

Performance Measurement: HEDIS, STARS and More

Margaret E. O'Kane NCQA President CAPG Educational Series October 27, 2016

Defining Quality & Performance Trends

The Triple Aim and National Priorities Partnership Goals

Triple Aim

- Population health
- Total cost of care
- Patient experience

National Priorities Partnership

- Patient and family engagement
- Population health
- Safety
- Care coordination
- Palliative and end of life care (advanced illness)
- Overuse



Donabedian Model of Quality

organizational characteristics and structure, personnel, equipment, resources

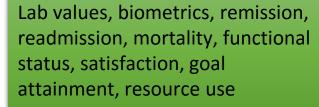
Structure



Outcomes

prevention, diagnosis, interventions, medications, counseling

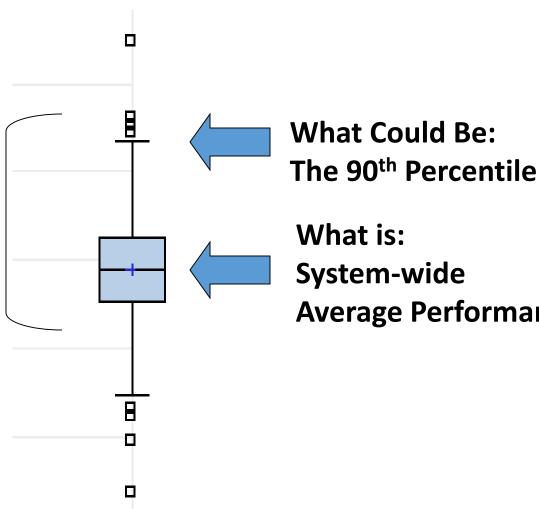
Process

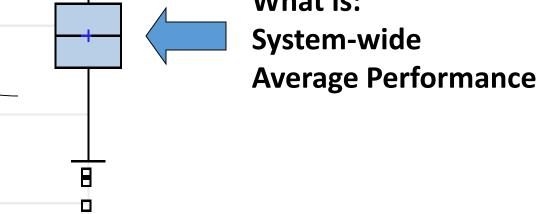




What Is vs. What Could Be

Average "quality gap" in 2012: 16.1 points

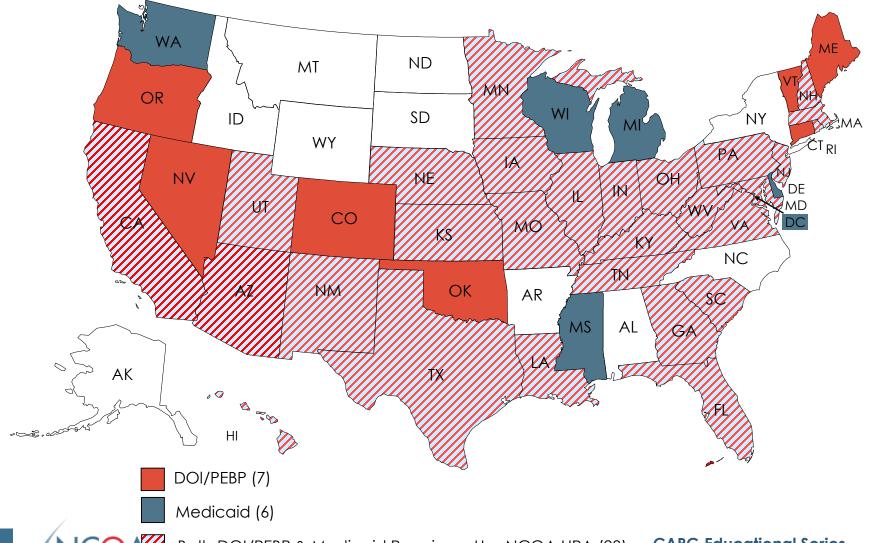




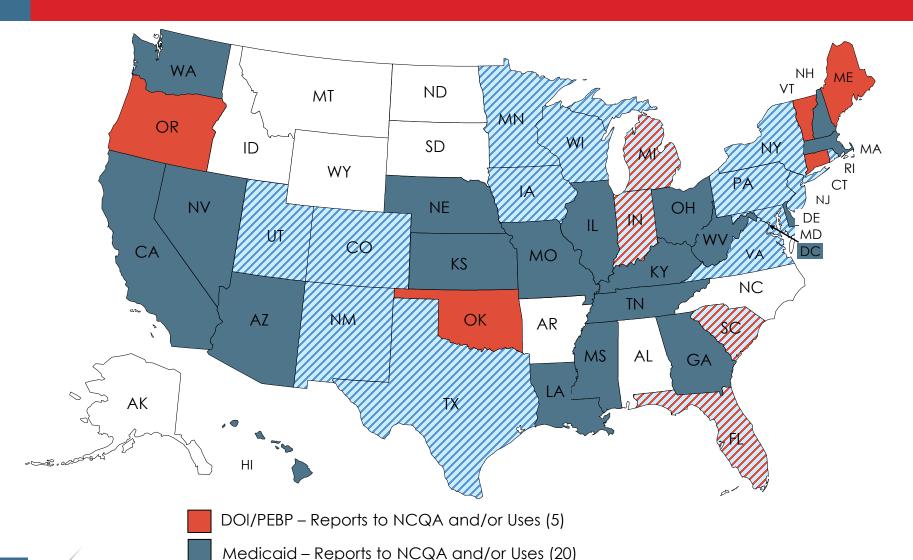


HEDIS

41 States Require or Use NCQA Health Plan Accreditation (May 2016)



42 States Report HEDIS to NCQA and/or Use HEDIS for Other Purposes (May 2016)







HEDIS 2017 measurement

91 measures across 6 domains

- Effectiveness of Care
- Access/Availability of Care
- -Experience of Care
- Utilization and Relative Resource Use
- Health Plan Descriptive Information
- Measures Collected Using Electronic Clinical Data Systems



Three traditional HEDIS data sources





Medical Records /EHRs





Data collection methods

- Administrative: Claims and encounter data
 - Denominator: based on entire eligible population
- Hybrid: Combination of administrative data and medical record review
 - Denominator: based on systematic sample of eligible members
- Survey: Patient reported data
 - Denominator: based on random sample of beneficiaries



New data collection method for HEDIS

- Capture data from Electronic Clinical Data System (ECDS)
- Not all plans will initially be able to use this methodology - optional reporting
- Structural measure ECDS Capture Rate: % of eligible population covered by ECDS



Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS)

Member data captured in a structured, electronic format

Maintained over time

Includes all key quality data

Bidirectional sharing of information

Accessible by the healthcare team at the point of care

www.ncqa.org/ECDS



Potential data sources





HEDIS Compliance Audit

- Data collection and calculation methods vary across plans
- A standardized audit identifies, quantifies and corrects errors
- The audit ensures comparability of results among plans



Measure Development Process

Parts and players in measuring quality

EVIDENCE DEVELOPMENT	GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT	MEASURE DEVELOPMENT	MEASURE ENDORSEMENT	IMPLEMENTERS
Develop the evidence base for what is effective treatment	Develop guidelines for practitioners based on evidence	Based on guidelines develop performance measures of adherence to guidelines	Provide assurance that performance measures are evidence-based, methodologically sound	Use measures to improve quality (AQA, HQA, PQA select implementation sets)
- Researchers	- Physician specialty societies - Voluntary health organizations, e.g., ADA, AHA - Federally supported national groups e.g., USPSTF, ACIP	- CMS - NCQA - AHRQ - STS - TJC	- National Quality Forum	- CMS - NCQA - TJC



Desirable attributes for measures

Relevance

- Meaningful to all key stakeholders
- Important to enhanced health
- Financial impact of improvement
- Controllable
- Potential for improvement-substantial variation

Scientific Soundness

- Based on best available evidence
- Process or structural measures are linked to outcomes
- Accurate-reliable-valid (face/content/construct)

Feasible

- Precisely specified
- Needed data available
- Cost of data collection is reasonable
- Auditable



Not all great ideas make great measures

Clinical

- Lack of clinical evidence
- Science is changing
- Risk adjustment

Technical

- Small numbers
- Data sources

External issues

- Users must be able to understand results
- What accountable entities can control
- Differences in delivery systems, regions, etc.



Who decides on HEDIS?

