2016 CLINICAL INFORMATICS SYMPOSIUM

- CONNECTING CARE THROUGH TECHNOLOGY -

eCQM Implementation process: Getting to valid data and building the infrastructure for Success

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REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION

Learning Outcome:

Attendees will gain knowledge and skills to assist them in the practice of nursing informatics in the clinical setting. Attendees will learn from presenter experiences with the ability to take content and ideas back to their respective health systems to make actionable changes. This knowledge will help drive patient care through the use of informatics.

To receive contact hours for this education activity, the participant must:

- ➤ Sign in on the roster
 - ➤ Attend the entire program
 - ➤ Complete the evaluation form



Disclosures (Continued)

Once successful completion has been verified, a "Certificate of Successful Completion" will be awarded for 1contact hour.

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

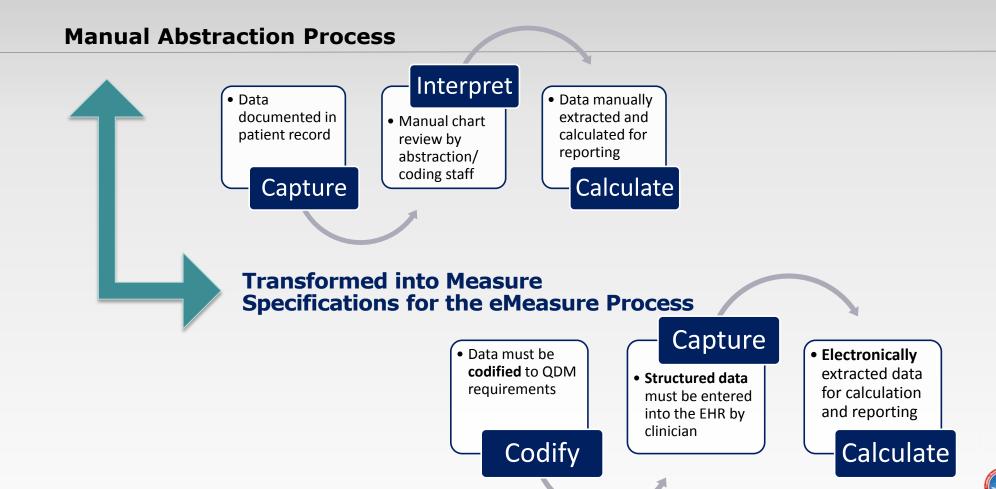
- 1. Describe differences between eCQM and abstracted quality measure reporting
- Outline a process and strategy for eCQMs relevant to your organization
- 3. Discuss challenges with valid and reliable eCQM data
- 4. Discuss strategies and process to address challenges with eCQMs
- 5. Examine statewide EHR study and discuss implications for eCQMs
- 6. Discuss possible statewide interventions for improvement to improve the ability for organizations in Texas to collect valid, reliable eCQM data and nursing's role in the team process.

CMS Framework for Measurement Maps to the Six National Quality Strategy Priorities

Measured and Improved at **Care Coordination** Multiple Levels Safety Patient and family • All-cause harm activation • HACs Infrastructure and Community processes for care • HAIs coordination Unnecessary care Population-based denominator •Impact of care Medication safety coordination Multiple ways to define denominator (e.g., county, HRR) Applicable to all providers Person- and **Clinical Quality of Caregiver-Centered** Care **Experience** and **Practice setting** Care type **Outcomes** (preventive, acute, Denominator based on practice setting Patient experience post-acute, chronic) (e.g., hospital, group practice) Caregiver experience Conditions Preference and goal Subpopulations oriented care Individual physician Population / **Community Health Efficiency and Cost** Reduction Denominator bound by patients cared for Health behaviors Applies to all physicians Cost Access Efficiency Physical and social • Greatest component of a physician's total performance environment Appropriateness Health Status



Electronic Measures vs. Manual Abstraction



Electronic Measures vs. Manual Abstraction, cont.

