



Agenda



Peggy O'Kane Why Change HEDIS

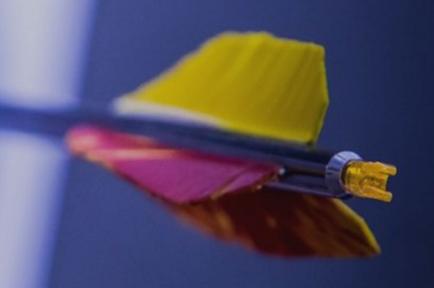




Our aim

Greater utility of HEDIS at point of care

Integrity of measurement throughout the system

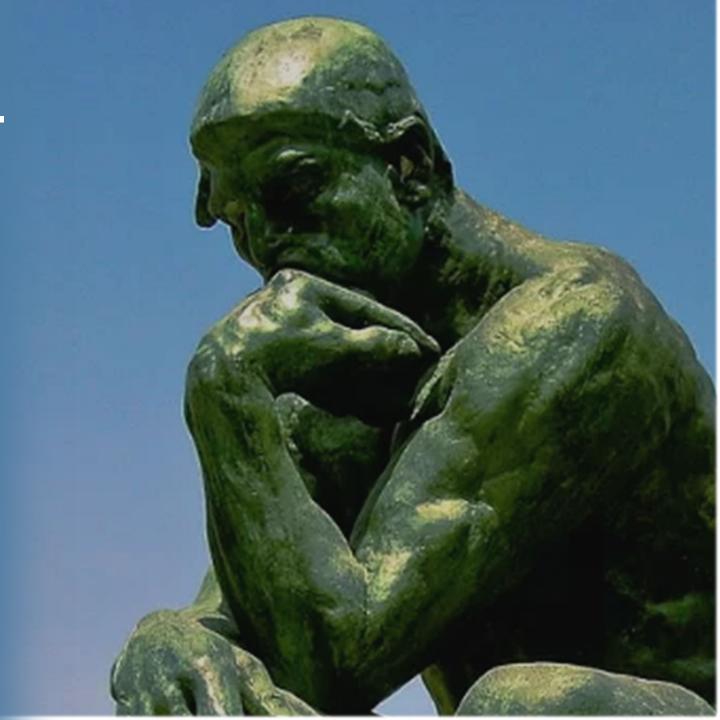


Always on our minds...

The *digital* future

Moving from *measurement* to *improvement*

How data informs what we do





A process, not an event

Collaboration, not commands

Purposeful, not rushed



This will be a long journey

More webinars and dialogue to come



If you remember only 1 thing from today...

