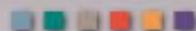


Measures for a New Model of Ambulatory Care

L. Gregory Pawlson MD, MPH
Executive Vice President NCQA

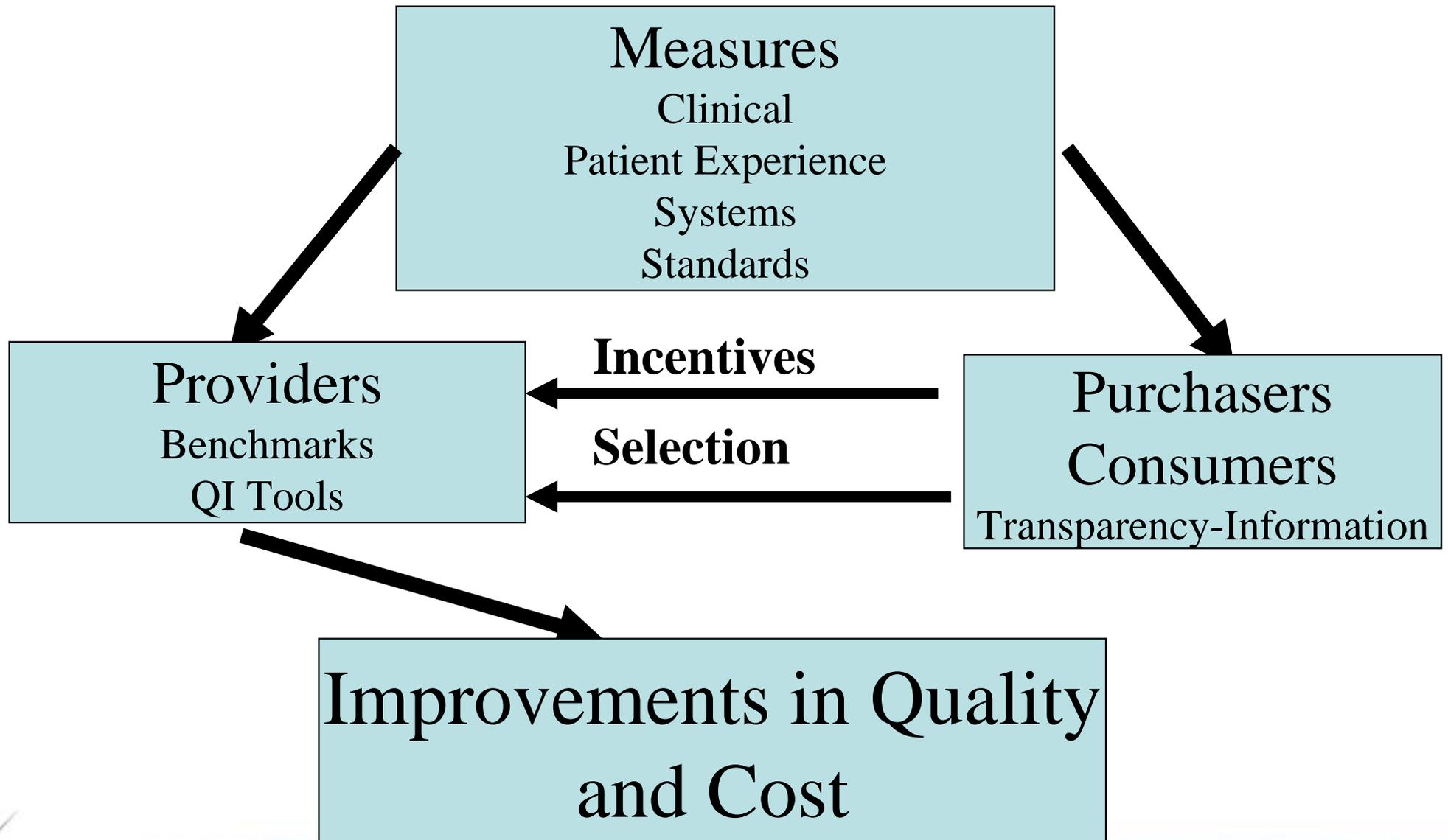


Core Presentation



Better Value in Health Care

Professionalism Market Place



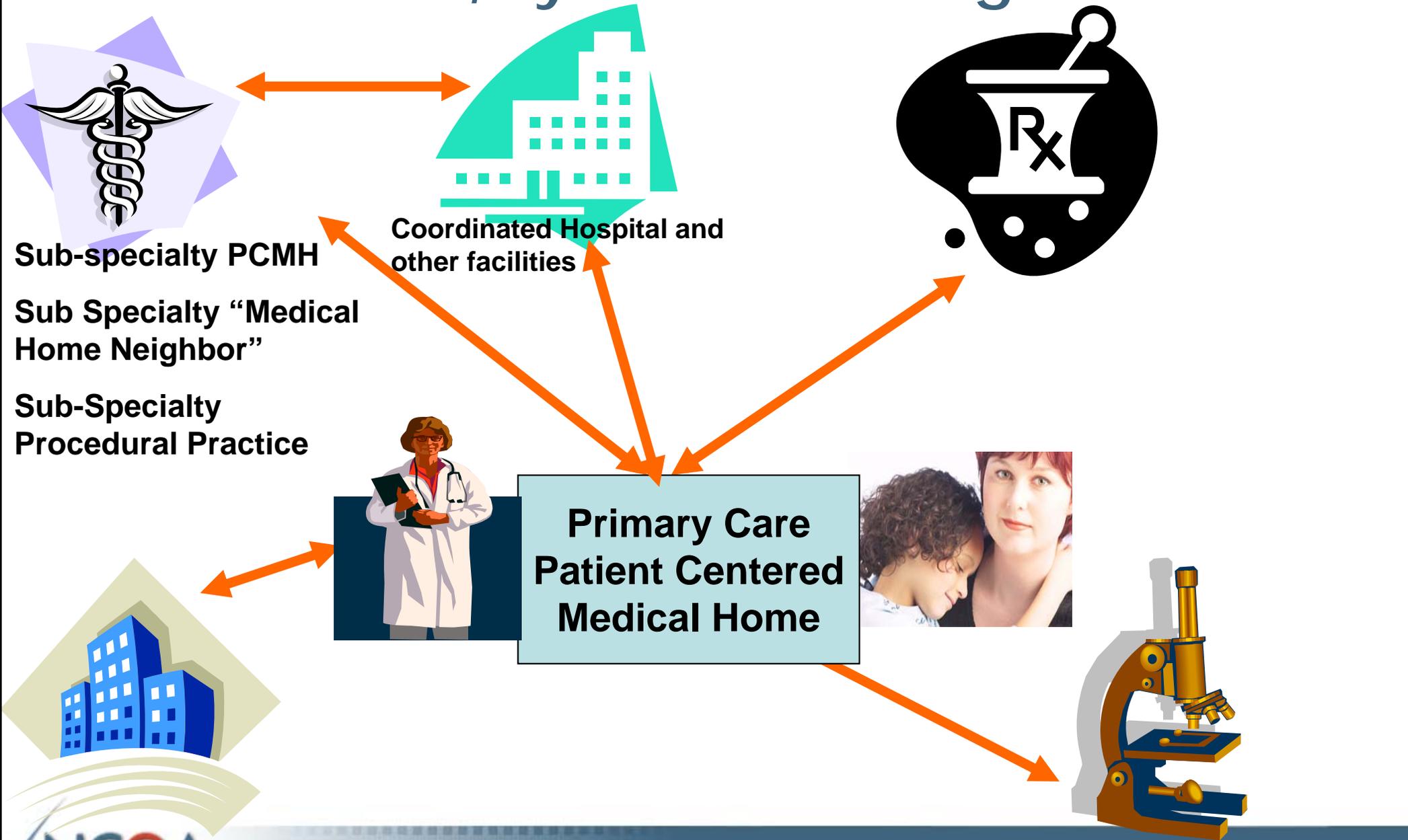
Why do we need a “new” system (some would say we don’t have one now)

- **Costs have (for 50 years), and continue to, rise faster than GDP**
 - Uninsured, underinsured and related issues
 - Can’t improve access without controlling costs
 - Major variation in costs WITHOUT relationship to quality (national/international)
- **Major gaps in quality**
 - Hospital deaths and readmissions
 - In ambulatory care-about 50/50 chance of getting needed services