Committee on Performance Measurement (CPM)

- Oversees entire measure development process
- Votes and recommends to Board of Directors

Measurement Advisory Panels (MAP):

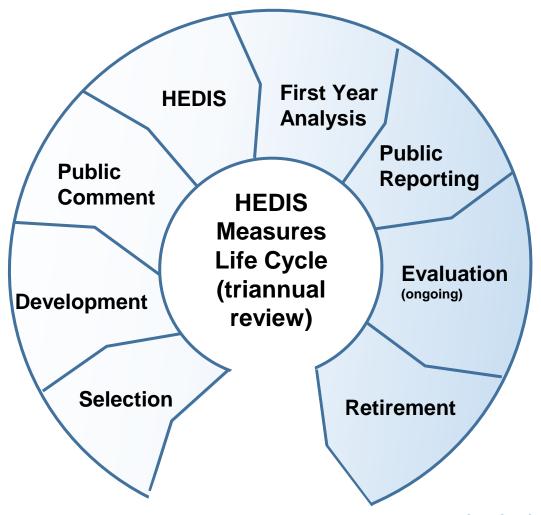
- Support measure development process
- Specific to condition, population or topic
- Geriatric Measurement Advisory Panel (GMAP): work funded by CMS

Technical Advisory Groups

 Ad hoc and longstanding panels to provide special advice on measures, and address feasibility



HEDIS measures development process





HEDIS measures in clinician programs

	Measure	Consensus Core Set ACO/ PCMH	CPC+	NCQA PCMH
Acute	Appropriate Treatment for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection			✓
Behavioral	Follow-up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication			✓
Health	Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment		✓	✓
Chronic Disease Care	Controlling High Blood Pressure	✓	✓	✓
	Diabetes: Eye Exam, HbA1c Poor Control, Medical Attention for Nephropathy	✓	✓	✓
	Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly		✓	✓
Overuse	Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain	✓	✓	✓
Preventive Care	Childhood Immunization Status			✓
	Breast Cancer Screening		✓	✓
	Cervical Cancer Screening		✓	✓
	Chlamydia Screening for Women			✓
	Colorectal Cancer Screening		✓	✓
	Pneumococcal Vaccination Status in Older Adults			✓
	Weight Assessment and Counseling for Nutrition and Physical Activity for Children and Adolescents			✓

Annual measure maintenance

Purpose

 To ensure that measures are up-to-date on a continuous basis.

Process

- Review of Codes (CPT, ICD-10, DRG, HCPCS) by NCQA's Expert Coding Panel
- Review of drugs and NDC list by NCQA's Pharmacy Panel
- Reviewing feedback/comments from external environment through our Policy Clarification and Support System (PCS), HEDIS Users Group and the field



Measure re-evaluation

Purpose

- Evaluate measures based on HEDIS desirable attributes and performance
- Most measures are reevaluated routinely(or if evidence changes)

Process

- Review the clinical guidelines and health care delivery system
- Solicit feedback from panels and measure users including health plans
- Analyze results from previous years to ensure that the data is consistent



First-year analysis

Public Reporting Status for HEDIS 2017

 Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular 	GO
Disease	

- Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes
- Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge
- Asthma Medication Management and Asthma No Medication Ratio (Medicare)
- Hospitalizations for Potentially Preventable
 Complication- Risk Adjusted
- Inpatient Hospital Utilization- Risk Adjusted
- Emergency Department Utilization- Risk Adjusted Go



GO

New Measures- To HEDIS 2018 Public Comment

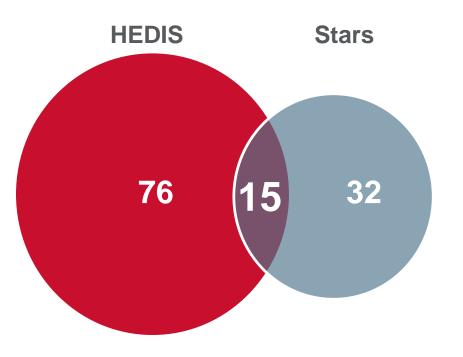
Public Comment (Feb-Mar 2017)

- Transitions of Care
 - Notification of Inpatient Admission
 - Receipt of Discharge Information
 - Patient Engagement After Inpatient Discharge
 - Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge
- Use of Opioid at High Dosage or From Multiple GO
 Providers
 - Five Indicators
 - Commercial, Medicaid, Medicare