HEDIS Public Comment
Open until March 11

ncqa.org/PublicComment

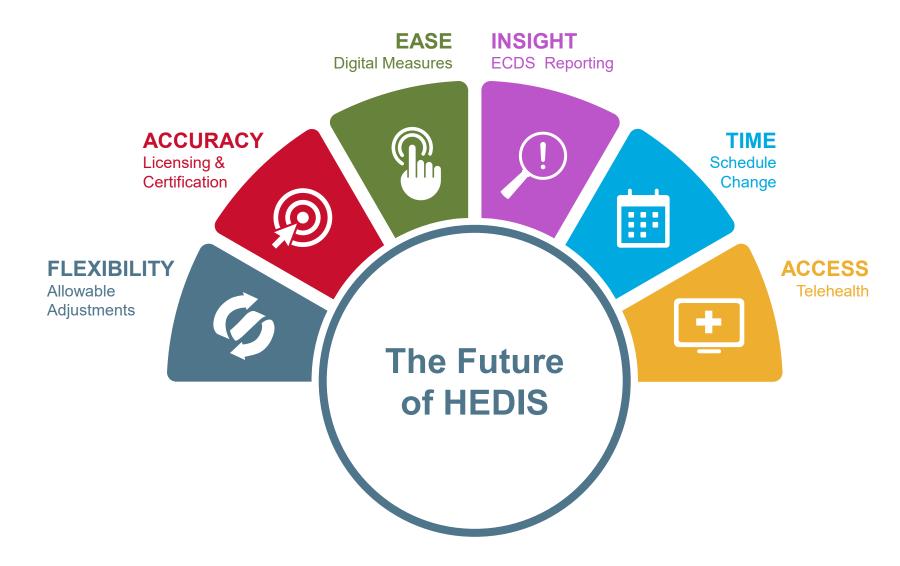


What We're Changing in HEDIS



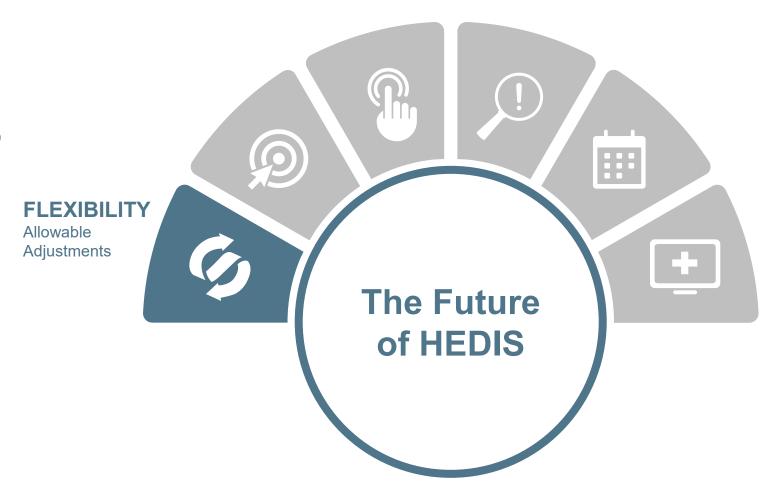
See our **Future of HEDIS** webinar series:

https://www.ncqa.org/ hedis/the-future-of-hedis/



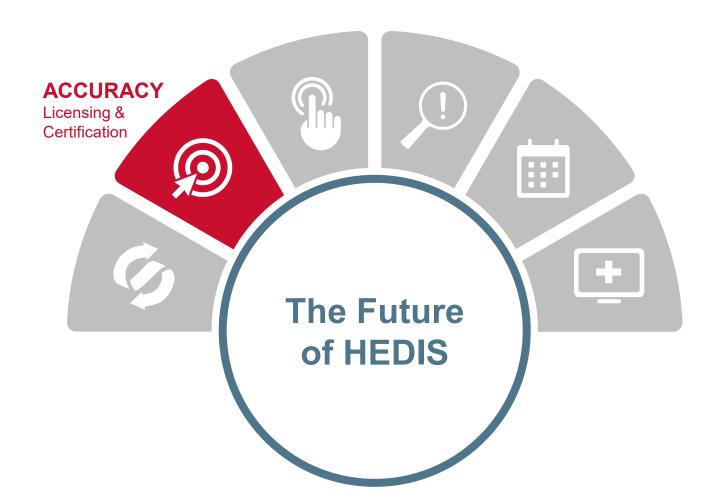
Allowable Adjustments

To give you **flexibility** in how you use our measures, we'll tell you their **allowable adjustments**.



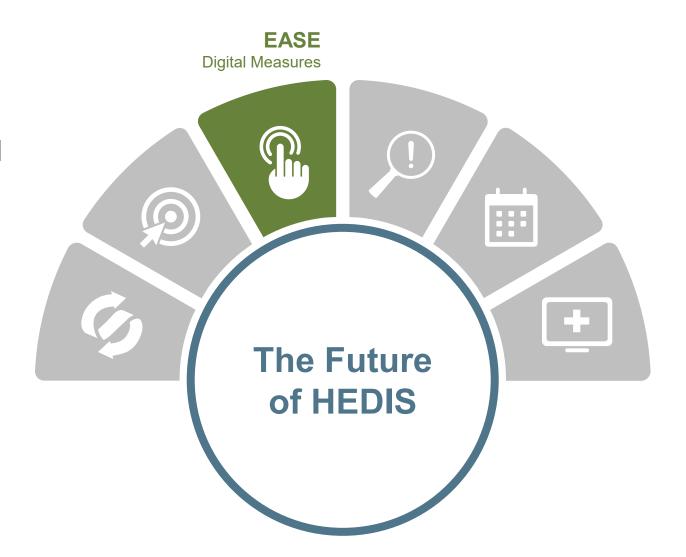
Licensing & Certification

We'll make sure uses of our measures are accurate and reflect quality of care.



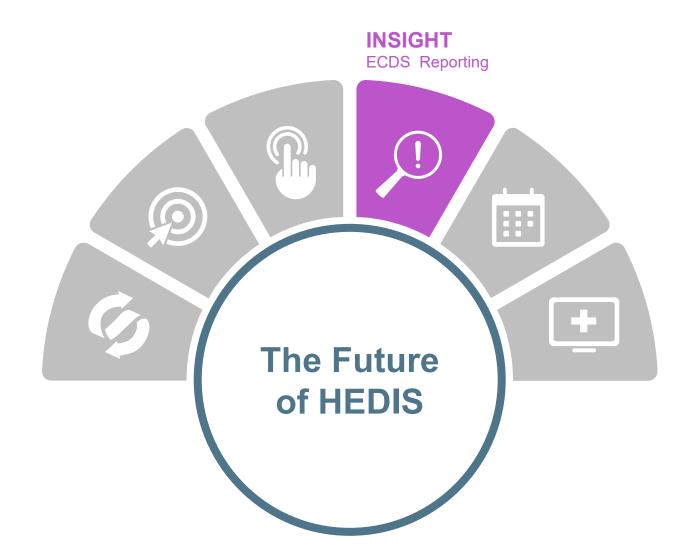
Digital Measures

We'll give you measures in a **digital** format that's **easier** to work with.