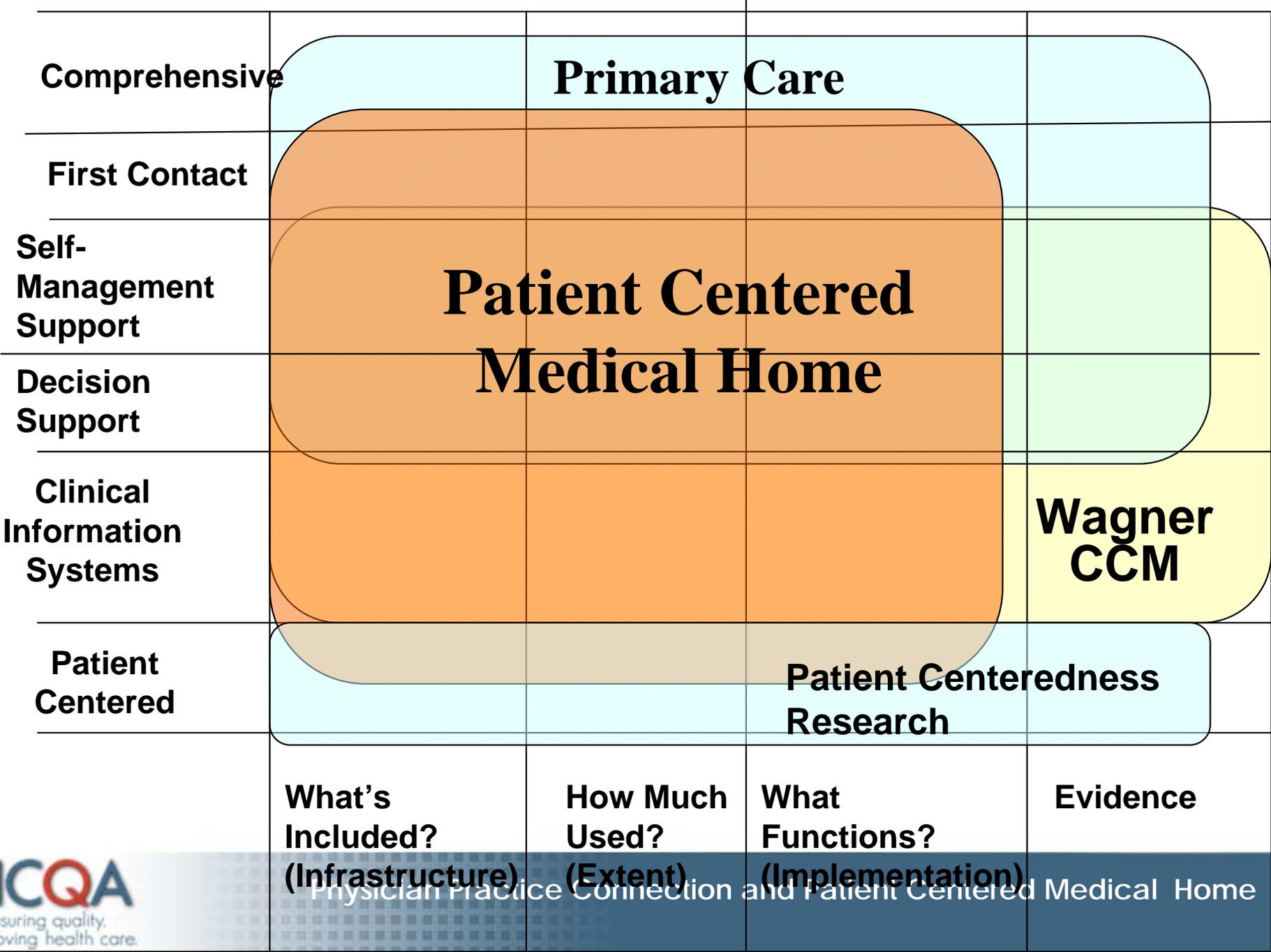
The current model of care Connection by Billing