Manually-Abstracted CQMs

Utilizes a human-readable narrative definition

- Manual chart review allows data collection from any documentation
- Inconsistent provider documentation mediated by use of abstraction/coding staff trained to interpret clinical process of care from patient records
- Does not require codification of data elements captured at point of care
- Does not require changes in electronic health care record system (or ancillary system) prior to CQM reporting periods

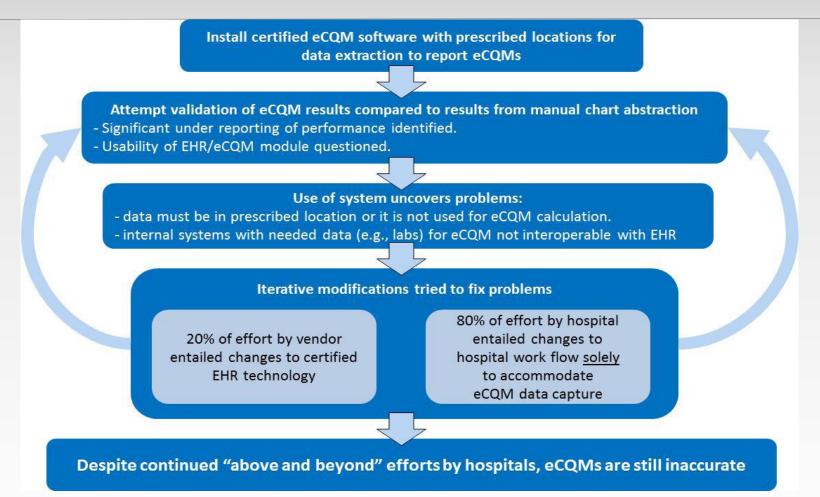
Electronically-Extracted CQMs

Utilizes an eMeasure specification and value sets

- For CMS programs, EHR certification requirements demand specific data coding in software.
- Software installation (or upgrades) required **prior to** data submission, but in time to ensure codification changes are made prior to data collection
- Consistent provider documentation is required to assure accurate analysis: workflow changes and training of staff to ensure proper data capture



eCQM Implementation: An Iterative Experience

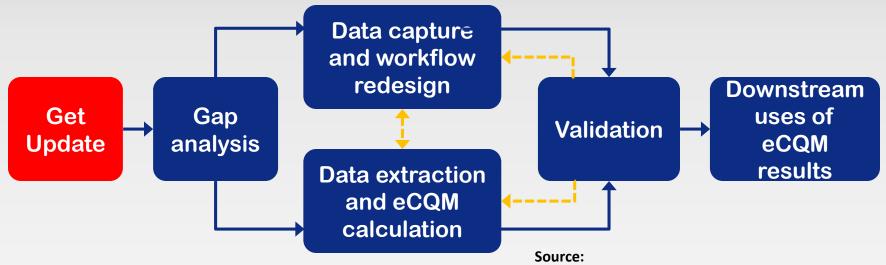




Team Approach Required

- Collaborate...Collaborate...Collaborate
- Vendor: eCQM version and measure interpretation
- Quality leadership: Measurement insight
- Information technology: Data collection and storage
- Meaningful use team: Measure interpretation
- Subject matter experts: Workflow experience i.e. Cardiovascular, Perinatal

eCQM Implementation Process



A Study of the Impact of Meaningful Use Clinical Quality Measures, American Hospital Association (2013)



Getting Annual Updates/Specifications

Annual update specifications and documents:

- Specifications
- Release Notes
- Logic Guidance and Logic Flows
- Value Sets
- Quality Reporting Data Architecture (QRDA)Implementation Guide





2012 CMS-ONC Interim Final Rule.

eCQMs identified for each program below.

map to these codes in order to report eCQMs.