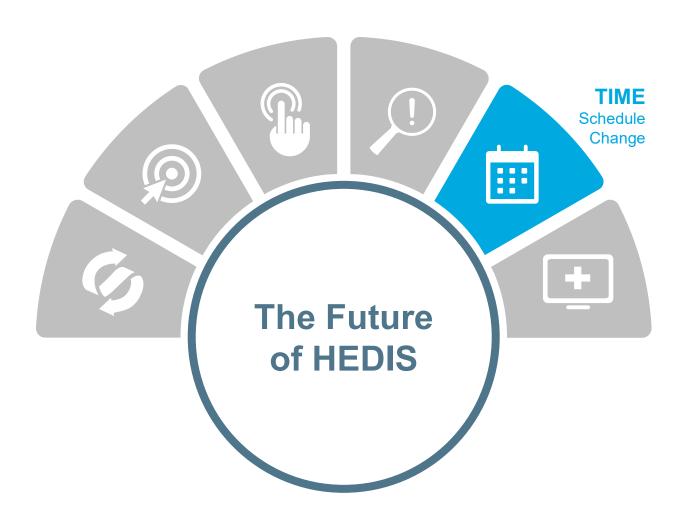
ECDS

A new reporting method helps clinical data create insight.



Schedule Change

We now release HEDIS specs earlier to give you more time each year.



Schedule Change

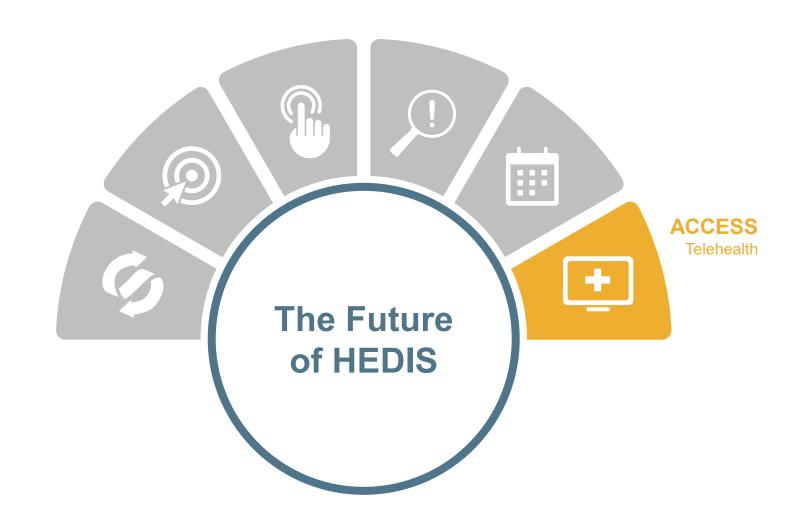


	HEDIS MY 2020	HEDIS MY 2021	HEDIS MY 2022
Publish Vols. 1 & 2	7/1/2020	7/1/2020	8/1/2021
Publish Vol. 2 Technical Update	10/1/2020	3/31/2021	3/31/2022
First Year Public Reporting	10/1/2020	10/1/2021	10/1/2022
Complete HEDIS Vendor Certification (Survey)	12/15/2020	12/15/2021	12/15/2022
Complete HEDIS Vendor Certification	2/15/2021	10/1/2021	7/1/2022
Data Submission Due	6/15/2021	6/15/2022	6/15/2023

Telehealth

Align. Adapt. Innovate.

