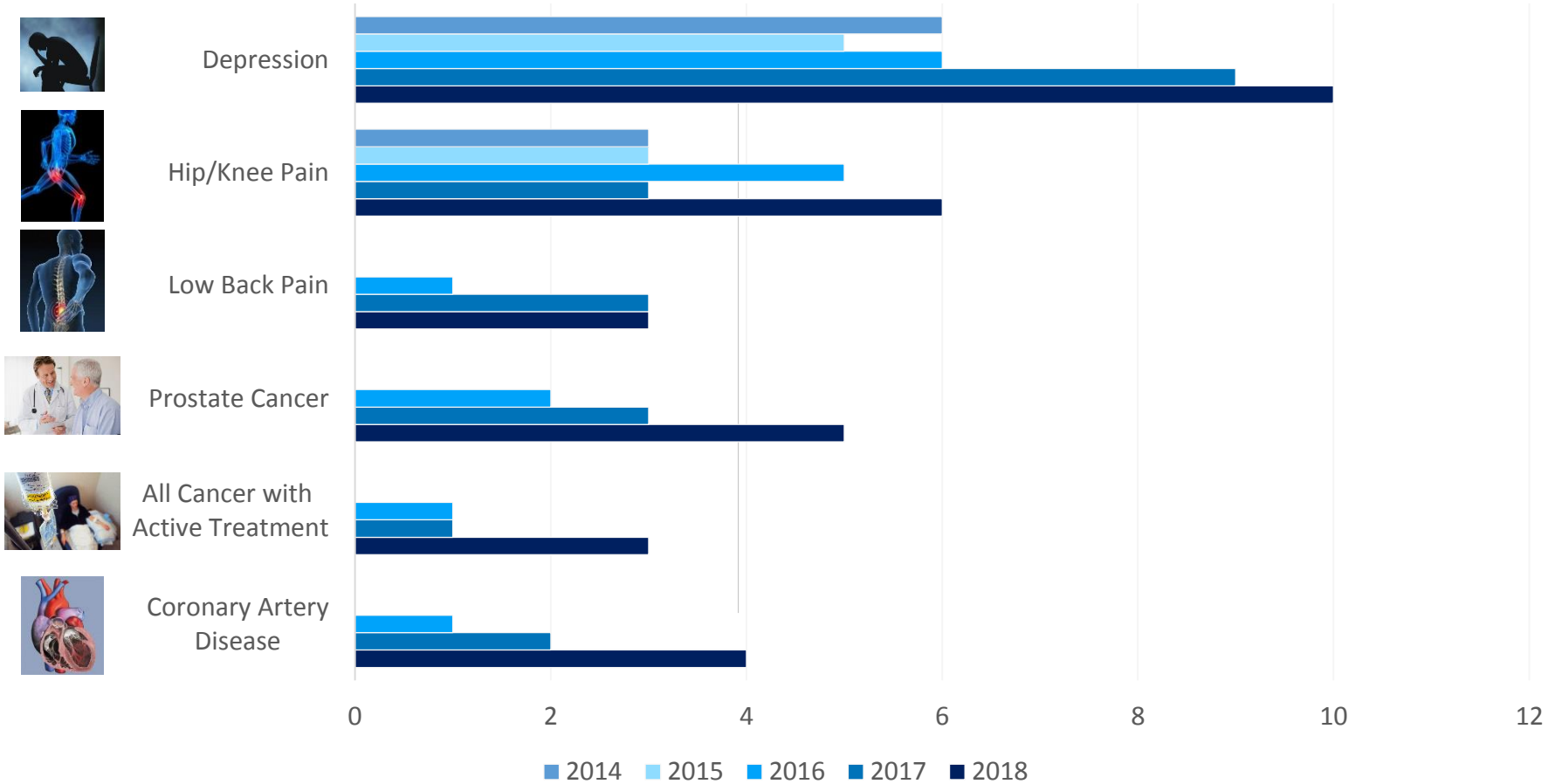
Expanded Quality Measure Set

MASSACHUSETTS	
Ambulatory Measures	
Ambulatory Measure Set	
Clinical Process Measures	
Depression	
Acute Phase Rx	
Continuation Phase Rx	
Diabetes	
HbA1c Testing (2x)	
Eye Exams	
Nephropathy Screening	
Cancer Screening	
Breast Cancer Screening	
Cervical Cancer Screening	
Colorectal Cancer Screen	
Preventive Screening/Treat	
Chlamydia Screening	
Ages 16 - 20	
Ages 21 - 24	
Adult Respiratory Testing/T	
Acute Bronchitis	
Pediatric Respiratory Testin	
Upper Respiratory Infect	
Pharyngitis	
Pediatric Well Visits	
< 15 months	
3 - 6 years	
Adolescent Well Care Vis	
Clinical Outcomes Measure	
Diabetes	
HbA1c in Poor Control (>=	
Blood Pressure Control (<	
Hypertension	
Controlling High Blood Pr	
Patient Experience – Adult	
Communication Quality	
Knowledge of Patients	
Integration of Care	
Access to Care	
Patient Experience – Pediat	
Communication Quality	
Knowledge of Patients	
Integration of Care	
Access to Care	
Hospital Measures	
Hospital Measure Set	
Hospital Clinical Process Measures	
Immunization	
Influenza Immunization	
Stroke	
Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis	
VTE	
Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis	
Intensive Care Unit Venous Thromboembolism Prophylaxis	
Venous Thromboembolism Patients with Anticoagulation Overlap Therapy	
Hospital Outpatient Surgery and Cardiac Care	
Median Time to Transfer to Another Facility for Acute Coronary Intervention (mins)	
Aspirin at Arrival	
Median Time to ECG (mins)	
Hospital Outcome Measures	
Iatrogenic Pneumothorax - Adult	
Post-operative Respiratory Failure	
Peri-operative PE/DVT	
Accidental Puncture or Laceration	
Birth Trauma Injury to Neonate	
OB Trauma - Vag with Instrument	
OB Trauma - Vag without Instrument	
Heart Failure Mortality Rate	
Acute Stroke Mortality Rate	
Hospital Wide Readmission (HWE) 30 Day All Cause Unplanned Readmission	
Hospital Patient Experience (H-CAHPS) Measures	
Communication with Nurses	
Communication with Doctors	
Responsiveness of Staff	
Pain Management	
Communication about Medicines	
Discharge Information	