Audits and Appeals Overview

Data and Program Reports

Incentive Program Basics

eCQM Library

Medicare and Medicaid EHR

Clinical Quality Measures Basics

2013 Clinical Quality Measures

2014 Clinical Quality Measures

2015 CQM Reporting Options

Eligible Hospital Information

Certified EHR Technology

submission in CMS programs. CMS encourages the implementation and use of the

codes, logic corrections and clarifications. Below are Eligible Professionals (EP) ar

For those attesting to eCQMs to demonstrate meaningful use for the EHR Incentive

CMS will accept all versions of the eCQMs through attestation, beginning with

For eReporting of eCQMs to demonstrate meaningful use or for Quality Repo

An eligible professional, eligible hospital or Critical Access Hospital must use

The vocabulary value sets used by eCQMs consist of codes and terms drawn from

SNOMED CT®, RxNorm, and ICD-10-CM to represent the clinical concepts found

eCQMs (e.g., patients with diabetes, clinical visit). Providers must ensure their hea

measure specifications and companion resources to support implementation.

CMS ECQM Library

Performance period for eligible professionals is defined as the measure data capture period of the calendar year

- eCQMs for Eligible Professionals Table April 2016
- eCQM Specifications for Eligible Professionals April 2016
- eCQM Measure Logic Guidance v1.12 Update April 2016
- eCQM Technical Release Notes Update April 2016

eCQMs for eReporting for the 2016 Reporting Period:

- eCQMs for Eligible Professionals Table May 2015
- eCQM Specifications for Eligible Professionals Update June 2015
- o eCQM Measure Logic Guidance v1.11 Update June 2015
- o eCQM Technical Release Notes Update June 2015
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals June 2015 1 of 2
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals June 2015 2 of 2

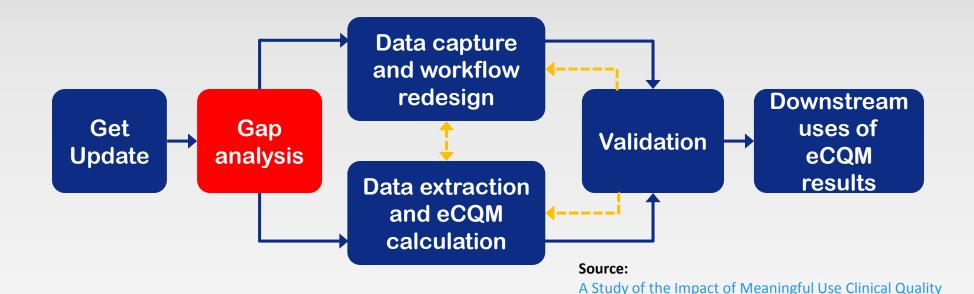
eCQMs for eReporting for the 2015 Reporting Period:

- eCQMs for Eligible Professionals Table July 2014
- eCQM Specifications for Eligible Professionals Update July 2014
- o eCQM Measure Logic Guidance & Release Notes v1.9 Update July 2014
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals July 2014 1 of 2
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals July 2014 2 of 2

eCQMs for eReporting for the 2014 Reporting Period:

- o eCQMs for Eligible Professionals Table June 2013
- eCQM Specifications for Eligible Professionals Update June 2013
- eCQM Technical Release Notes for Eligible Professionals June 2013
- eCQM Measure Logic Guidance v1.5 Update June 2013
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals June 2013 1 of 2
- eCQM Measure Logic Flows for Eligible Professionals June 2013 2 of 2

eCQM Implementation Process



Measures, American Hospital Association (2013)



Gap Analysis: Analyzing Specifications

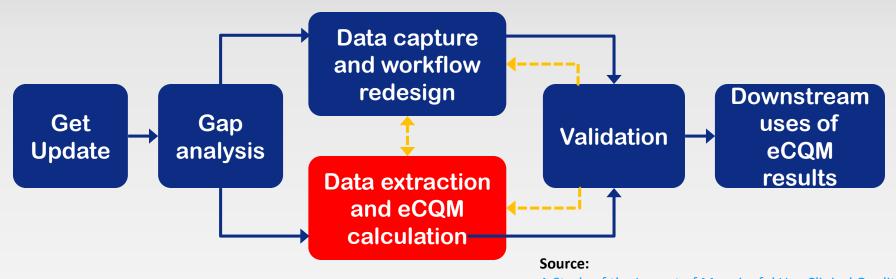
New data elements > data capture, workflow and mappings (e.g. PC-01)

