

Quality Council

June 17, 2021



Agenda

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>
4:00 p.m.	Call to Order
4:05 p.m.	Public Comment
4:15 p.m.	Approval of May 20, 2021 Meeting Minutes
4:20 p.m.	Finalize Recommendations for 2022 Core Measure Set
4:55 p.m.	Break
5:00 p.m.	Continue Discussion of Quality Benchmarks
5:55 p.m.	Wrap-up & Next Steps
6:00 p.m.	Adjourn

Call to Order

Public Comment

Approval of May 20, 2021 Meeting Minutes

Finalize Recommendations for 2022 Core Measure Set

Recap of the May 20, 2021 Meeting

- The Council **continued its review of the Core Measure Set**, making the following recommendations:
 - **Add (3):** Substance Use Assessment in Primary Care, Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines, Use of Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder
- The Council expressed interest in adopting two measures – one focused on **social determinants of health (SDOH) screening** and one on **stratifying measures by race, ethnicity, language and disability status (RELD)**.
 - It was requested that Bailit Health bring forth a proposal for both measure areas for the Council to consider during this June meeting.

SDOH Screening Measure Proposal

- The only SDOH screening measures available today have been homegrown by state agencies (MA, NC, RI).
- *However*, NCQA is currently developing two measures – one focused on SDOH screening and another on referrals to community services after a positive screen.
 - NCQA expects to release specifications for public comment in early 2022 before implementing the measures in 2023.
- Given that a validated, nationally-endorsed measure will be available soon, Bailit Health recommends delaying adoption of an SDOH screening measure until the 2022 annual review.

RELD Measure Proposal

- The Council expressed interest in adding a measure that stratifies performance for select Core Measure Set measure(s) by race, ethnicity, language and/or disability status (RELD).
 - This entails creating a “measure of measures.”
- To do so, Council members must answer the following questions:
 1. Which Core Measure Set measure(s) should payers and advanced networks (ANs) stratify by RELD?
 2. What is the data source for this measure?

RELD Measure Proposal - Which Measures to Stratify?

- NCQA is also requiring plans to stratify performance for ten HEDIS measures that have evidence of disparities in performance by race and ethnicity beginning in 2022.
- Bailit Health recommends that the RELD measure focus on stratifying performance for five measures from NCQA's list that are also in the Core Measure Set:
 - Controlling High Blood Pressure
 - Comprehensive Diabetes Care: Eye Exam
 - Prenatal and Postpartum Care
 - Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life
 - Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits
- Which measures the Council recommends stratifying depends on a key question – **should plans or ANs be responsible for generating measure performance stratified by RELD?**

RELD Measure Proposal – Which Data Source?

Entity	Advantages	Disadvantages
ANs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier and timelier for ANs to report data • Data may be “good enough” as primary focus is on ANs developing capacity to report stratified performance • ANs are more likely to have accurate patient-reported data • Uses the same data source for measure performance and RELD data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be entirely accurate, as ANs do not have access to claims data • Can only report performance for patients seen vs. all patients
Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be representative of actual performance since plans can access both claims and clinical data • Total performance would align with sources like NCQA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes more time to calculate and report performance due to claims lag • Could be challenging to identify the “source of truth” if there are differing RELD data between plans and ANs

RELD Measure Proposal (Cont'd)

- MA and RI are also developing a RELD measure. Both states are using clinical and RELD data from provider organizations and are primarily stratifying performance for the measures from NCQA.

MA Measures	RI Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits• Comprehensive Diabetes Care: HbA1c Poor Control• Controlling High Blood Pressure• Screening for Depression and Follow-up Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comprehensive Diabetes Care: HbA1c Control• Comprehensive Diabetes Care: Eye Exam• Controlling High Blood Pressure• Developmental Screening in the First Three Years