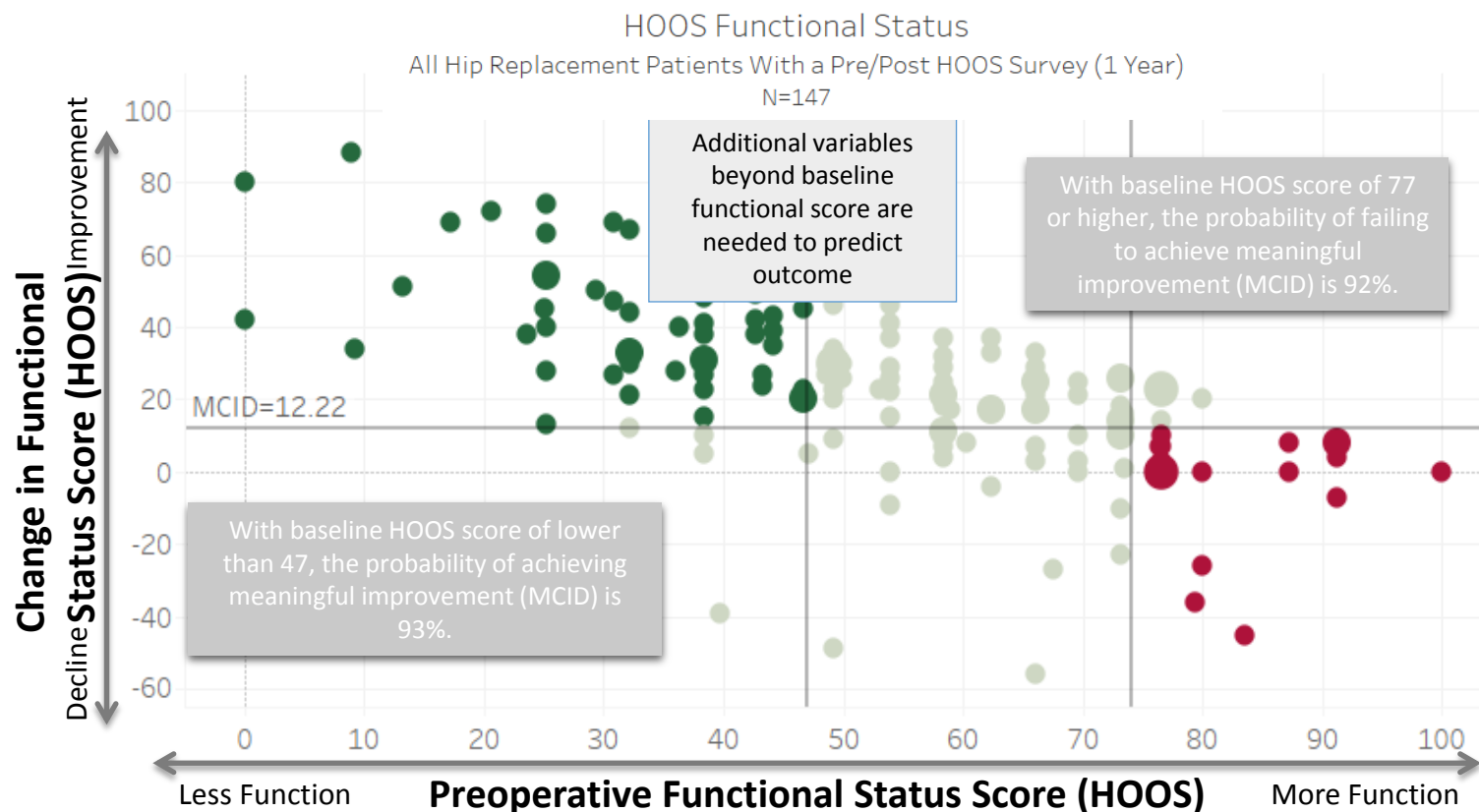
Adoption of Patient Reported Outcome Measures, 2014- Present

Number of Delivery Systems Participating in PROMs



Use of PROMs to Guide Clinical Decisions

Hip Replacement Outcomes Over 1 Year (2014-2017)