See recommendations of our Taskforce on Telehealth Policy: ncqa.org/telehealth

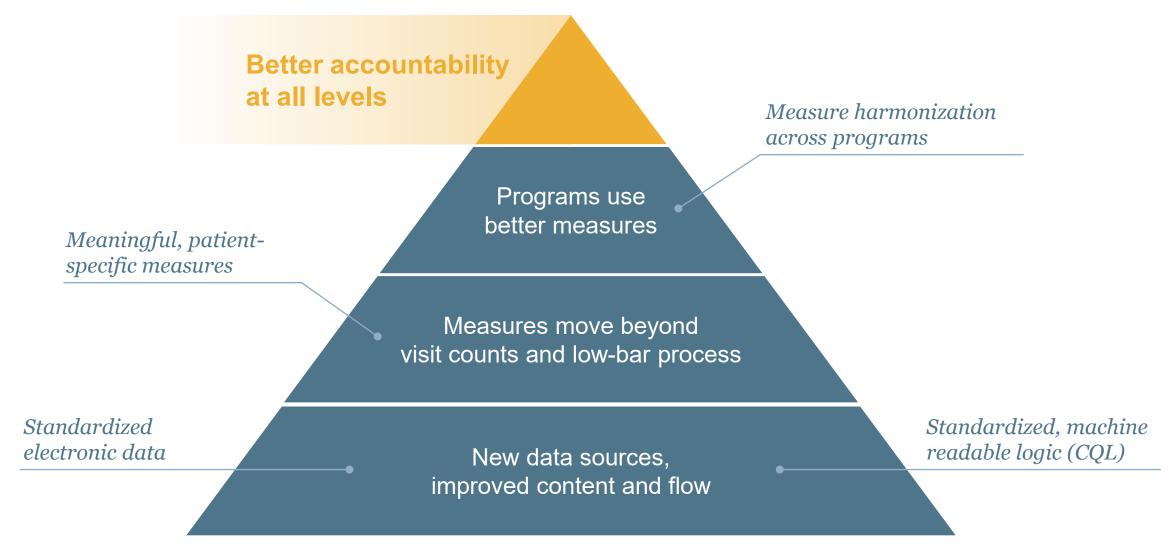




Fern McCree, Senior Health Care Analyst

Roadmap for Electronic Clinical Data Systems Reporting Method

NCQA's Vision for Quality Measurement



NCQA's Digital Measures Roadmap

Moving towards greater <u>use</u> and <u>sharing</u> of standardized electronic data across providers and systems



Writing specifications in clinical quality language (CQL) – "digital measures"



Transitioning digital measures to the FHIR-CQL data model



Evaluating measures for **Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS)** reporting



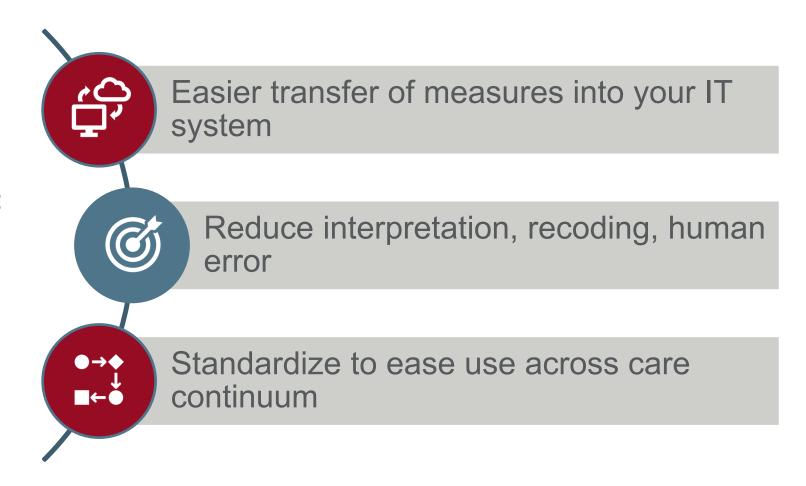
What Are Digital Quality Measures (dQMs)?

dQMs are machine-readable, i.e., written as computer code

dQMs available for MY 2020/2021:

8 digitized versions of existing measures reported using traditional methods

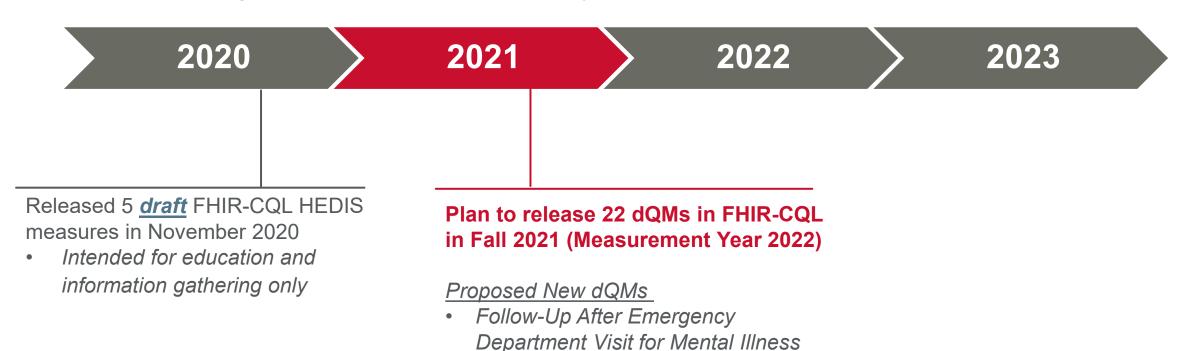
11 specified for ECDS reporting



NCQA is moving to FHIR®!