GO

15 HEDIS measures are Star measures



Breast Cancer Screening Colorectal Cancer Screening Monitoring Physical Activity Adult BMI Assessment

Care for Older Adults – Medication Review Care for Older Adults – Functional Status

Assessment

Care for Older Adults – Pain Assessment Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture

Diabetes Care – Eye Exam

Diabetes Care - Kidney Disease Monitoring

Diabetes Care – Blood Sugar Controlled

Controlling Blood Pressure

Rheumatoid Arthritis Management

Reducing the Risk of Falling

Plan All-Cause Readmissions

41 HEDIS measures are in MIPS

They include...

Breast Cancer Screening

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Cervical Cancer Screening

Diabetes:
Hemoglobin A1c
Poor Control >9%

Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness

Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture Weight Assessment & Counseling for Nutrition & Physical Activity for Children & Adolescents

Persistent Beta Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack

Controlling High Blood Pressure

Medication Reconciliation Post-Discharge

Value Based P4P At A Glance



Approx. \$550m paid out



200+ **Medical Groups** and IPAs



Plans





















8 Million **Californians**





Value Based P4P Measures (MY 2016)

Measure Set: http://www.iha.org/our-work/accountability/value-based-

p4p/measure-set

Clinical (60%)

rocess and outcomes measures focused on six priority clinical areas

- Cardiovascular (5)
- Diabetes (7)
- Musculoskeletal (1)
- Prevention (10)
- Respiratory (4)

Behavioral Health (1)

Patient Experience (30%)

Patient ratings of five components, including care overall:

- Communicating with Patients
- Coordinating Care
- Helpful Office Staff
- Overall Rating of Care
- Timely Care and Service

Meaningful Use of Health IT (10%)

 Ability to report selected emeasures (2)

Appropriate Resource Use

Utilization metrics spanning:

- Inpatient stays
- Readmissions
- ED visits
- Outpatient procedures
- Generic prescribing

Total Cost of Care

Average health plan and member payments associated with care for a member for the year, adjusted for risk and geography



Associa

MACRA, PCMH Redesign and Data Strategy

MACRA's direction is clear



- Incentives for value
- Discourages fee-for-service
- Puts more teeth into quality, cost and utilization measurement
- Advances HIT through the Advancing Care Information (ACI)
 Performance category
- Primary care as foundation

Top Priority: Helping clinicians move to APMs

Goal to encourage clinicians to join together in APMs, maximize improvement potential



Proposed rule sets high bar

Clinicians need guidance & help to succeed!



I WANT YOU TO REALIZE CAPG DOCS...

Have the most to gain from MACRA

Can probably be first to form & join APMs

Can use your clout to push vendors



PCMH works with time and the right...



data tracking



staffing



payment support



Reduce

non-value added work, increase practice engagement Strengthen
the link between
PCMH recognition,
performance

PCMH

transformation
is hard. Becoming
a recognized PCMH
shouldn't be.

We've heard...

Align
with other
reporting
requirements

Leverage
practices' investment
in HIT to support
PCMH recognition



What are the key issues?



Unaligned Measures

across the health care system



Inefficient Collection

of data to support quality measurement



Questions

about the accuracy and reliability of measure calculations



The Opportunity

to reinvent NCQA
Recognition and
Accreditation
programs

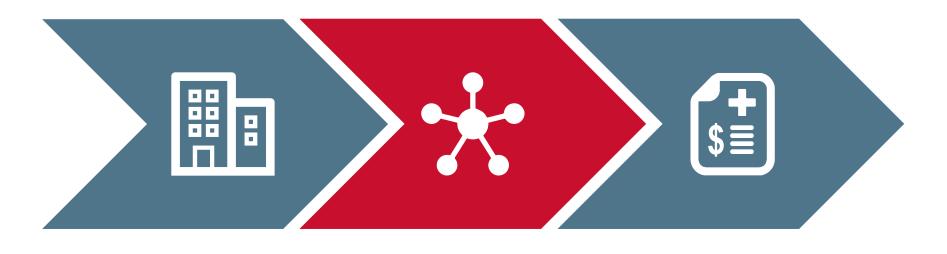


Five components of data / measure strategy

- To develop/modify & align measures across health plans, clinically integrated networks, and practices.
- To leverage data generated at the point of care.
- To reduce the work associated with reporting HEDIS measures.
- To establish data connections in support of measurement and analysis of the healthcare system.
- 5 To support NCQA accreditation and recognition programs.



