### **Public Webinar**

**CMS Measure Development Education & Outreach** 



# Measuring Quality to Improve Quality: Strengths and Limitations of Clinical Quality Measurement

Presenters: Kim Rawlings (CMS) Brenna Rabel (Battelle) Nicole Brennan (Battelle) June 26, 2019 2:00-3:00pm EST

## Introduction to CMS Quality Goals

- Welcome! This is our first of a two part series to engage the public in the work CMS is doing around quality measurement
- Aim to shed light on the processes and function of quality measurement in CMS programs and initiatives
- If you are new to quality measurement, stay tuned for available resources that can help navigate development and use

### Agenda

- 1. Overview of the Measures Management System
- 2. Understanding health care quality
- 3. How quality measures are used and how they are developed
- 4. Strengths and limitations of quality measures
- 5. Meaningful Measures
- 6. Helpful resources

# Overview of the Measures Management System

- CMS developed the Measures Management System (MMS) as a system of standardized processes and decision criteria that guide contracted measure developers in "developing, implementing, and maintaining quality measures to measure the quality of care delivered to CMS beneficiaries."
  - Standardized for consistency, comparability
  - Flexible to allow innovation
  - Transparent to consumers, stakeholders
- The MMS oversees the CMS MMS Blueprint, which is the publicly available documented processes to ensure coherent, transparent, and effective quality measure development

https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/MMS/Index.html

# **CMS MMS Website**

- The MMS website provides a link to the Blueprint, measure development tools and resources, and is easily navigated for all measure development needs
  - Highlights best practices
  - Quick reference guides and deep dive webinars
  - Forms and templates



The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) manages a standardized approach (as docume developing and maintaining such quality measures that are used in various quality initiatives and prog decision criteria that CMS-funded measure developers follow in the development, implementation, an

There are five phases in measure development:



### **CMS Quality Measurement**

### **Defining Health Care Quality**

Quality is the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

-National Academy of Medicine

# What is a Clinical Quality Measure?

- A Clinical Quality Measure (CQM) is a tool that quantifies healthcare processes, outcomes, patient perceptions, and organizational structure and/or systems and:
  - 1. Is associated with the ability to provide high-quality health care and/or that relate to one or more quality goals for health care
  - 2. Is supported by evidence

### **Purpose of CQMs**

- Goal 1: Improve the quality of healthcare provided to patients
  - A tool for making "good decisions"
    - One that makes it more likely that patients/providers will experience a good result and
    - Makes it less likely that the provider/patient will experience an adverse result
    - Low performing clinicians can choose to allocate resources to becoming highperforming
- Goal 2: Empower patients to make informed decisions
  - Patients can use quality measures to select high-performing clinicians
    - Ex., using Physician Compare or Hospital Compare

# How CMS Uses CQMs

- Quality Improvement
  - Tracks and promotes healthcare that aligns with evidence-based practices and guidelines
- Public Reporting
  - Informs decision-making by consumers, employers, physicians, and policy-makers
- Pay-for-reporting
  - Increases accountability for healthcare quality
  - Promotes practices that will advance value-based purchasing models

# Quality Measurement vs Quality Improvement

- Quality measurement and improvement go hand-in-hand
   Both are necessary to achieve CMS's goals and priorities
- Quality measures are used across practices/health systems for accountability and payment
- Quality improvement is about learning, culture change, and capacity building; often the focus is on features that are unique to each organization and context

# Components of a Clinical Quality Measure

- **Numerator**: Measure focus, aka the target process, condition, event, or outcome
- **Denominator**: The population evaluated by the measure
- Exclusions: Patients who should be removed from the measure population before determining if numerator criteria are met

Numerator

(Denominator – Exclusions)

## **Example of a Clinical Quality Measure**

### Measure Title: Diabetes Care: Foot Exam

- Numerator: Patients who received visual, pulse, or sensory foot exams during the measurement period
- **Denominator**: Patients 18-75 years with diabetes with a visit during the measurement period
- Exclusions: Patients who
  - Have had bilateral amputation or both left and right amputation above or below the knee before or during the measurement year
  - Were in hospice care during the measurement year

# **Strengths of Quality Measurement**



 Allows CMS to assess and reward quality of care for conditions that affect millions of Americans

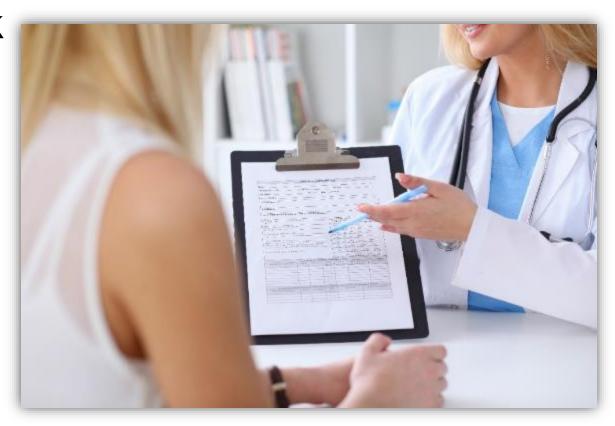


Improves accountability



## **Strengths/Benefits of Quality Measures**

- Helps promote and track improvements in performance over time
- Drives progress aligned
   with clinical guidelines
   and best practices



## **Challenges of Quality Measures**

- Still a developing field— AAA measures will become more sophisticated as technological capacity improves
- Rare conditions are difficult to track with quality measures



# Limitations/Challenges of Quality Measures

- Expensive to develop and maintain
  - Need to conduct testing to ensure that the measure is reliable and valid