FHIR-CQL measures to be released in Fall 2021

- Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) interoperability standard that aligns quality measurement with other use cases
- ✓ Aligns with the direction of other key stakeholders



Risk of Continued Opioid Use

Childhood Immunization Status

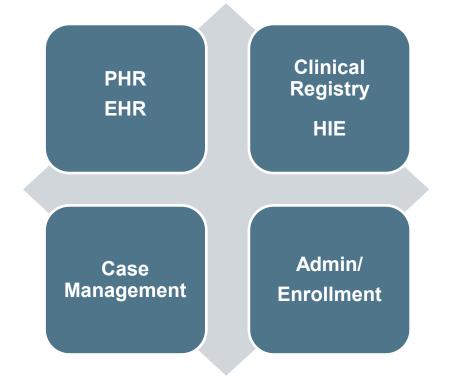
Electronic Clinical Data Systems (ECDS)

Reporting standard for HEDIS

A structured method to collect and report electronic clinical data for HEDIS® quality measurement and for quality improvement

To qualify, data must use **standard layouts**, meet the **technical specifications** and be **accessible by the care team** upon request

Organizations report each measure component by source system of record



For more information on ECDS: http://www.ncga.org/ecds



Measures Currently Available for ECDS reporting

11 measures available for ECDS reporting for MY 2020/2021

8 Measures *Originally Introduced* into HEDIS with ECDS Reporting

- Prenatal Immunization Status
- Adult Immunization Status
- Depression Screening and Follow-Up for Adolescents and Adults
- Utilization of the PHQ-9 to Monitor Depression Symptoms for Adolescents and Adults
- Depression Remission or Response for Adolescents and Adults
- Unhealthy Alcohol Use Screening and Follow-Up
- Prenatal Depression Screening and Follow-Up
- Postpartum Depression Screening and Follow-Up

3 Existing HEDIS Measures specified for ECDS Reporting

Available for optional ECDS reporting <u>alongside</u> administrative and hybrid

- Breast Cancer Screening
- Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication
- Colorectal Cancer Screening



ECDS Goals and Strategy

Digital Measures Roadmap



Stakeholder engagement

Health plan interviews
State/panel presentations
Public comment

Overall support for ECDS reporting

Prioritize screening and immunization measures
Provide additional resources to support adoption



Inform pace

Quantitative analysis of ECDS results

Increased number of plans reporting ECDS
Increased use of HIE, registry, EHR data sources
Challenges exchanging behavioral health information



Improve uptake

Learning collaboratives
Add more measures to
ECDS reporting

Gained insight into strategies for data sharing
Encouraging results for dual reported measures



What's Next for ECDS Reporting?



Proposed Transition to ECDS Only Reporting for:

Breast Cancer Screening Follow-up Care for Children Prescribed ADHD Medication Colorectal Cancer Screening

Current Publication MY 2020/2021

Next Publication
MY 2022

MY 2023

MY 2024

Breast Cancer Screening

ADHD Medication

Optional ECDS reporting alongside Admin

Permit plans to choose ECDS *or*Admin

ECDS only

Admin removed

Colorectal Cancer Screening Optional ECDS reporting alongside Hybrid

Permit plans to choose ECDS *or* Hybrid

ECDS only
Hybrid removed

Proposed Measures for ECDS Reporting

When What Potentially allow optional ECDS reporting for additional MY 2022 measures: Childhood Immunization Status¹ Immunizations for Adolescents¹ Metabolic Monitoring for Children & Adol. on Antipsychotics² MY 2023 Cervical Cancer Screening¹ Looking Enhance and replace existing measures using ECDS Ahead

Stakeholder interest in preventive care and immunization measures

Information well-captured in structured data

Better measures that leverage clinical data captured during the course of care



Why

¹Traditionally reported administrative or hybrid

²Traditionally reported administrative

Supporting ECDS Adoption

ECDS Reporting Roadmap

Resources



Report summarizing stakeholder feedback on the ECDS reporting standard

Coming soon!



Toolkit highlighting best practices in ECDS reporting Coming soon!



Quality Innovation Series: Digital Quality, Measurement and Reporting

- 4-6 virtual sessions; 1 session will highlight lessons learned from ECDS reporting
- Sign up to receive additional information: https://www.ncqa.org/qiseries/savethedate/

Digital Measurement Community (DMC)

Learn and Collaborate

Sharing Best Practices - To promote quality and accountability in the field

Education - To facilitate the adoption of digital measures and related standards

Collaboration - Collaborating to build a vibrant digital measurement community

To sign up, visit: www.ncqa.org/dmc

The Transition to an All-Digital Quality Measure Ecosystem

01.29.2021 · Michael Klotz, Healthcare IT Entrepreneur, MK Advisory Services



Save the Date

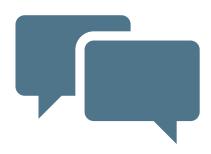
July 13-15, 2021 Online

digitalqualitysummit.org



Public Comment

ECDS Reporting Roadmap



- Proposed timeline for removing traditional reporting from measures currently specified for ECDS.
- Suggestions on measure concepts that would be well-suited for future ECDS reporting.
- How can NCQA further support adoption of the EDCS reporting standard?