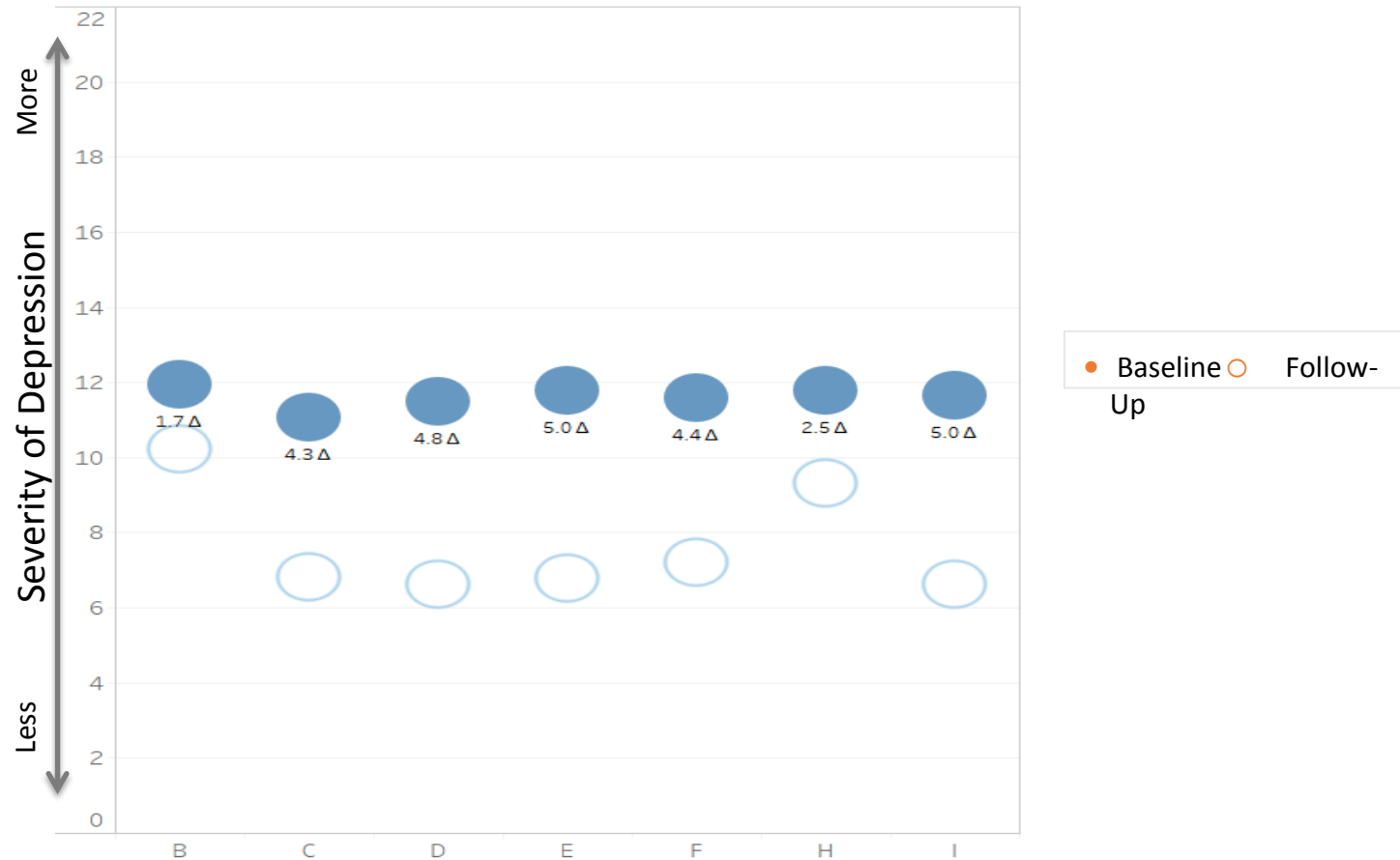


MCID=Minimum Clinically Important Difference. Computed based off of the average MCID from 1000 bootstrapped samples of 100 patients, with MCID calculated as $0.5 * SD$. Source: Norman GR, Sloan JA, Wyrwich KW. Interpretation of changes in health-related quality of life. The remarkable universality of half a standard deviation. *Med Care* 2003;41:582-92. Copay AG, Subach BR, Glassman SD, Polly DWJ, Schuler TC. Understanding clinically important difference: A review of concepts and methods. *The Spine Journal*. 2007; 7:541-546. [PubMed: 17448732]

Data Sources: BCBSMA 2014-2017, use of HOOS/KOOS with patients before and after hip replacement surgery

PHQ-9 Average Improvement Over 3-12 Months

All Patients with Baseline PHQ-9 10-14 (2014-2017)



Note: All groups have at least 25 patients with both a baseline and follow-up visit. A successful follow-up is defined as a visit within 90 – 365 days after the first visit. To be counted in each year, a person must have at least 1 follow-up visit within the year submitted [baseline may be in previous year].