Changes to data elements/value sets > mappings (e.g. oral factor Xa inhibitors)

Change to logic > data capture (e.g. timing thresholds)

Other changes that impact calculation (e.g. updates to inclusion/exclusion criteria)

eCQM Implementation Process



A Study of the Impact of Meaningful Use Clinical Quality Measures, American Hospital Association (2013)



Data Extraction and eCQM Calculation

If data available, move forward with data extraction and calculation

Continue iterative process of validation

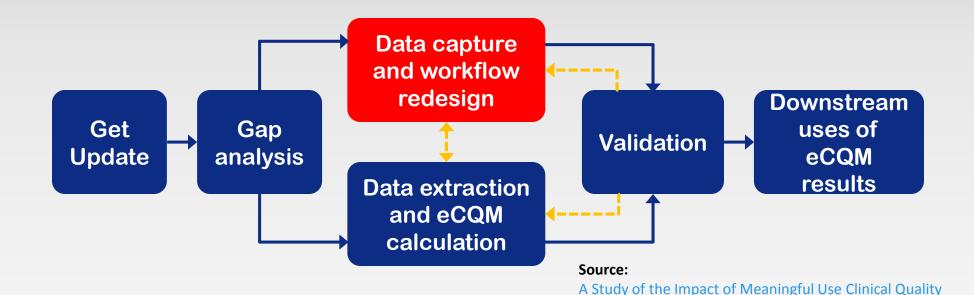
Additional tweaks to data capture and/or workflow may be necessary after validation

Modify tracking documentation





eCQM Implementation Process



Measures, American Hospital Association (2013)

Dallas-Fort Worth Chapter
Where caring and technology meet

Data Capture and Workflow Redesign

Data Capture

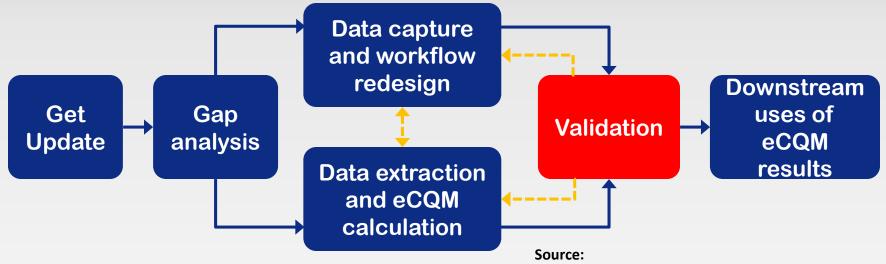
- New query build
- Interface to bring data from disparate application into certified electronic health record technology (CEHRT)
- Deploy Alerts/Reminders/Order Sets judiciously

Workflow redesign

- Work with subject matter experts to determine where/how data should be captured (e.g. Cardiovascular services)
- Evaluate aspects of care coordination or transitions of care



eCQM Implementation Process



<u>A Study of the Impact of Meaningful Use Clinical Quality</u> <u>Measures</u>, American Hospital Association (2013)



Validation

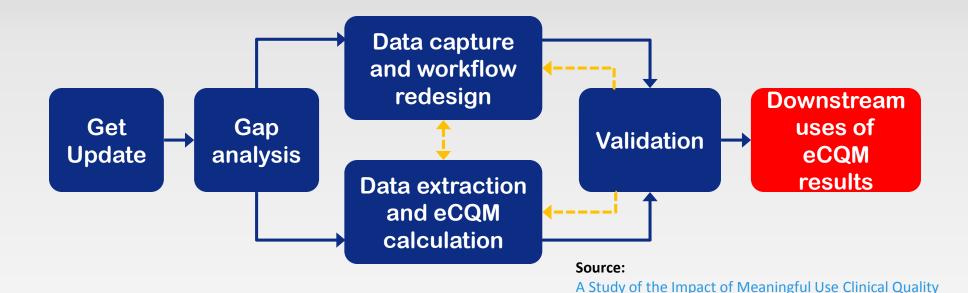
Utilize available data and knowledge of patient population and secondary data source to review performance