Public comment runs until March 11, 2021 https://www.ncga.org/about-ncga/contact-us/public-comments/



Rachel Harrington, Research Scientist

Introduction of Race and Ethnicity Stratification into Select HEDIS Measures

Equity is in our *mission*

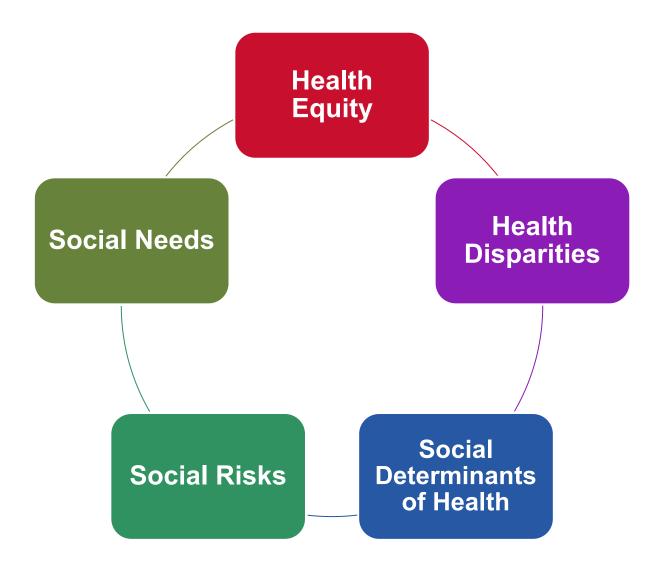
NCQA exists to improve health care.

High quality care is equitable care.

Inequitable care is low quality care.

Related, but not Interchangeable

Clarifying Terms and Concepts



Health Inequity: Racial and Ethnic Disparities

An Example

Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Health Care

Disparities in availability, access to, and quality of health care

Racial/Ethnic Inequities in Health Outcomes

Disparities in burden of illness, injury, disability, or morbidity

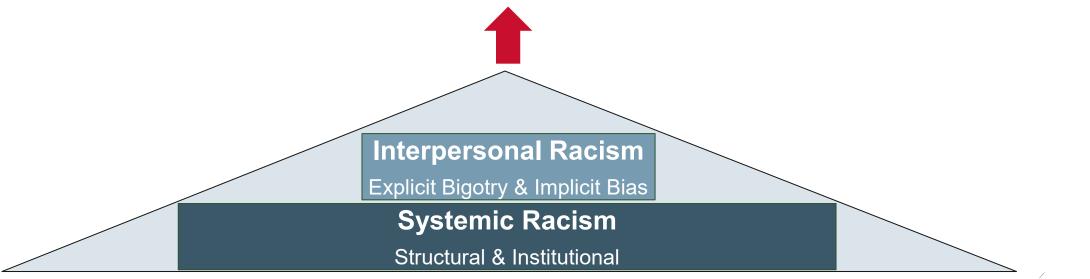


Health Care Systems

Ambulatory, Inpatient, Outpatient, Long-Term Services and Support

Social Determinants of Health

Conditions where people are born, grow, live, work, play, and age that affect health risks and outcomes





Where are we now?

EQUITY AND SDOH IN EXISTING NCQA EFFORTS

Equity & SDOH in Existing NCQA Programs



Assess SDOH at population level and individual level



Requires CLAS programming and addressing disparities



Collection of SDOH at the individual level



Equity & SDOH in Current HEDIS Measures

Two descriptive measures of race, ethnicity and language of membership

Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership

Language Diversity of Membership

Four measures stratified by socioeconomic status (Medicare Advantage)

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

Breast Cancer Screening Colorectal Cancer Screening

All-Cause Readmission



Resources for Stakeholders

Tackling social determinants and health equity

Resource Guide

ncqa.org/white-papers/ sdoh-resource-guide

Policymaker Perspectives

blog.ncqa.org

10.09.2020

Social Determinants of Health Resource Guide

Developed with support from Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC



Inside Health Care #55: Dr.
Douglas Jacobs, Pennsylvania's
Department of Human Services
Chief Innovation Officer

December 29, 2020 | Lawrence Green



South Carolina Addresses

Disparities Through

Multicultural Health Care

Distinction

January 12, 2021 | Amy Maciejowski

State & Federal Topics





PUSHING EQUITY TO THE FOREFRONT OF QUALITY

Pathway towards Health Equity

Efforts to drive improvement

High quality care is equitable care



Public Comment

Proposal for Race/Ethnicity Stratifications in HEDIS



- Specification for race/ethnicity stratifications
 - Definition of race and ethnicity categories
 - Acceptable source and method for imputation with indirect data
 - Decision criteria for use of direct or indirect data source
 - Data reporting structure
- Proposed list of measures

Public comment runs through March 11, 2021 https://www.ncqa.org/about-ncqa/contact-us/public-comments/

Definition of race and ethnicity categories

Current HEDIS Approach

562 Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership

Table RDM-A-1: CMS Categories Crosswalked to HEDIS/OMB Race and Ethnicity

CMS Category	HEDIS/OMB Race	HEDIS/OMB Ethnicity		
White	White	Unknown		
Black	Black	Unknown		
American Indian/Alaska Native	American Indian/Alaska Native	Unknown		
Asian/Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown		
Hispanic	Unknown	Hispanic/Latino		
Other	Some Other Race	Unknown		
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
(No equivalent category)	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Unknown		
(No equivalent category)	Two or more races	Unknown		

