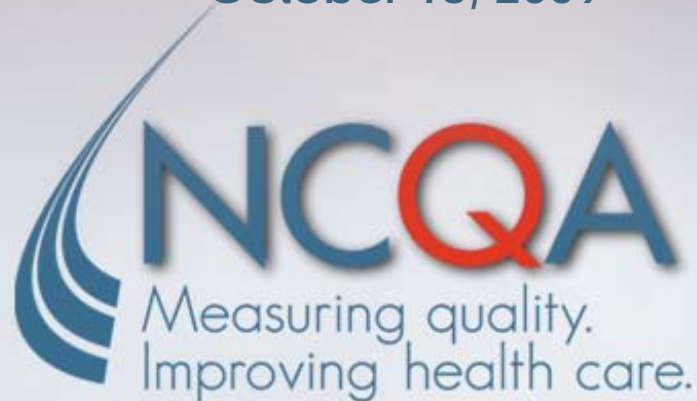


Meaningful Measures of Care Coordination

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Key Points

- Care coordination measures should address structure, process and outcomes
- Process are most actionable but are lacking
- Process measures should be routine by-products of the care process
 - Support care delivery, decision support, and quality monitoring and improvement
- Care coordination measures depend on
 - HIT systems that track essential data elements
 - Effective workflows for clinicians and staff

Definition

- Care coordination is a function that supports information-sharing across providers, patients, types and levels of service, sites and time frames.
- The goal of coordination is to ensure that patients' needs and preferences are achieved and that care is efficient and of high quality.
- Care coordination is most needed by persons who have multiple needs that cannot be met by a single clinician or by a single clinical organization, and which are ongoing, with their mix and intensity subject to change over time

Care Coordination Measures

- **Structure**
 - a feasible starting place
 - articulating expectations of individuals and organizations
- **Process**
 - evaluate whether information is being exchanged and used to support an evidence-based, efficient care plan that address patient and family needs
- **Outcomes**
 - more relevant for families and policymakers
 - require risk adjustment
 - difficult to attribute to particular actions or players

Care Coordination for Vulnerable Children

- To identify an approach for measurement and feasible implementation strategies for monitoring and improving care coordination for children with or at risk of developmental delay

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Care Coordination Measurement Approach

Levels for Measurement	Structure	Process	Outcomes
<i>Primary care practice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for tracking referrals • Designated staff to coordinate with other services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason for referral provided to family • PCP discusses results with patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical outcomes • Functional status • Patient/ Family perceptions of care • Value
<i>Medical specialty practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for tracking consult request 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results sent to PCP • Specialist discusses results with patients 	
<i>Other service providers (e.g. early Intervention, rehabilitation services)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated staff to coordinate with other services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results sent to PCP • Treatment plan updated 	
<i>Hospitals/Facilities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated staff for post-admission f-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission info shared with PCP 	
<i>Community</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navigator to work with families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated care plan 	
<i>State</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated care plan 	