The future model of care-Integration by Information, Systems and Organization



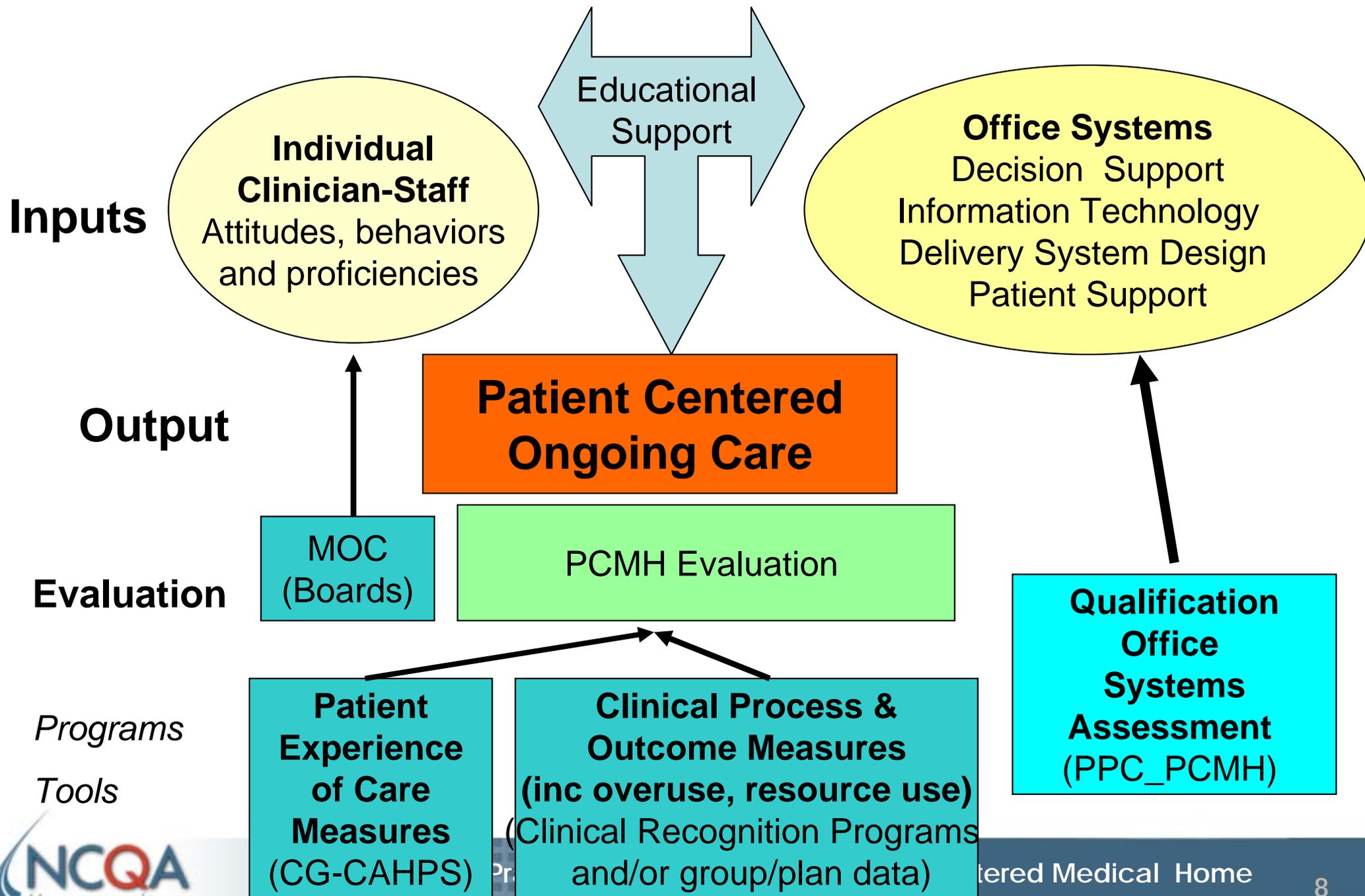
Patient Centered Medical Home: a Confluence of Concepts



So how will we “know” one when we see it-
and how will we know if it enhances value?