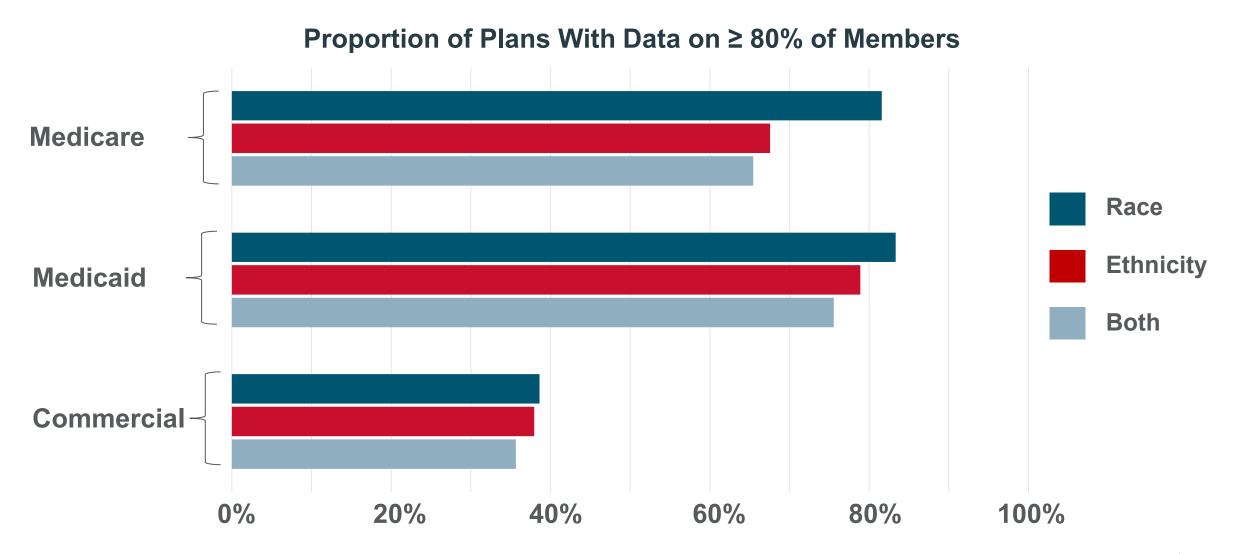
Proposal:

Apply approach currently used in descriptive HEDIS measure.

Stratify Race and Ethnicity separately for purpose of reporting

Insights from current HEDIS measure

Completeness of Race and Ethnicity Data



Sources for Race/Ethnicity Data

Alternatives for Measurement

Race & ethnicity can be collected either directly or indirectly.

Direct

Individual self-reported information:

- Health plan enrollment data (claimsbased measures)
- EHR data (electronic clinical data systems measures)

Advantage: gold standard accuracy

Challenge: inconsistent collection, lack of standardization, technical concerns

Indirect

Imputation from secondary sources:

- Assignment by geographic location (characteristics at zip code, census block, e.g. Census, ACS)
- Surname analysis & imputation

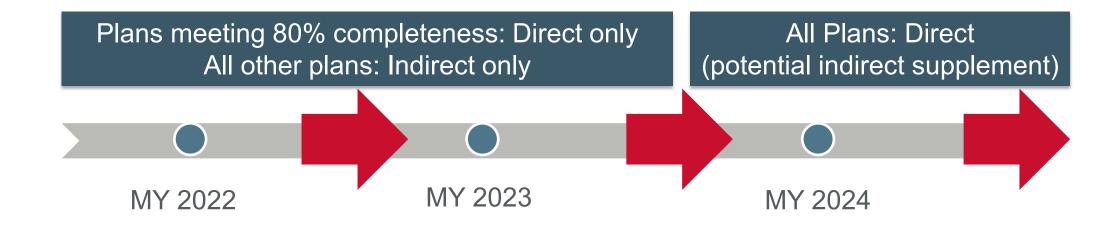
Advantage: various methods, broadly accessible

Challenge: lower precision, lag in data



Data Source and Methods

Proposed Bridging Strategy



- ✓ Provides bridge from where we are to where we want to be (direct)
- ✓ Gives plans time to improve direct data collection
- ✓ Ensures consistent level of data validity/completeness in years 1 and 2

Use of Indirect Data

Allowed Methods and Sources

Proposal: Allow reporting with indirect data using specific defined methods



Geographic Assignment

 Assign race/ethnicity based on most common value at given geographic unit (census tract)



Bayesian Indirect Surname and Geocoding (BISG) 1,2

Statistical imputation using surname and geographic data

- 1. Elliott et al. (2008). A New Method for Estimating Race/Ethnicity and Associated Disparities Where Administrative Records Lack Self-Reported Race/Ethnicity. *Health Services Research*, *43*, 1722–1736.
- 2. Haas et al. (2019). Imputation of race/ethnicity to enable measurement of HEDIS performance by race/ethnicity. Health Services Research, 54(1), 13–23.