Align measures across health care system



Practice Network Health Plan

USE industry standard specifications as building blocks

DEFINE core clinical concepts using same codes and value sets

System-specific attribution MODEL (e.g., enrollment criteria at health plan level)



eMeasure certification program

Tests

and validates the integrity of software code that produces eCQM results



Improves

accuracy and reliability which facilitates use of data for benchmarks and comparisons

Will be

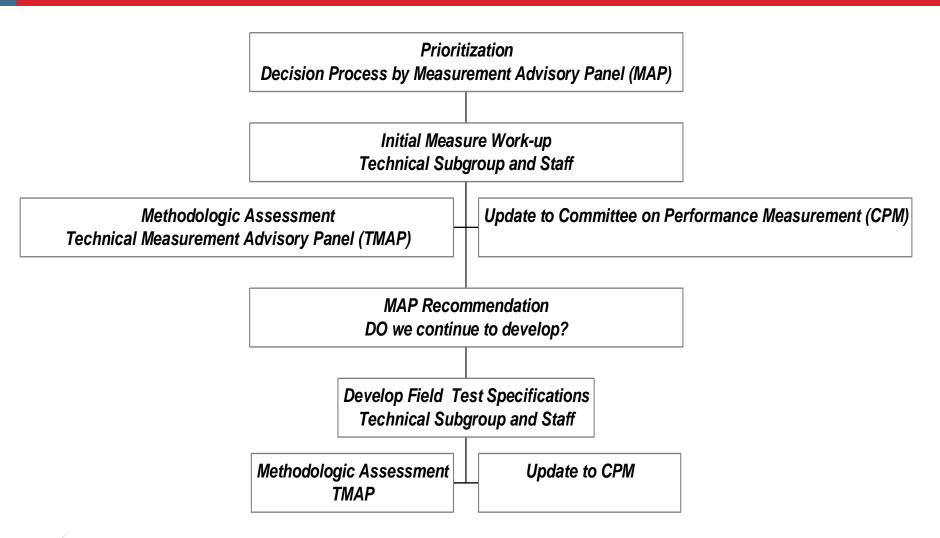
Required

of entities submitting eCQMs in NCQA Recognition programs by 2019



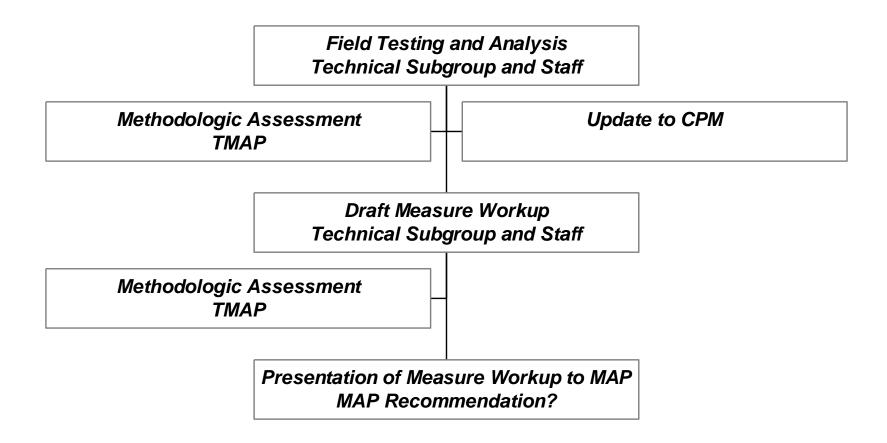
Appendix Material

HEDIS Measure Development Process [1]





HEDIS Measure Development Process [2]





HEDIS Measure Development Process [3]

Presentation of Measure Workup to CPM Release for public comment: Yes/No **Public Comment** Re-presentation of Measure Workup to CPM Adoption: Yes/No First year (non-public) reporting of Measure Review of First Year results by CPM Adoption for public reporting: Yes/No