**Shantanu Agrawal,
MD, Mphil**

*President and CEO, National
Quality Forum*

NQF Evolving Measurement

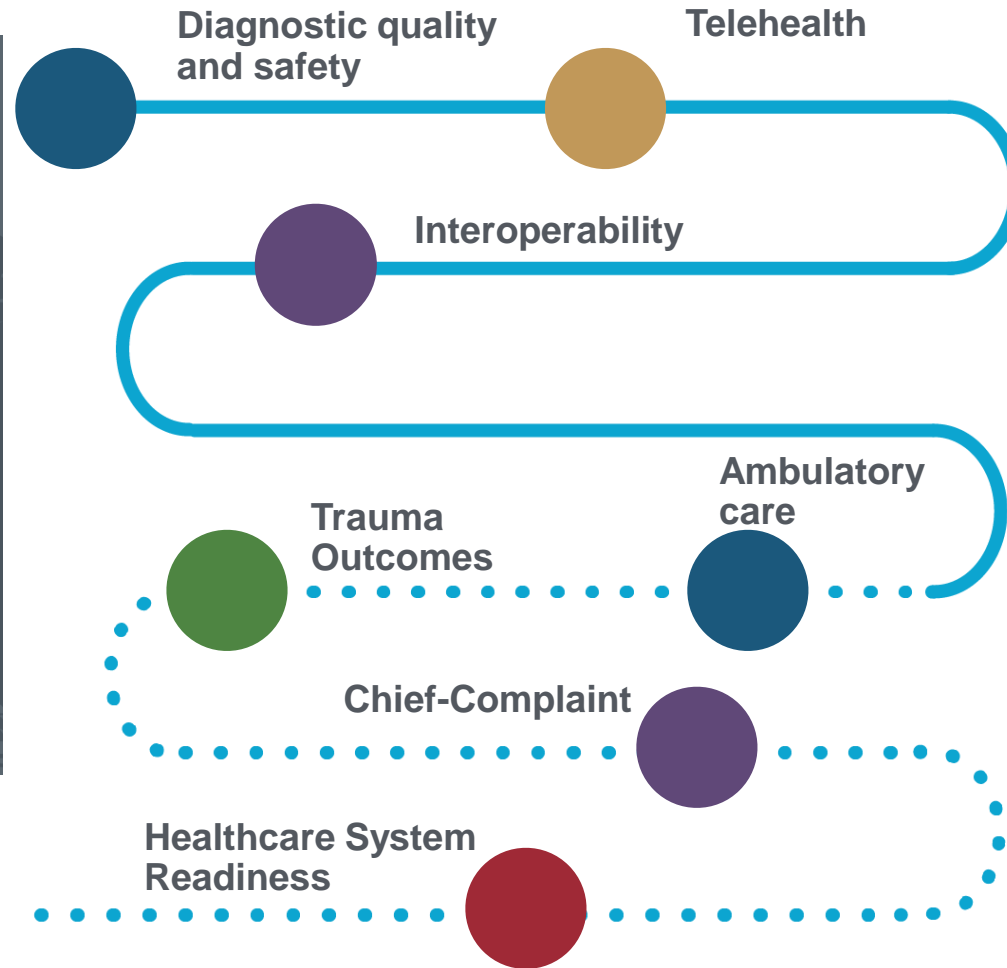


- Strategic Blueprints

- Measure Incubator

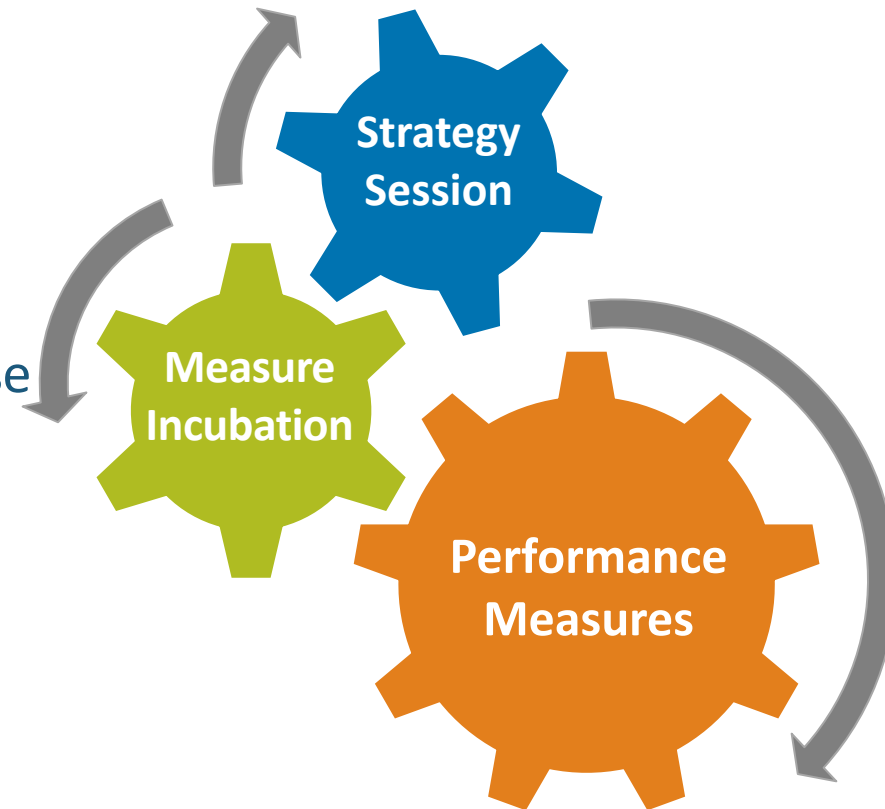
- Endorsement
- Prioritization
- Feedback

