National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS)

Ad Hoc Work Group on Secondary Uses of Health Data

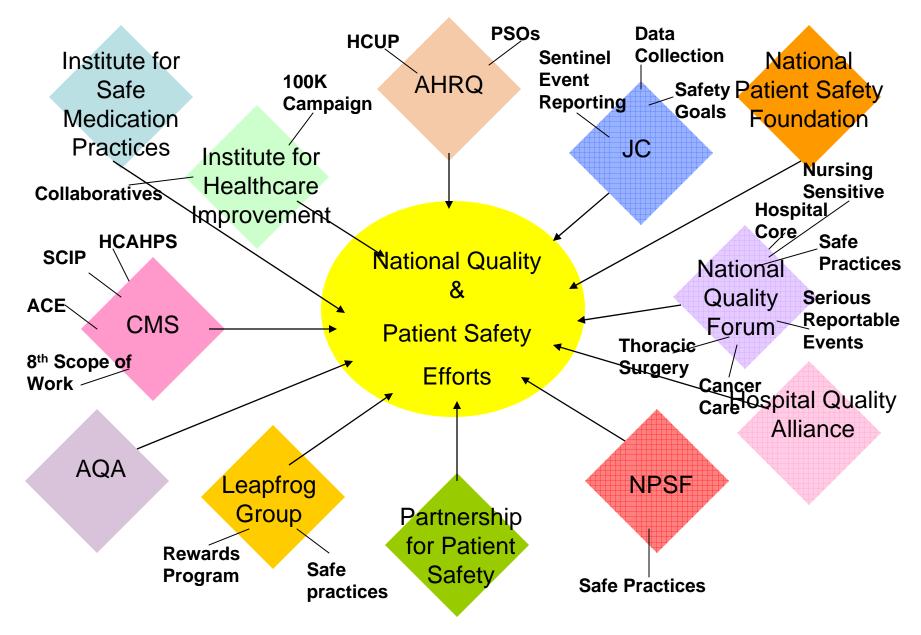
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Helping Health Care Organizations Help Patients.

Multitude of Activities Confronting Hospitals



Hospital Quality Alliance

 The Hospital Quality Alliance: Improving Care Through Information (HQA) is a public-private partnership to improve the quality of care provided by the nation's hospitals by measuring and publicly reporting on that care.

Partners In HQA

Hospitals

- American Hospital Association
- Federation of American Hospitals
- Association of American Medical Colleges
- National Association of Childrens' Hospitals
- National Association of Public Hospitals

Other Providers

- American Medical Association
- American Nurses Association

Government

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

Employers/Consumers/ Purchasers

- AARP
- AFL-CIO
- Consumer/Purchaser
 Disclosure Project
- US Chamber of Commerce
- General Electric
- Blue Cross
- National Business Coalition on Health
- America's Health Insurance
 Plans

Quality Groups

- The Joint Commission
- National Quality Forum

The Hospital Quality Alliance

- Identifies robust sets of standardized and easyto-understand hospital quality measures
- Used by all stakeholders to improve quality of care
- Used by consumers to make informed healthcare choices
- Hospital Compare, a website tool developed to publicly report credible and user-friendly information debuted on April 1, 2005 at www.hospitalcompare.hhs.gov

Hospital Participation in HQA (As of January 2007)

- Total hospitals reporting 4215
 –3628 Acute Care
 –613 Critical Access
- Breakdown of reporting hospitals
 - -No cases to report --- 202
 - -Initial 10 20 measures --- 1312
 - -All measures --- 2701

HQA Work

- Consolidating data stream to reduce burden, expand capacity for measurement
- Analysis of cost
- Identification of priorities for measurement
 - Ongoing identification of more measures to use
- Coordination with AQA on efficiency, harmonization of measures, pricing transparency, pilots
- Infrastructure for sustainability

Internal Quality Improvement

Accountability

Public Reporting

Payment-Hospital

Maintenance of Physician Certification

Payment-Physician

1985

2007 and Beyond

The Continuum of Uses for Performance Measurement Data

The Joint Commission

- Nations predominant standards-setting and accrediting body in health care
- **Mission:** To continuously improve the safety and quality of care provided to the public through the provision of health care accreditation and related services that support performance improvement in health care organizations.