Implementing and Evaluating PCMH-Proposed Model



Measures-for PCMH

(with some differences between primary care and specialty PMCH)

- **Qualification of Practice**
 - Structural –systems presence and use measures
 - PPC_PCMH
 - ? Patient Experience of Care
 - Modified Clinician Group CAHPS survey
- **Qualification of Clinicians (medical, nursing other)**
 - Medical Boards- Maintenance of Certification (specific links to systems knowledge, patient interactions)-using PPC or related tools as training
 - Others-not aware of any current activity

Measures-for PCMH

(some differences between primary care and specialty PMCH)

- **Evaluation of impact of PCMH**
 - **Patient Experience of Care**
 - Clinician Group CAHPS survey
 - **Clinical Performance (under, over, mis)**
 - **Process** (many)
 - **Intermediate outcomes** (a few)
 - **Outcomes** (very few useful-functional status promising)
 - **Resource use-cost** (available but likely to require aggregate ?>5 MD practice size)
 - **Total cost over time** (diabetes, CAD, Asthma)
 - **Specific episodes** (back pain)

Linkage of PCMH to Reimbursement

Pay for Performance
Clinical and Patient Experience

Fee Schedule for Visits/Procedures

**Payment per patient per month (or year)
for level of "Patient Centered Medical Homeness"**

Qualification: The Physician Practice Connection survey tool

- **Physician Practice Connection (PPC) is a practice (site) on line survey tool**
 - Developed and tested over past 7 years by NCQA to measure implementation of chronic care model
 - In widespread use by “Bridges to Excellence” and plans in reimbursement linked programs
 - Adapted and expanded in collaboration with four physician organizations and others as tool to use in demonstrations of PCMH

Theoretical Framework of PCMH Informing Development of Physician Practice Connections

Chronic Care Model

Clinical information Systems
 Decision Support
 Patient Self-Management
 Delivery System Redesign
 Community Linkages
 Health Systems

Patient-Centered Care

Respect Patient Values
 Accessible
 Family-Centered
 Continuous
 Coordinated
 Community Linkages
 Compassionate
 Culturally Appropriate
 Emotional Support
 Information and Education
 Physical Comfort
 Quality Improvement

Cultural Competence

Culturally competent interactions
 Language services
 Reducing disparities

Core Medical Home

Personal physician
 Physician directed team
 Whole person orientation
 Care is coordinated and integrated
 Quality and safety
 Enhanced access

Foundation in Primary Care

First Contact

Coordination

Continuity

Comprehensive

PPC-PCMH Content and Scoring

Standard 1: Access and Communication	Pts	Standard 5: Electronic Prescribing	Pts
A. Has written standards for patient access and patient communication**	4	A. Uses electronic system to write prescriptions	3
B. Uses data to show it meets its standards for patient access and communication**	5	B. Has electronic prescription writer with safety checks	3
	9	C. Has electronic prescription writer with cost checks	2
			8
Standard 2: Patient Tracking and Registry Functions	Pts	Standard 6: Test Tracking	Pts
A. Uses data system for basic patient information (mostly non-clinical data)	2	A. Tracks tests and identifies abnormal results systematically**	7
B. Has clinical data system with clinical data in searchable data fields	3	B. Uses electronic systems to order and retrieve tests and flag duplicate tests	6
C. Uses the clinical data system	3		13
D. Uses paper or electronic-based charting tools to organize clinical information**	6	Standard 7: Referral Tracking	PT
E. Uses data to identify important diagnoses and conditions in practice**	4	A. Tracks referrals using paper-based or electronic system**	4
F. Generates lists of patients and reminds patients and clinicians of services needed (population management)	3		4
	21	Standard 8: Performance Reporting and Improvement	Pts
Standard 3: Care Management	Pts	A. Measures clinical and/or service performance by physician or across the practice**	3
A. Adopts and implements evidence-based guidelines for three conditions **	3	B. Survey of patients' care experience	3
B. Generates reminders about preventive services for clinicians	4	C. Reports performance across the practice or by physician **	3
C. Uses non-physician staff to manage patient care	3	D. Sets goals and takes action to improve performance	3
D. Conducts care management, including care plans, assessing progress, addressing barriers	5	E. Produces reports using standardized measures	2
E. Coordinates care//follow-up for patients who receive care in inpatient and outpatient facilities	5	F. Transmits reports with standardized measures electronically to external entities	1
	20		15
Standard 4: Patient Self-Management Support	Pts	Standard 9: Advanced Electronic Communications	Pts
A. Assesses language preference and other communication barriers	2	A. Availability of Interactive Website	1
B. Actively supports patient self-management**	4	B. Electronic Patient Identification	2
	6	C. Electronic Care Management Support	1
			4