Emerging Quality Areas



NQF Measure Incubator[®]

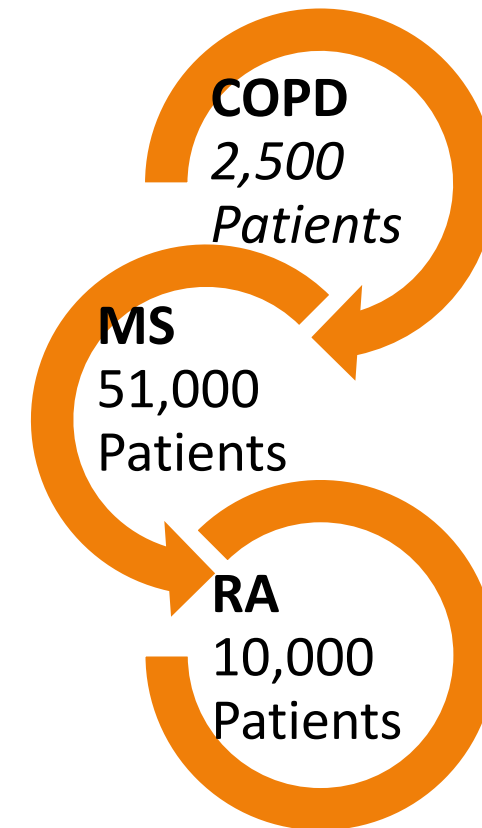
- **8** Measure Incubation projects in progress
- **5** Patient-Reported Outcomes Projects
 - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
 - Multiple Sclerosis
 - Lung Cancer
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - PatientsLikeMe[®]



Amplifying the Patient's Voice in Measurement

- Partnership with NQF and Patients Like Me
- Measures that focus on common symptoms may be more valuable than ones that focus on specific diagnoses
- Online patient community offered real-world solutions
 - Improved data quality
 - Representative patient experience
 - Illuminated patient concerns
 - Prioritized symptoms

PLM Communities



Guiding Principles for Developing Performance Measure Benchmarks in Commercial ACOs

- The Integrated Healthcare Association and the NQF Measure Incubator[®] convened an Expert Panel to:
 - Facilitate development of a benchmarking framework for commercial ACOs.
- Benchmarking Challenges
 - Limited access to timely, robust performance data
 - Attribution of services/costs outside the ACO's control
 - Measurement/reporting burden and administrative costs
 - Identifying appropriate comparison group

Executive Summary

Overview of Proposed Principles*

Principle 1 Meet Multiple Stakeholder Needs

Approach should meet the needs of all stakeholders.

Principle 2 Enable Meaningful Comparisons and Allow for Program Evolution

Approach should support actionable, meaningful, and useful comparisons and be flexible to accommodate the evolution of ACOs and measure sets.

Principle 3 Provide Critical Context for Accurate Interpretation of Results

Approach should present performance data with contextual information, including stratification for ACO characteristics, to support appropriate interpretations and comparisons.

Principle 4 Incorporate Appropriate Performance Targets and Improvement Goals

Approach should be a blend of target scores and improvement goals to support meaningful performance improvement efforts.

Principle 5 Be Simple to Implement and Stable Over Time

Approach should be simple to implement and remain consistent to facilitate improvement activities and limit administrative costs.