If performance not as expected, immediately engage entire collaborative team to determine:

- Data capture issue
- Mapping issue
- Measure issue
- Value-set issue
- Workflow issue



eCQM Implementation Process



Measures, American Hospital Association (2013)

Dallas-Fort Worth Chapter
Where caring and technology meet

Downstream Uses of eCQM Results

Improve quality of care

Decrease healthcare disparity

Inform practice

Propagate research

Quality contracting or pay for performance



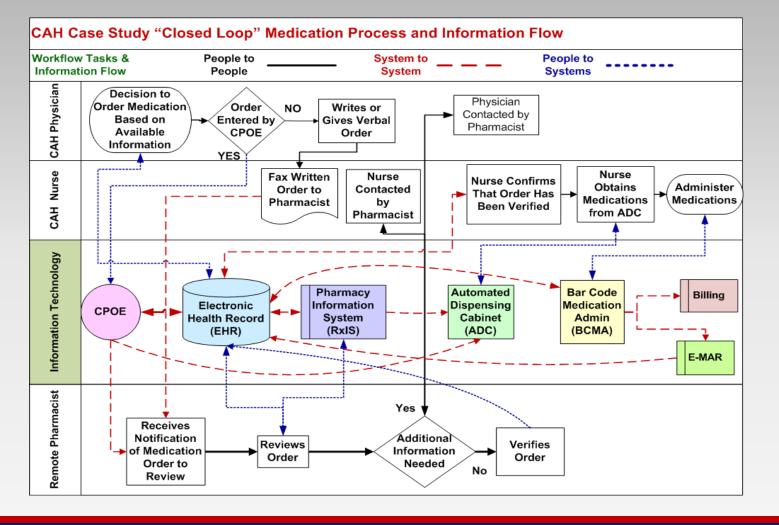
Many challenges to "clean" data

Compare Measures to "a source of truth"