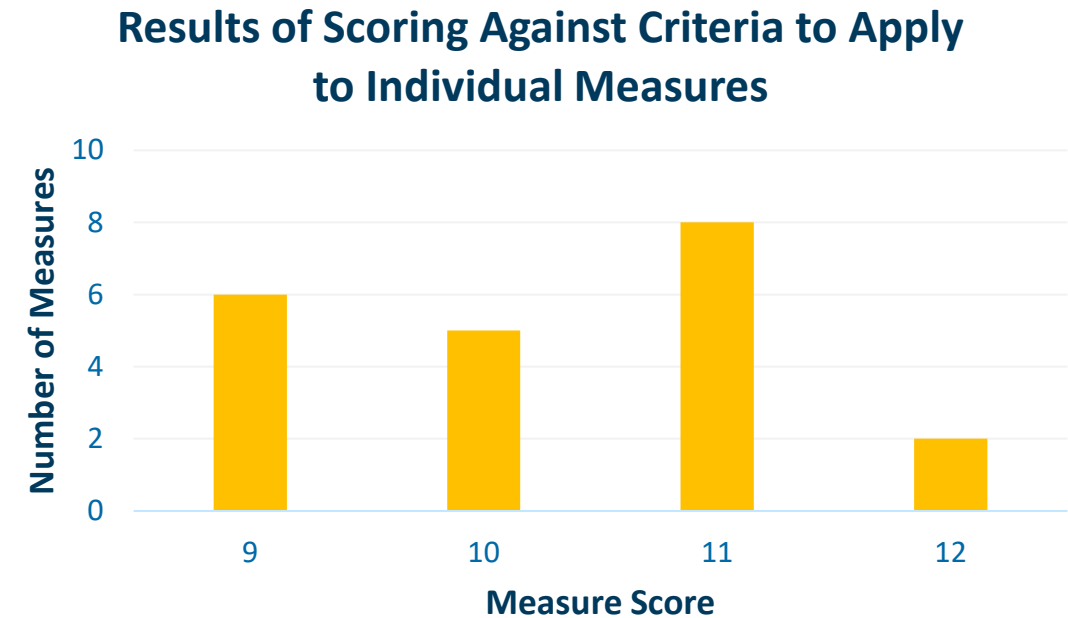
- Based on this information,
 1. **What data source do you recommend using?**
 2. **For which measure(s) do you recommend stratifying performance?**

Scoring Core Measure Set Measures

- In preparation for this meeting, Bailit Health scored the Core Measure Set against the Council's measure selection criteria.
- Bailit Health created scoring guidelines to evaluate how each measure fared against the criteria to apply to individual measures.
 - Each measure could receive “yes” (2 points), “somewhat” (1 point), or “no” (0 points) for each criterion. The maximum score for each measure is 14 points (7 criteria x 2 points each).
 - The scoring guidelines were provided as a reference material for today's meeting. Individual measure scores can be found in the Buying Value Excel tool distributed with the meeting materials.

Results of Scoring against Criteria to Apply to Individual Measures

- Overall, measures scored well against the measure selection criteria.
 - All measures received between 9-12 points.
 - We did not score the two Medicaid-only measures.



Results of Scoring against Criteria to Apply to Individual Measures (Cont'd)

Lowest Scoring Measures (9 points)	Reason for Score
CAHPS PCMH Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No performance data to assess opportunity for improvement Uses survey data only and therefore more burdensome to implement
Cervical Cancer Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't address any statewide health priorities
Developmental Screening in the First Three Years of Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't address any statewide health priorities
Comprehensive Diabetes Care: Eye Exam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited opportunity for improvement, as commercial performance is above the national 90th percentile
Kidney Health Evaluation for Patients with Kidney Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No performance data to assess opportunity for improvement
Substance Use Assessment in Primary Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No performance data to assess opportunity for improvement Measure is homegrown
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No performance data to assess opportunity for improvement Likely to have small denominators when used with some ANs

Results of Scoring against Criteria to Apply to the Measure Set as a Whole

- Bailit Health also applied scoring guidelines to help evaluate how the Core Measure Set fared against those criteria that apply to the measure set as a whole.
- Overall, the Core Measure Set met four of the five criteria that we could score.
- It did not meet criterion #3 (prioritizes health outcomes).
 - We did not score criterion #2 (broadly addresses population health) because we could not distinguish it from criterion #6 (representative of services provided and patients served).