Potential Technical Approaches

Proposed Options for Public Comment Feedback

Option 1: Direct Data Completeness Threshold at Measure Level

- Reporting using direct data allowed if measure-specific denominator population meets data completeness threshold (80%).
- The same plan may report different measures using different data sources (ex. Measure A: Direct, Measure B: Indirect)

Option 2: Direct Data Completeness Threshold at Plan Level

- Reporting using direct data allowed if data completeness threshold (80%) met across plan enrollment in order to report stratification for *all* measures.
- The same plan reports all measures using the same data source (ex. Measure A: Direct, Measure B: Direct)

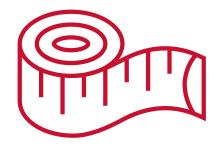


Measure Selection Process for Stratification

Timeline and Criteria

Measure stratification timeline:

- Target of 5 measures stratified for MY 2022
- Minimum of 15 measures stratified by MY 2024



10 potential candidate measures identified for MY 2022

Criteria for selecting initial measure set:

Exclude

- ECDS/Digital
- Risk-Adjusted Measures
- First Year Measures
- Slated for Retirement
- Small Denominators

Prioritize

- High priority for disparities
- Represent multiple HEDIS domains
- Represent multiple product lines



Candidate Measures for Stratification

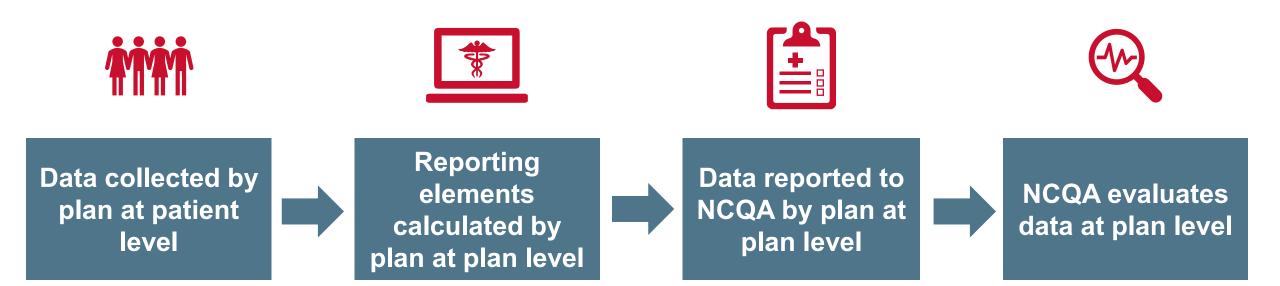
Proposed Measures for Public Comment

Domain	Measure	Commercial	Medicaid	Medicare
Effectiveness of Care	Controlling High Blood Pressure (CBP)	Χ	Χ	Χ
	Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC)	X	X	X
	HbA1c Control <8%			
	Comprehensive Diabetes Care (CDC)*	X	X	X
	Eye Exam			
	Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM)	X	X	X
	Follow-Up After ED Visit for People With Multiple			X
	High-Risk Chronic Conditions (FMC)			
Access and	Adults' Access to Preventive/ Ambulatory Health	X	Χ	Χ
Availability of	Services (AAP)	^		
Care	Prenatal and Postpartum Care (PPC)	X	X	
Utilization	Well-Child Visits in the First 30 Months of Life (W30)	X	X	
	Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (WCV)	X	X	
	Mental Health Utilization (MPT)	X	X	X

^{*} Separate measures, if approved for MY 2022

How HEDIS Measures are Reported

Data Collection and Evaluation



Summary of Proposal for Public Comment

Race & Ethnicity Stratifications in MY 2022

- Align race and ethnicity categories with existing HEDIS definitions
- Path for reporting using of both direct and indirect data
 - Allow direct data for reporting if an 80% completeness threshold is met (two options for defining completeness)
 - Allow indirect data for reporting using pre-specified methods
 - Timeline for transition to direct data requirement
- Ten measures identified for potential stratification, targeting five for MY 2022

Public comment runs until March 11, 2021 https://www.ncqa.org/about-ncqa/contact-us/public-comments/



How to Submit Comments after today's Q&A

HEDIS Public Comment: Feb 11-March 11, 2021



Digital Measures: Updates on reporting Electronic Clinical Data System (ECDS) measures

Health Equity: Introduction of Race and Ethnicity Stratification Into Select HEDIS Measures

Submit comments at my.ncqa.org

Public Comments

Weigh in on changes to NCQA products and programs.

To see a list of products available for public comments, visit Open Public Comments

Public Comments