Challenges to data identification and collection

- unstructured
- data latency
- discordant data

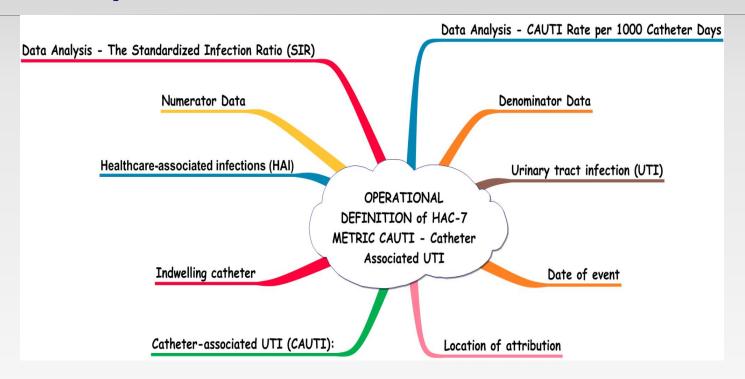




Clinical Workflow AND Data flow are equally important to attain Valid eCQMs

Workflow Redesign is Critical to Success

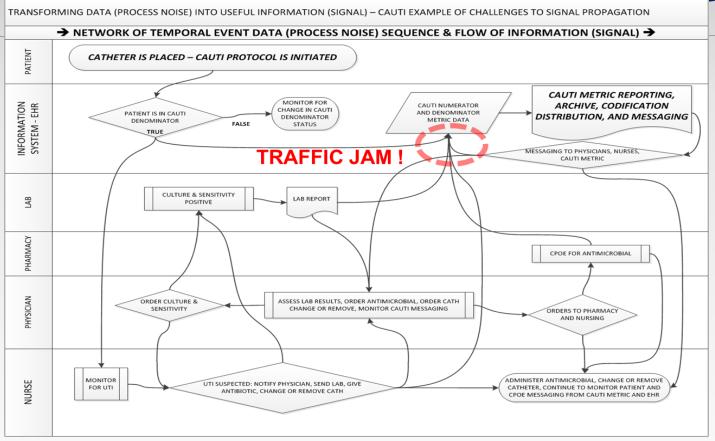
Mind Maps Aide Clinical Teams



Courtesy of R. Gilder from TNA-TONE HIT Committee presentation "Transforming Digital Data into Useful Information (McBride, Fenton, Valdes, and Gilder, 2013)



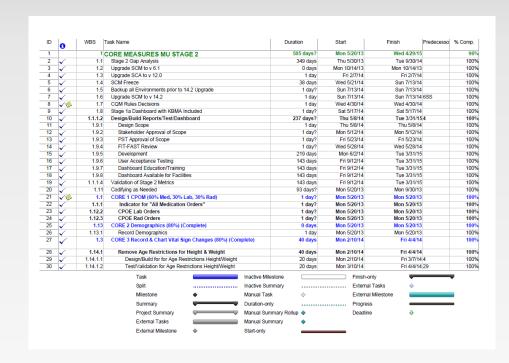
Transforming Data into Useful Information and Knowledge



Traffic jam notation presents the convergence of information into the operational definition of the numerator and denominator. Courtesy of R. Gilder from TNA-TONE HIT Committee presentation "Transforming Digital Data into Useful Information (McBride, Fenton, Valdes, and Gilder, 2013)



Creating a Work plan



Create a very detailed work plan for your organization

Assign key roles and responsibilities including data governance/data integrity checks and balances

Address work plan as your organization addressed implementation and attaining stages of Meaningful Use

Back into the timing needed to report eCQMs by deadlines

Include key steps covered in prior presentation and the current recommendations



Overview of Questions to Address and Steps to Consider in your Workplan: Stage 1

What is the measure Domain?

What other quality reporting programs use the measure?

Is the Vendor Certified for the measure?

Does the measure meet MU EHR Incentive Program and Hospital IQR Program requirements?

Does the vendor's recommended workflow align with your organization's existing workflow?

If not, perform an impact analysis to determine the feasibility of implementing the new recommended workflow.