Results of Scoring against Criteria to Apply to the Measure Set as a Whole (Cont'd)

Criterion	Assessment	Rationale
1. ...measures... promote health equity by race, ethnicity, language and/or disability status.	Yes	Includes at least one health equity-focused measure
2. Broadly addresses population health.	Did not score	Could not distinguish from criterion #6
3. Prioritizes health outcomes...	No	Only 15% of measures are outcome or patient experience measures
4. ...significantly advance[s] the delivery system toward the goals of safe, timely, effective, efficient, equitable, patient-centered (STEEEP) care.	Yes	100% of measures have evidence that demonstrates that the measure focus correlates with improved patient health and 84% of measures are valid and reliable
5. Balances comprehensiveness and breadth with the need for parsimony...	Yes	Measure set includes 27 measures
6. Representative of the array of services provided, and the diversity of patients served, by the program.	Yes	Measure set addresses a) preventive care, chronic illness care and behavioral health care, b) care for children, adolescents, adults, men and women, and c) identified statewide health priorities

Final Questions

- The Quality Council must now answer two remaining questions:
 - 1. Are there any changes the Council recommends based on the scoring results?**
 - 2. Does the Council recommend adopting a true core set of measures, i.e., measures that are recommended for use by *all* payers in *all* Advanced Network contracts?**

Continue Discussion of Quality Benchmarks

Recap of the May 20, 2021 Meeting

- The Council began to discuss the Quality Benchmarks. According to Executive Order #5, the Benchmarks:
 - shall ensure the **maintenance and improvement of healthcare quality**;
 - shall be applied across all **public and private payers**;
 - may include **clinical quality, over- and under-utilization** and **patient safety measures**, and
 - shall become effective on **January 1, 2022**.

Recap of the May 20, 2021 Meeting

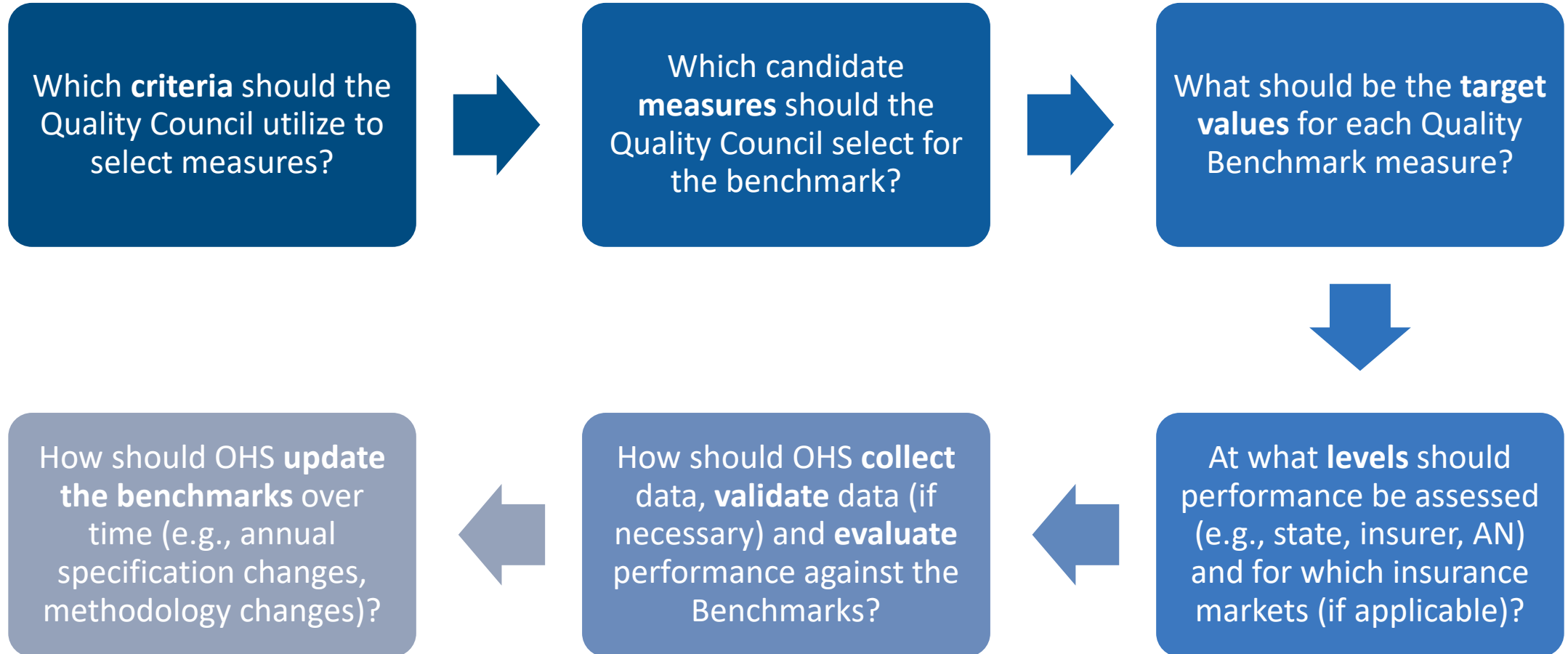
How does the use of Quality Benchmarks and Core Measure differ?