****Must Pass Elements**

Standard PPC Scoring

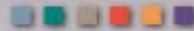
- 9 standards = 100 points
- Three levels of recognition (qualification) , based on total points achieved
 - Recognized—Level 1
 - 25 – 49 points
 - Recognized—Level 2
 - 50 – 74 points
 - Recognized—Level 3
 - 75 – 100 points
 - Not Recognized (or reported)
 - 0 – 24 points

In Summary

- The primary care-patient centered medical home is THE cornerstone to health care system reform
- Measurement is critical for guiding improvement, evaluating impact and to support change in reimbursement
- We have a start of having the necessary measures and measurement BUT are a long way from where we need to be

Appendix

Slides on PPC



Goals of PPC Measure Development

- Develop measures for evaluating systems use and effectiveness in prevention, chronic illness and if possible patient safety
- Create measures that are “actionable” at level of physician office practice
- Validate measures by relating them to existing disease-specific performance measures and patient perceptions of care

Need

- **Response to IOM reports**
 - To Err is Human and Crossing the Quality Chasm both provide evidence on critical importance of systems
- **Change from “blaming” individual clinicians for mistakes and shortfalls to improving systems so clinicians can succeed**
- **Raise awareness of physicians of importance of systems in enhancing quality**
- **Link health services research on systems and clinical outcomes to practice**

Development of PPC

- **Document evidence base linking specific system to clinical performance**
 - Medline Review
 - Cochrane Collaborative
 - Manuscripts in press
- **Convene expert panel to review evidence and suggest standards/measures**
- **Conduct analysis of practice defects using six sigma process (with GE in BTE project)**
- **Create standards**
- **Test survey tool incorporating standards developed related to chronic care model**

Study of Validity: Accuracy of Self-Report

- Test accuracy of self-reports of practice systems using on site audit as “gold” standard
 - Varies by domain, by staff position, and by medical group
 - The predictive value of a positive report of a practice system is generally high.
 - Overall agreement with the on-site audit ranges from high (clinical information systems, quality improvement) to low (care management, population management).
- Several factors may explain lack of agreement
 - Variable implementation of systems across sites and conditions
 - Variations in staff members’ exposure to systems
 - Lack of familiarity with systems

Conclusion: Need Audit or Documentation

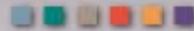
Studies of Correlation of PPC with Clinical Performance and Patient Experience

- **Published *and in prep research* on PPC**
 - *Overall PPC score, and some sub-scores have positive correlation with higher clinical performance on most measures (diabetes, CV, asthma)*
 - Presence or absence of EMR per se, correlates **ONLY WEAKLY** with clinical measures
 - However, practices with fully functional EMR's achieve highest scores on PPC
 - *Overall PPC score does NOT appear to correlate with overall patient experiences of care*
 - *Preliminary results indicate correlation between lower costs and PPC subscores (organizational, decision support)*

Conclusions

- Assessment of systems is feasible though challenging
- In pay-for-performance applications, review of documentation or on-site audit needed to verify some systems as well as implementation across practice sites
- Educating physicians and practice staff about systems is high priority
- More research on relationship of systems to quality and patient experiences is needed

Using the PPC in Practice



Overall Recognition Process

- **Recognition is based on:**
 - Responses in Web-based Survey Tool
 - Supporting documentation attached to Survey Tool
- **Each element specifies type of documentation**
- **Reports**
 - Reports from EHR, registry, practice management & billing systems
- **Documented processes**
 - Policies and procedures, protocols
- **Records or files**
 - Medical record review – documented in NCQA's workbook