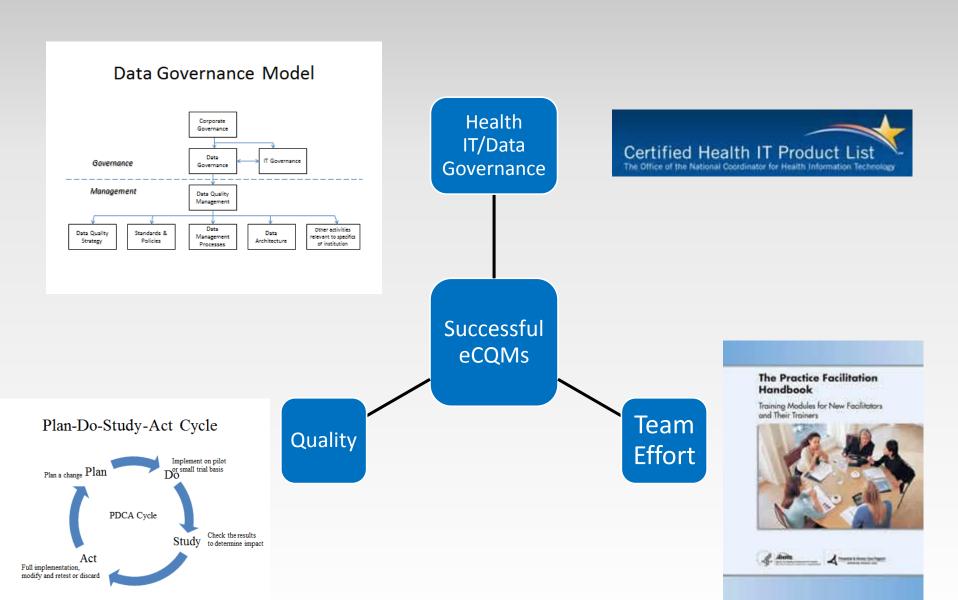
Steps in the Work Plan for eCQMs

- 1. Select e-measures
- 2. Map data elements according to e-specifications per measure (significant effort)
- 3. Prepare Non-Production and Production QRDA Environments
- 4. Configure QRDA Reporting
- 5. Determine where QRDA output files will be stored
- 6. Implement QRDA in nonproduction environment

- 7. Perform testing
- 8. Perform validation
- 9. Perform training
- 10. Implement QRDA in production
- 11. Generate QRDA files
- 12. Submit QRDA files



Infrastructure Needed for success



TNA-TONE Statewide EHR Study

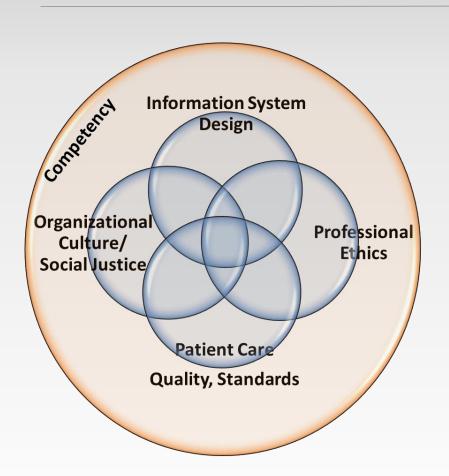
Example of what nurses are telling us:

"Yes, the documentation of "quality standards" has greatly improved, but patient care and patient safety has not. In fact nurses have to enter false information sometimes and work around the system (I use vendor X, Y and Z) and all have similar issues. I know first hand of 2 sentinel events caused by the systems (X and Y). Also systems audits are being used to evaluate and discipline nurses; this is a big ethical issue as nurses are charting stuff for the wrong reasons/......creating a conflict of interest"





Narrative Themes Regarding Nurse Experiences with CIS/EHR



Major and Minor Themes

System design/usability

Interoperability

Patient safety and quality

Documentation/legality

Time

Ns-pt time reduced/inefficiency

Support

IT, administrative, competency

Workflow

Med admin, work-arounds

Distress

Aggravation, voice not heard

Communication

Reduced consultation among clinicians

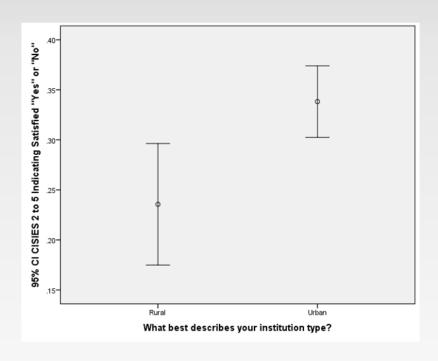


Urban, Rural and Regional Differences in Nursing Satisfaction with EHRs

Urban, Rural and Regional Differences

Region	Likelihood of Being Satisfied	Statistics
Northwest Texas	71%	OR, 0.285; 95% CI, 0.090–0.899; P = .032
High Plains	45%	OR, 0.552; 95% CI, 0.324–0.943; <i>P</i> = .030
Upper East Texas	81%	OR, 0.186; 95% CI, 0.069-0.503; P = .001
Southeast Texas	64%	OR, 0.363; 95% CI, 0.140-0.941; P = .037
Gulf Coast	NS	
Central Texas	56%	OR .440, 95% CI .280, .691, P < .001
Upper South Texas	49%	OR .506, 95% CI .285, .900, P = .020
West Texas	74%	OR .262, 95% CI .129, .530, P < .001
Lower South Texas	NS	

Regional differences may inform improvement strategies for statewide efforts.