- Quality Benchmarks can comprise of two types of measures:
 - **health status measures**, which quantify certain population-level characteristics of CT residents (e.g., statewide obesity rate, opioid-related overdose deaths) and are assessed at the state level
 - **healthcare measures**, which quantify performance on healthcare processes or outcomes and are assessed at the state, market, insurer and provider levels (e.g., Core Measure Set measures)
- OHS will set **one statewide target for each Quality Benchmark for 2025**, as well as **interim annual targets**.
 - In contrast, payers and ANs are responsible for setting contractual targets for Core Measure Set measures.

Recap of the May 20, 2021 Meeting (Cont'd)

- The Council made the following initial recommendations:
 - Include both *health status* measures (to be applied at the state and market levels) and *healthcare* measures (to be applied at the state, market, insurer and provider levels).
 - Include measures focused on access to care, behavioral health (including tobacco), care coordination, obesity, oral health, patient experience, patient safety and SDOH/health equity.
 - **Does the Council wish to focus on inpatient-related patient safety measures, or outpatient-related patient safety measures? Most measures apply to the latter.**

Roadmap of Quality Benchmark Questions to Consider



Proposed Guiding Principles

- The Council did not express any preference for which guiding principles to use to aid selection of measures for the Quality Benchmarks.
- Therefore, Bailit Health developed the following guiding principles for the Council to consider.
 - The proposed principles are informed by the measure selection criteria for the Core Measure Set.

Proposed Guiding Principles (Cont'd)

1. Addresses the most significant health needs of CT residents, with attention to the following areas of special priority: behavioral health, health equity, patient safety and care experience.
2. Represents an opportunity to promote health equity, evaluated by performing an assessment of data and literature to identify disparities by race, ethnicity, language, disability status, and other important demographic and cultural characteristics.
3. Represents an opportunity for improvement in quality of care or the health status of the population.
4. Draws from the Core Measure Set whenever possible.
5. Associated performance data are produced annually and are published no later than two years after the end of the performance period.

Discussion of Which Measures to Select for the Quality Benchmarks

- We will now begin our discussion of which measures to select for the Quality Benchmarks. **For each focus area, the Council will first consider health status measures before reviewing healthcare measures.**
- For *health status measures*, we researched measures using the following sources:
 - [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#)
 - [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
 - [CDC Wonder — Multiple Cause of Death](#)
 - [Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#)
 - [Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report](#)
- For *healthcare measures*, we defaulted to presenting Core Measure Set measures whenever available. If there were no Core Measure Set measures on the topic, we looked for other measures.

Access to Care – Health Status Measures

Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	Opp. for Improvement
Adults who had an appt. for routine health care in the last 6 months who sometimes or never got appts. for routine care as soon as wanted, Medicaid	AHRQ	Patient Experience (CAHPS)	Survey	Adult	Yes, due to high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CT rate: 20.1%• National rate: 21.2%

Access to Care – Healthcare Measures

- Unfortunately, the only access-focused healthcare measure we could find does not have any meaningful opportunity for improvement.
- For reference, we considered the “Adults' Access to Preventive/ Ambulatory Health Services” measure from NCQA. Current CT and national performance is above 90 percent.