### **Meaningful Measures Initiative**

### **Meaningful Measures Objectives**

Meaningful Measures focus everyone's efforts on the same quality areas and lend specificity, which can help identify measures that:



Address high-impact measure areas that safeguard public health



Are patient-centered and meaningful to patients, clinicians and providers



Are outcome-based where possible

Fulfill requirements in programs' statutes



Minimize level of burden for providers



Identify significant opportunity for improvement



Address measure needs for population based payment through alternative payment models

Align across programs and/or with other payers

### **Meaningful Measures Framework**



#### 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
- Functional Outcomes

# **Promote Effective Prevention & Treatment of Chronic Disease**



### **MEANINGFUL MEASURE AREAS:**

#### **PREVENTIVE CARE**

#### 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

#### MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC

CONDITIONS Measures Osteoporosis Management in Women Who Had a Fracture -OPP

### Hemoglobin A1c Test for Pediatric Patients

(eCQM) - Medicaid & CHIP

#### PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH Measures

Follow-up after Hospitalization for Mental Illness - IPFQR

Use of Opioids at High Dosage - Medicaid & CHIP

**PREVENTION AND** 

DISORDERS

Measures

- IPFQR

**TREATMENT OF OPIOID** 

AND SUBSTANCE USE

Alcohol Use Screening

#### RISK ADJUSTED MORTALITY

Measures

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

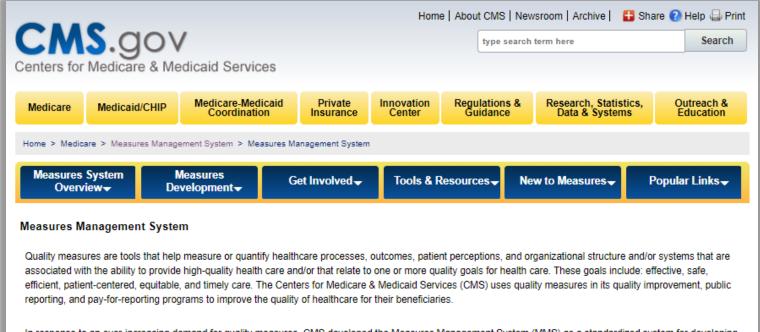
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### **Resources for More Information**

### For more information and support:

- Go to our <u>Measures Management System</u> website
- Contact us at: <u>MMSSupport@Battelle.org</u>



In response to an ever-increasing demand for quality measures, CMS developed the Measures Management System (MMS) as a standardized system for developing and maintaining the quality measures used in its various initiatives and programs. Measure developers should follow this standardized system which includes a core set of business processes and decision criteria when developing, implementing, and maintaining quality measures.



 The <u>CMS Measures Inventory Tool (CMIT)</u> provides a searchable repository of the measures used across CMS quality programs and

### initiatives.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services CMS Measures Inventory Tool						es 🗸 About 🗸
MEASURE INVENTORY	MEASURE SUMMA	RY 0 MEASURE COMPARISON ENVI	IRONMENTAL SCAN			
⑦ How do I search?	Enter keywords or ID to	search the measures inventory	×Q			
TABLE CONTROLS	Show/Hide Columns 🖬 Export Excel File 🗟					
FILTERS ⑦ + Programs	2,238 MEASURE F		the Status Definition		w 10 rows V 《 1 2 3 4	5 224 <b>&gt; &gt;&gt;</b>
+ Current Status + Measure Type	Add to Measure Comparison	↓ <del>,</del> Measure Title ⑦	NQF ♦ Endorsement Status	♦ NQF ID	Programs	♦ Measure Type
<ul> <li>+ NQF Endorsement Status</li> <li>+ Development Stage</li> <li>+ Meaningful Measure Area</li> </ul>	Add +	3-Item Care Transitions Measure (CTM-3)	Endorsed	0228	Hospital Compare (Implemented)     Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting     (Implemented)     Hospital Value-Based Purchasing     (Implemented)	Outcome
+ Measure Groups + Healthcare Priority + Reporting Level + Purposes	Add +	30 Day Stroke and Death Rate for Asymptomatic Patients undergoing carotid stent placement	Not Endorsed	9999	Medicare Shared Savings Program (Declined)     Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Declined)	Outcome
+ Care Settings	Add +	30 Day Stroke and Death Rate for Symptomatic Patient	Not Endorsed	9999	Merit-Based Incentive Payment     System (MIPS) Program	Outcome

# CMS Quality Measurement CMS MMS Blueprint

- The <u>Blueprint</u> is a helpful resource whether your interest is in developing measures or in understanding the measure development process.
  - Six sections to guide measure development
  - Measure lifecycle
  - In-depth look on each step of the process
  - Forms and templates





The <u>eCQI Resource Center</u> brings together stakeholders from across the eCQI community and provide a centralized location for news, information, tools, and standards related to eCQI and electronic clinical quality measures (eCQMs).



### Featured Resources



Eligible Professional / Eligible Clinician eCQMs



Eligible Hospitals / Critical Access Ed



Educational Resources



### Resources

 Impact Assessment Reports are written every three years. They assess the quality and efficiency impact of measures used in CMS programs.



### Resources

 This website serves as a hub for information on the Meaningful Measures Framework. There are several resources including videos, fact sheets, and Q&As which provide more detail on the 19 Meaningful Measure Areas.



# **Upcoming Public Webinar**

- Patient-Centered Quality Measurement: What It Is and How to Get Involved
  - Wednesday, July 24 at 2:00-3:00 pm EST (Register here)
  - Thursday, July 25 at 3:00-4:00 pm EST (<u>Register here</u>) (Note: this will be the same presentation as 7/24)

### **Discussion Questions**





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