Current Primary Quality Measurement Data Sources

- Medical record, majority paper abstraction and some hospitals utilize electronic health records
- Administrative Claims Data, i.e., UB-92/UB-04



Future Potential Primary Data Sources

- Human resource, payroll records
- Administrative e.g., patients days
- Surveys e.g., employee, patient
- Electronic Registries e.g., cardiac, cancer
- Electronic health records



On the Move to Improve ORYX Data Quality

- 53 core vendors (as of 4/07)
- Quarterly core data transmissions
- Transmitting core data for approximately 3,300 hospitals each quarter





On the Move to Improve ORYX Data Quality

- What is done by The Joint Commission to ensure data quality?
 - Vendor Contract
 - Data Quality Education
 - Vendor Education Manuals/Guides
 - Quarterly Data Quality Tests
 - Data Quality Reports/Integrity Reporting
 - Data Retransmissions
 - Vendor Audits



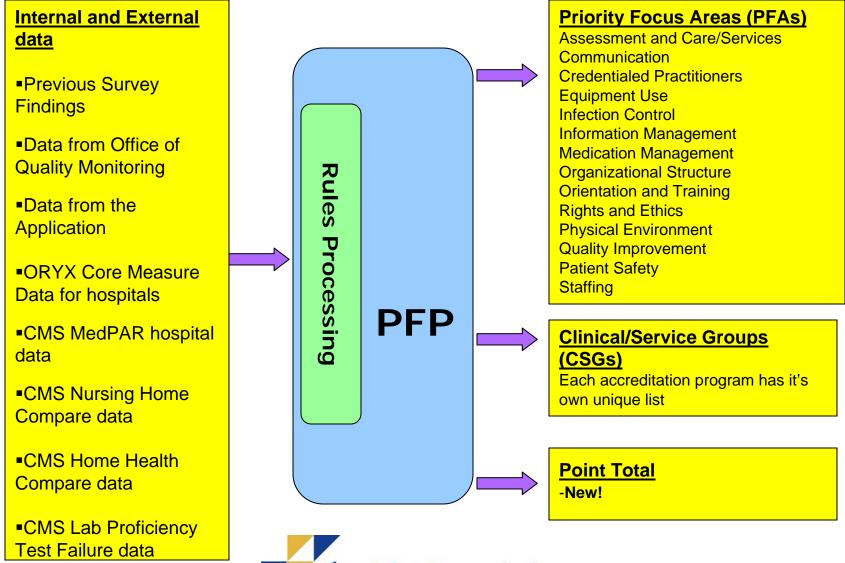


The Joint Commission Uses of Quality Data

- Priority Focus Process (PFP)
- ORYX Performance Measure Report
- Quality Check
- Annual Report New March 2007
 - National Quality Improvement Goals
 - National Patient Safety Goals



Priority Focus Process



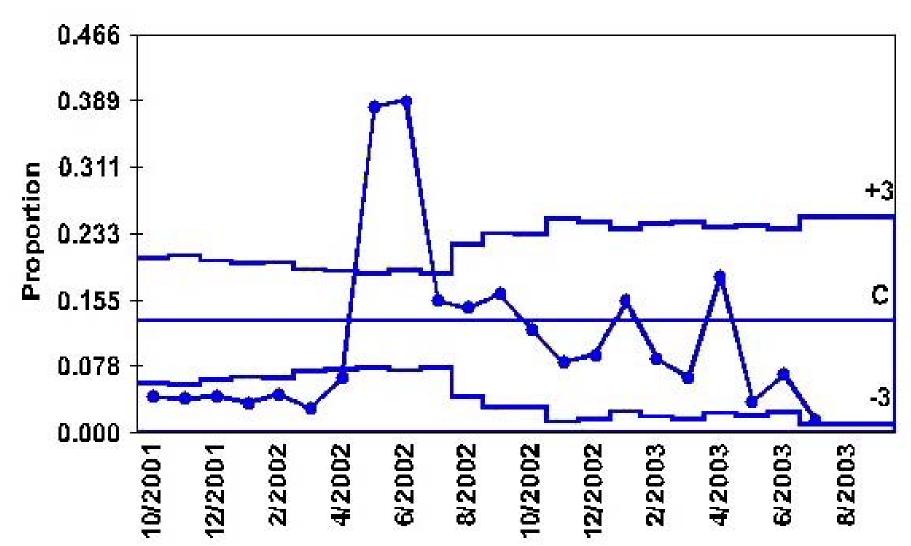
The Joint Commission

ORYX Performance Measure Report

- Measure Set Summary
- Measure Summary
- Measure Detail
 - Quarterly Comparison analysis for each measure
 - Control Chart analysis for each measure
 - Missing Data
 - Data Quality Issues
 - Standard Compliance Issue