*Note: These principles should be collectively considered when assessing a benchmarking method.

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Measurement Infrastructure

- Individual measure
 - Way to calculate whether and how often the healthcare system does what it should.
 - Current infrastructure is focused on development, endorsement, and selection of individual performance measures
- Measure Sets
 - First step in aggregation
 - Groups of individual measures form sets, often created based on intent
 - No standard process to evaluate; stakeholders have developed to meet specific objectives
- Measurement Systems
 - Refer to how measures are used to achieve a goal (i.e. a “program”)
 - Measurement systems vary by context, setting, and intended use

What is a Measurement System?

- There are several key elements of a measurement system

Intended health
system change

The method of
individual
performance
measure aggregation

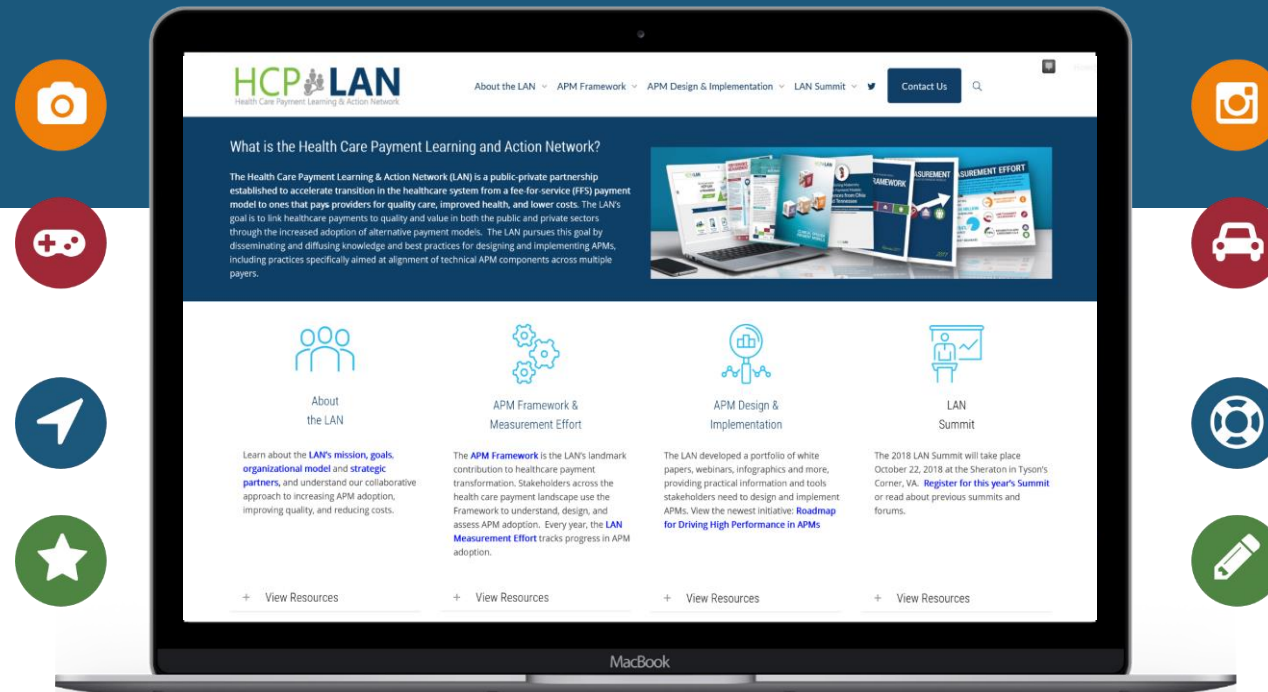
Incentive
mechanism in the
program

Approach to risk-
adjustment

- Measurement systems combine these aspects to make inferences about the performance of an accountable unit.

Visit the LAN Website for our Resources

<https://hcp-lan.org/>



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Exit Survey

We want to know what you think!

Please take a moment to complete the exit survey so we can continue to improve and enrich the LAN. Use the link in **Guidebook** for this session to provide us your feedback.



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We want to hear from you!



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Thank You!