66% higher odds of being satisfied if urban (OR 1.65, 95% CI 1.145,2.401)

Next Step: Statewide Improvement Strategies

Questions to consider:

- 1. How might we implement regional improvement initiatives to improve nurses use of EHRs?
- 2. What do you believe constitutes best practice for nursing documentation using EHRs?
- 3. How might we solve the issue of unstructured versus structured data needed for EHRs?
- 4. What else can we do to help you do your job better in preparation for eCQMs?

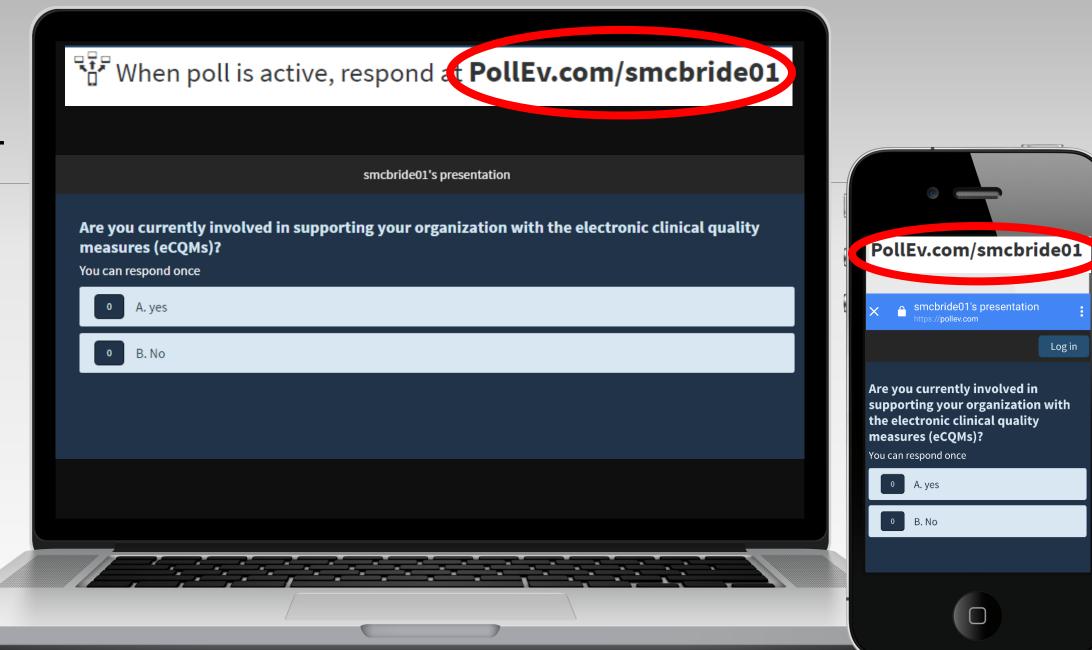


Poll Everywhere Instructions

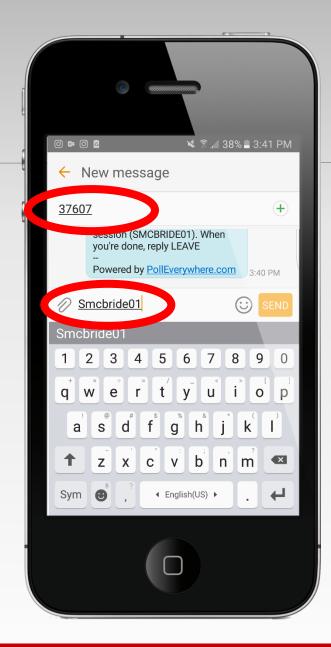
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- Text message



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Text Message:







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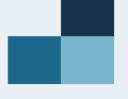
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QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION