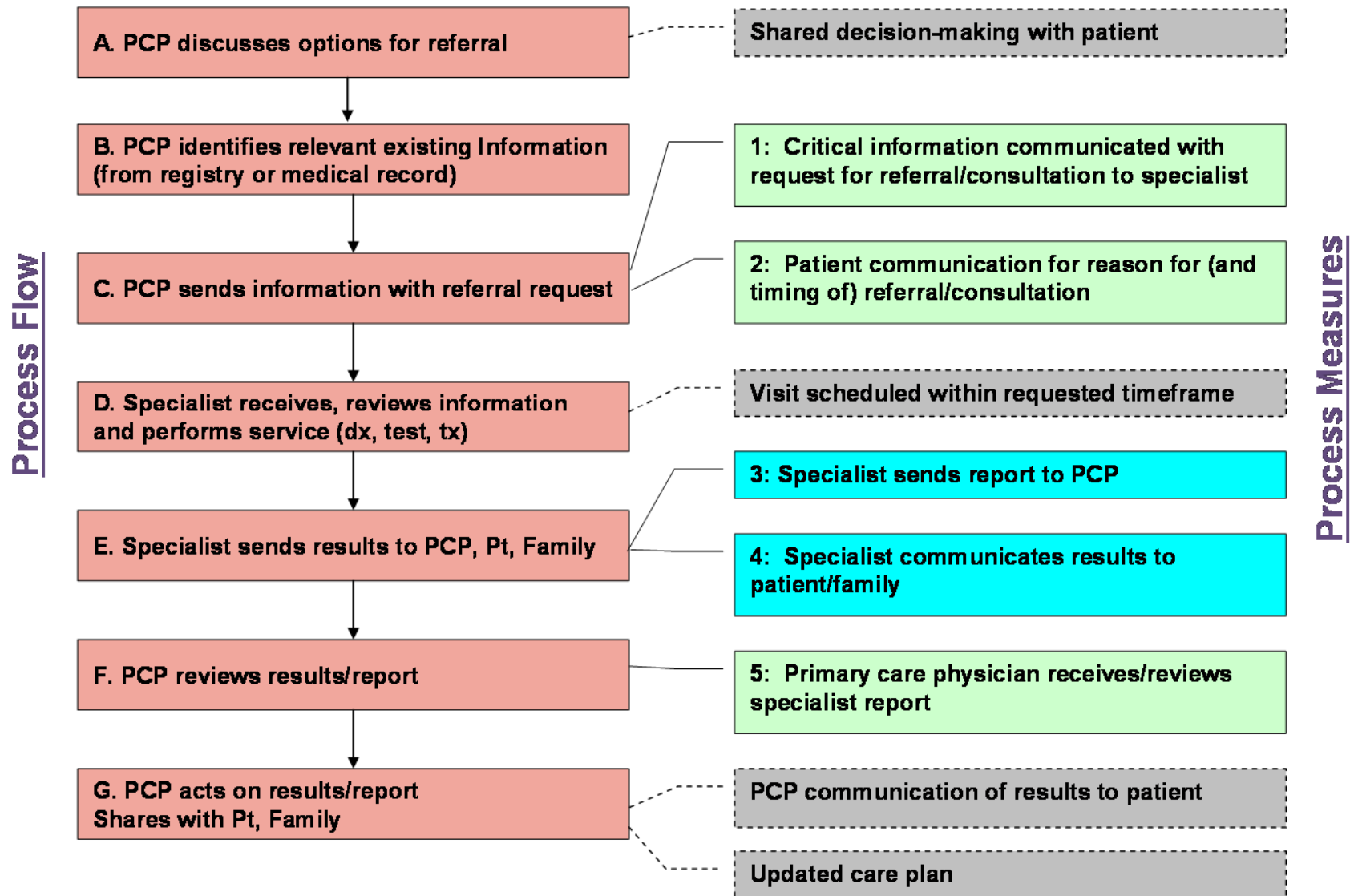
PPC-PCMH Standards

1. Access and Communication
2. Patient Tracking and Registry Functions
3. Care Management
4. Patient Self-Management Support
5. Electronic Prescribing
6. Test Tracking
7. Referral Tracking
8. Performance Reporting and Improvement
9. Advanced Electronic Communications

Development of Ambulatory Care Coordination Measures

- *Project led by Johns Hopkins University, NCQA and Park Nicollet*
- Identify existing care coordination measures, develop candidate measure concepts, and review and prioritize measures for further specification
- Develop preliminary technical specifications for care coordination measures prioritized by a stakeholder panel and practicing physicians
- Test the measures' usability, acceptability, and technical feasibility in settings with different levels of EHR support
- Disseminate the draft measures and testing results

Figure 1. Model for Ambulatory Care Coordination



Issues in Measurement

- **Urgency of referral/Expected timing of visit**
 - Which referrals should be followed
 - What is expected time frame?
- **Effective communication with patients and families**
- **Accountability**
 - Primary care vs. medical specialist
 - System-wide accountability

Issues in Measurement

- Different issues in integrated versus non-integrated settings
 - Patient dumping vs. patient stealing
 - Referral vs. consultation
 - Definition of “exchanging information” with shared EMR

EHR and Care Coordination

- Even in practices committed to improved care coordination....
 - Organizations and practices lacked the electronic functionality to report on care coordination
 - Clinician and staff workflows did not use the care coordination capacity of HIT effectively

Cautions about EHR-based Measures

- **Underreporting of numerator - “apparent quality failures” are false negatives**
 - free text fields
 - faxed or scanned documents
- **Identification of eligible population**
 - Will tools be used for all referrals
 - Should all referrals be in here

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