Current PPC Initiatives

- BCBS NC
- CareFirst (BCBS plan-DC metropolitan area)
- BTE pilot markets – OH-KY, NY, New England
- Silicon Valley – Health Information Technology
- MVP Health Plan (New York)
- CHPHP (Health Plan, New York)
- Multiple new projects associated with PCMH

Most successful projects linked to pay for performance

Use of PPC, DPRP and HRSP in BTE

- **Employers want to improve the quality of care their employees receive, and they want to increase the value of their health care spend:**
 - BTE Programs have actuarially validated savings and BTE recognized physicians deliver higher quality care
- **Employers want operational simplicity:**
 - BTE is now administered by licensed or certified administrators, mainly health plans
- **Physicians want to be measured by reliable and valid measures and independent third party organizations:**
 - BTE's Provider Performance Assessment Organizations and measurement systems are accepted by the physicians
- **Physicians need to know up front what performance is expected of them and what they will get for achieving it:**
 - BTE's Operations give physicians a market-wide view

BTE Use of Recognition Programs

	National Measure set	Physician Activation	Consumer Activation
Physician Office Link (POL)	Physician Practice Connections (PPC)	Up to \$50 pmpy	Physician-level report card, and patient experience of care survey
Diabetes Care Link (DCL)	Diabetes Provider Recognition Program (DPRP)	Up to \$100 pdppy	Diabetes care management tool, and rewards for care compliance
Cardiac Care Link (CCL)	Heart Stroke Recognition Program (HSRP)	Up to \$160 pcppy	Cardiac care management tool, and rewards for care compliance

PPC Recognition (Jan 2008 non PCMH)

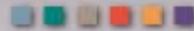
- Recognized practice sites – >300
- Physicians practicing at recognized sites – >3000
- Characteristics of recognized practices
 - Practice Size
 - Median number of physicians – 6
 - Number of solo practitioner sites - >30 (10%)
 - Practice Specialties
 - 57% - Primary Care
 - 19% - Pediatrics
 - 9% - Cardiology
 - 2% - OB-GYN
 - 13% - Multi-specialty
- **Avg score 46/100** (note 25 points needed to pass)

Summary - PPC 2006 Content and Points

Standard PPC 1 Access and Communication A. Has written standards for patient access and patient communication B. Uses data to show it meets its standards for patient access and communication	<i>Pts</i> 4 4 <hr/> 8	Standard PPC 5 Electronic Prescribing A. Uses electronic system to write prescriptions B. Uses electronic prescription writer that connects to other systems C. Has electronic prescription writer with safety checks D. Has electronic prescription writer with cost checks	<i>Pts</i> 3 3 3 2 <hr/> 11
Standard PPC 2 Patient Tracking and Registry Functions A. Uses data system for basic patient information (mostly non-clinical data) B. Has clinical data system with clinical data in searchable data fields C. Uses the clinical data system D. Uses paper or electronic-based charting tools to organize clinical information E. Uses data to identify important diagnoses and conditions in practice F. Generates lists of patients and reminds patients and clinicians of services needed (population management)	<i>Pts</i> 2 3 3 6 4 2 <hr/> 20	Standard PPC 6 Test Tracking A. Tracks tests and identifies abnormal results systematically B. Uses electronic systems to order and retrieve tests and flag duplicate tests	<i>Pts</i> 6 6 <hr/> 12
Standard PPC 3 Care Management A. Adopts and implements evidence-based guidelines for three conditions B. Generates reminders about preventive services for clinicians C. Uses non-physician staff to manage patient care D. Conducts care management, including care plans, assessing progress, addressing barriers* E. Coordinates care and follow-up for patients who receive care in inpatient and outpatient facilities	<i>Pts</i> 3 4 3 5 5 <hr/> 20	Standard PPC 7 Referral Tracking A. Tracks referrals using paper-based or electronic system B. Uses data to support referral decisions	<i>Pts</i> 4 3 <hr/> 7
Standard PPC 4 Patient Self-Management Support A. Assesses language preference and other communication barriers B. Actively supports patient self-management	<i>Pts</i> 2 4 <hr/> 6	Standard PPC 8 Performance Reporting and Improvement A. Measures clinical and/or service performance by physician or across the practice* B. Reports performance across the practice or by physician C. Sets goals and takes action to improve performance D. Produces reports using standardized measures E. Transmits reports with standardized measures electronically to external entities	<i>Pts</i> 3 3 3 2 1 <hr/> 12
		Standard PPC 9 Interoperability A. Stores electronic patient data using standardized code sets B. Receives specific types of healthcare data C. Has capability to transmit specific types of healthcare data D. Has capability to generate and/or capture information to make a referral report	<i>Pts</i> 1 1 1 1 <hr/> 4