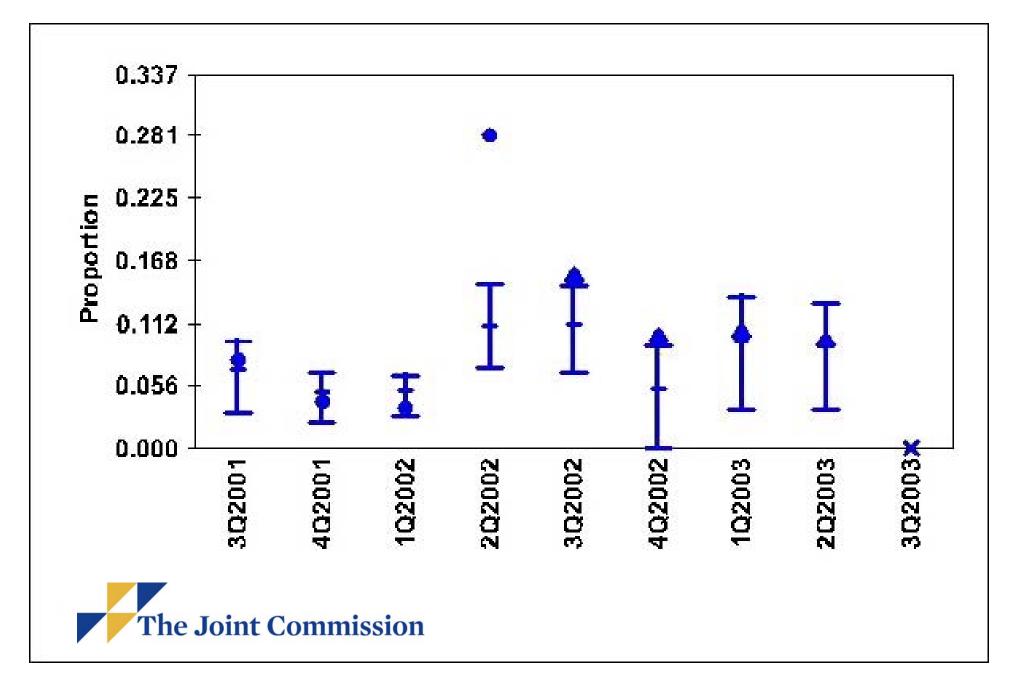


Control Chart Example





Comparison Chart Example



www.qualitycheck.org oublic about the choices available to them. A Sample Hospital 1198 Sun Valley Road, Houston, Texas Quality Check Summary of Quality Information Accreditation Decision Accredited. Decision Effective Date January 15, 2006 Symbol Key This Organization Achieved the Best Possible Pasults Accredited Programs 0 Hospital This Organization's Performance is Above the Performance of Most Accredited Organizations · Laboratory 0 Home Care This Organization's Performance is Similar to the Performance of \odot Special Quality Awards Most Accredited Organizations · 2004 Hospital Quality Alliance Participation This Organization's Performance is Below the Performance of Most · 2005 The Medal of Honor for Organ Donation Θ Compared to other JCAHO Accredited Organizations Accredited Organizations Not Displayed 0 Nationwide Statewide \odot Ø 2006 National Patient Safety Goals: Footnote Key National Quality Improvement Goats: The Measure or Measure Set is L not Reported. Ð ⊕ 2. The Measure Set Does Not Have Heart Attack Care an Overall Result. 3. The Number of Patients is Not Ø Ø Heart Failure Care Enough for Comparison Purposes 4. Ð The Measure Results are not Ð Pneumonia Care Displayed. 5. The Organization Scored Above 90% but was Below Most Other Ø Ø Surgical Infection Prevention Care Organizations. 6. The Measure Results are Not (for all reported procedures) Statistically Valid. Ø Ø Blood Vessel Surgery 7. The Measure Results are Based on a Sample of Patients. Ð ⊕ Colon/Large Intestine Surgery 8. The Number of Months with Measure Data is Below the Ø Ø Reporting Requirement. - Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Ø Ø - Hip Joint Replacement Surgery For further information Ø Ø and explanation of the Hysterectomy Quality Report contents, Ø Ø Knee Joint Replacment Surgery refer to the "Quality Ð ⊕ Open Heart Surgery Report User Guide." State Results are not Calculated for the National Patient Safety Geals.





Improving America's Hospitals A Report on Quality and Safety



Major Secondary Uses of Data

- Patient/Consumer Choice
- Quality Improvement
- Accountability
- Improve Public Health
- Drive Market Share

Barriers/Challenges to Secondary Use of Data

- Potential privacy issues
- Absence of standardization of measures and data element definitions
- Data quality
- Methodology associated with deidentification, consistent with HIPAA

Rules are Needed, Such As:

- Standard rules for de-anonymization
- Data quality
- Matching data sets
- Who gets information
- Potential new privacy rules
- Correct statistical approaches to balance and differentiate outliers

Emerging Use: Tertiary

- 3rd parties creating new and different views of data, such as researchers, 3rd party payors
- Organization with secondary use has no control over tertiary use
- Potential for unintended consequences

Summary

- Need right protection on data
- Be cognizant of unintended consequences
- Balance patient privacy with creative, unique, elucidating use of data, producing different pictures of health care and health status
- Health care data should improve the safety and quality of care provided to the public