Behavioral Health – Health Status Measures

Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	Opp. for Improvement
Alcohol use disorder in the past year	SAMHSA	Other	Survey	Adults	Yes, as CT rate > national rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 6.60% • National rate: 5.71%
Substance use disorder in the past year	SAMHSA	Other	Survey	Adults	Yes, as CT rate > national rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 8.43% • National rate: 7.74%
Tobacco product use in the past month	SAMHSA	Other	Survey	Adolescent and Adults	Yes, due to the high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 20.27% • National rate: 23.01%
Drug overdose deaths involving any opioids per 100,000 resident population per year	CDC Wonder	Outcome	Claims	All ages	Yes, as CT rate > national rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 31.7 • National rate: 15.3

Behavioral Health – Health Status Measures (Cont'd)

Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	Opp. for Improvement
High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide	YRBS	Other	Survey	Adolescent	Yes, due to the high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CT rate: 5.52%• National rate: 5.83%

Behavioral Health – Healthcare Measures

NQF # / Status	Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	In Core Measure Set?	Opp. for Improvement
0576 (Endorsed)	Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness	NCQA	Process	Claims	Adult and Pediatric	Yes	Yes, due to low absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT: 56.32% • National 90th: 55.43%
3489 (Endorsed)	Follow-Up After ED Visit for Mental Illness	NCQA	Process	Claims	Adult and Pediatric	Yes	Yes, due to low absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT: 56.32% • National 90th: 55.43%
2800 (Endorsed)	Metabolic Monitoring for Children and Adolescents on Antipsychotics	NCQA	Process	Claims	Pediatric	Yes	Yes, as CT < national 75 th <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT: 37.45% • National 75th: 40.95%

Care Coordination – Health Status Measures

- Unfortunately, there are currently no good health status measures focused on care coordination.

Care Coordination – Healthcare Measures

- There are also currently no healthcare measures focused on care coordination for which we have data on current performance in CT. Therefore, we would be unable to set target values for the measures.
- The available measures we considered, for reference, include:
 - Closing the Referral Loop: Receipt of Specialist Report
 - Client Perception of Coordination Questionnaire
 - Care Coordination Quality Measures for Primary Care
 - Family Experiences with Coordination of Care

Obesity – Health Status Measures

Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	Opp. for Improvement
Weight classification by Body Mass Index (BMI)	BRFSS	Other	Survey	Adult	Yes, due to high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT obesity: 29.1% • National: 32.1% • CT overweight: 36.6% • National: 34.6%
Consumed vegetables less than one time per day	BRFSS	Other	Survey	Adult	Yes, due to high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 19.6% • National rate: 20.3%
High school students who did not eat vegetables during the 7 days before the survey	YRBS	Other	Survey	Adolescent	Yes, as CT rate > national rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 8.6% • National rate: 7.9%

Obesity – Health Status Measures (Cont'd)

Measure Name	Steward	Measure Type	Data Source	Population	Opp. for Improvement
Consumed fruit less than one time per day	BRFSS	Other	Survey	Adult	Yes, due to high absolute rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 33.9% • National rate: 39.3%
High school students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices during the 7 days before the survey	YRBS	Other	Survey	Adolescent	Yes, as CT rate > national rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT rate: 7.1% • National rate: 6.3%

Obesity – Healthcare Measures

- Unfortunately, there are currently no good healthcare measures focused on obesity.
- The existing measures are weak process measures that do not have evidence of impacting obesity.
- The National Quality Forum (NQF) is currently developing new obesity-focused measures. Bailit Health has reached out to NQF to inquire when these measures will be ready.

Wrap-up & Next Steps

Meeting Wrap-Up & Next Steps



- Continue discussion of which measures to include in the Quality Benchmarks



- Continue discussion of which measures to include in the Quality Benchmarks
- Begin discussion of which values to set for the Benchmarks



- Continue discussion of which values to set for the Quality Benchmarks