Linking the PPC to the Patient Centered Medical Home



Progress to Date

- **Modification of PPC with input from ACP, AAFP, AAP and AOA**
 - Review and modification of current PPC tool for use in “qualification” of PCMH endorsed by ACP, AAFP, AAP, AOA
 - NQF endorsement and AQA approval in process
 - New PPC_PCMH version released in January 2008 (old PPC-2006 still available and in use for BTE and other areas)
- **Engagement of practicing physicians, health plans, employers and consumers**
 - Phone calls and web-ex’s on PPC_PCMH
 - Patient Centered Primary Care Coalition (PC-PCC) led by ERISA Employers group engaged in PCMH
 - Educational programs planned and/or implemented by ACP, AAFP, AAP and AOA

PPC-PCMH Content and Scoring

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B. Has clinical data system with clinical data in searchable data fields	3	B. Uses electronic systems to order and retrieve tests and flag duplicate tests	6
C. Uses the clinical data system	3		13
D. Uses paper or electronic-based charting tools to organize clinical information**	6	Standard 7: Referral Tracking	PT
E. Uses data to identify important diagnoses and conditions in practice**	4	A. Tracks referrals using paper-based or electronic system**	4
F. Generates lists of patients and reminds patients and clinicians of services needed (population management)	3		4
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B. Generates reminders about preventive services for clinicians	4	C. Reports performance across the practice or by physician **	3
C. Uses non-physician staff to manage patient care	3	D. Sets goals and takes action to improve performance	3
D. Conducts care management, including care plans, assessing progress, addressing barriers	5	E. Produces reports using standardized measures	2
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Standard 4: Patient Self-Management Support	Pts	Standard 9: Advanced Electronic Communications	Pts
A. Assesses language preference and other communication barriers	2	A. Availability of Interactive Website	1
B. Actively supports patient self-management**	4	B. Electronic Patient Identification	2
	6	C. Electronic Care Management Support	1
			4

****Must Pass Elements**

What is happening now?

- Identification and implementation of “a number” of private sector pilot projects
 - Aetna, Cigna, Humana, United, BCBSA and Wellpoint Anthem have committed to regional multi-payer demonstration projects- Association of Community Health Plans has indicated interest
 - Patient Centered Primary Care coalition led by employers and consumer groups lobbying Congress and encouraging health plan participation in pilots
- NCQA, along with Mathematica and Center for Health Systems Strategies awarded contract to assist CMS in defining Medicare demonstration project
- Major push for CMS and states to explore implementation in Medicaid programs-several state mandates passed (Wa, La, NY)- others in process

GREAT-BUT increasing confusion over what constitutes a “medical home”

Proposed approach to “standard” PMCH private sector demonstration projects

- Defined sponsorship of project (plan, purchaser, regional coalition)
- Practice does attestation that they deliver primary care and adhere to overall principles of PCMH (developed by ACP, AAFP etc)
- Qualification of the practice as a PCMH using the Physician Practice Connection-PCMH tool
 - Based on 100 points for use of systems (see standards)
 - Practice must get at least 25 and pass 5 of 10 “must pass” standards to qualify (can be waived first year)
 - Can include assessment of three or more “levels” of PMCH (25-49, 50-74, 75-100)

Proposed approach to “standard” PMCH private sector demonstration projects

- Evaluation using one or more of the following
 - Clinical measures (administrative or chart review data-NQF endorsed measures)
 - Patient experience of care (Clinician-group CAHPS)
 - Resource use/cost measures (to be defined)
- Revised/enhanced reimbursement linked to PCMH practice
 - Base payment per patient per month based on qualification level as medical home