



# Performance Assessment and HIT

Session 3.07



## Speakers

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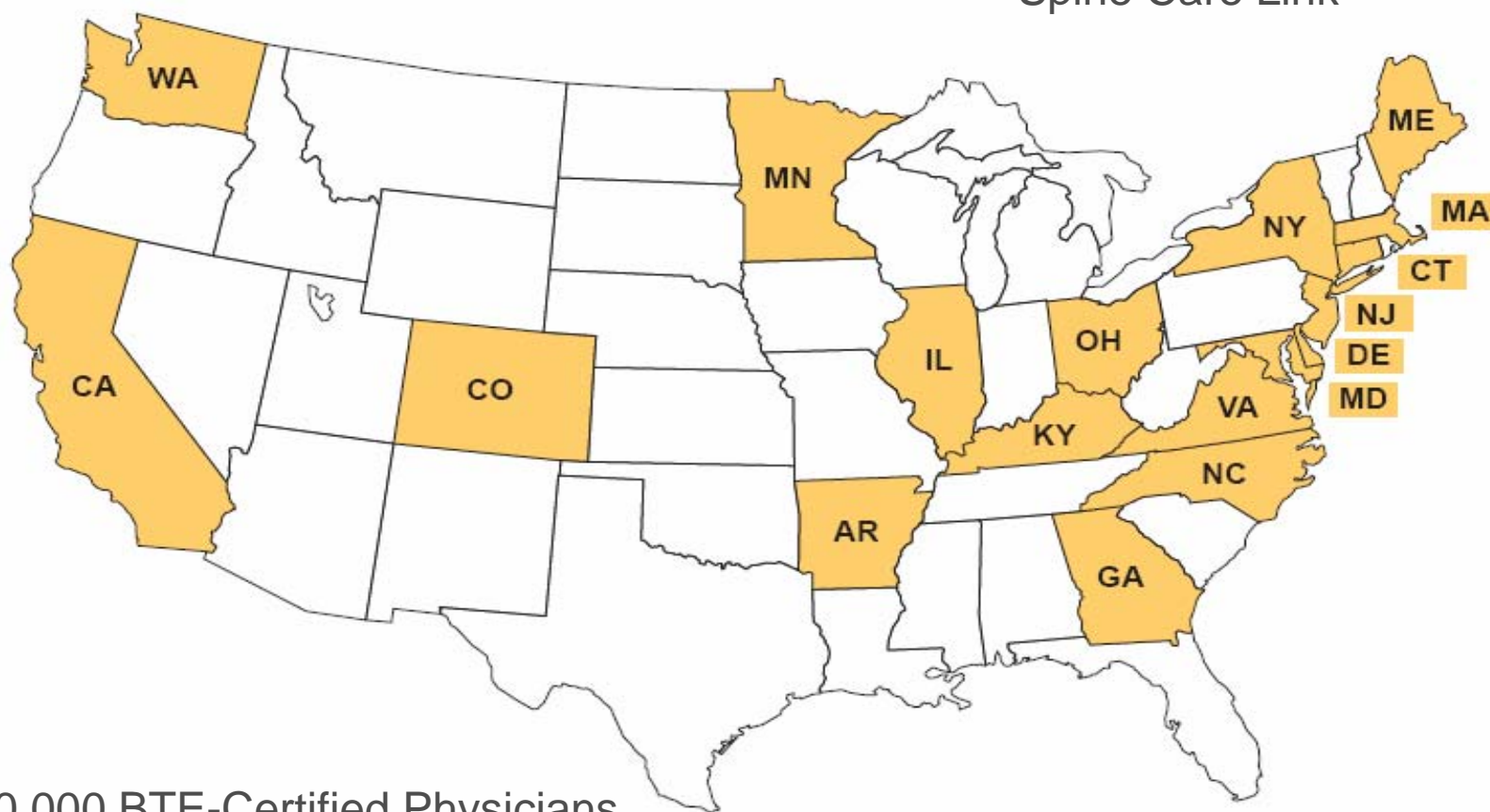
Jessica DiLorenzo, operations director, Bridges To Excellence

Chuck Parker, chief technical officer, MassPRO



# BTE today

Physician Office Link  
Diabetes Care Link  
Cardiac Care Link  
Spine Care Link



~ 10,000 BTE-Certified Physicians



## BTE Care Links Strategy – Current Programs

- **Physician Office Link** – Based on NCQA’s Physician Practice Connections (PPC v2), or the QIO Practice Assessment, practices that go through the recognition process successfully are rewarded up to \$50pmpy
- **Diabetes Care Link** – Based on the NCQA’s Diabetes Physician Recognition Program (DPRP), eligible physicians can qualify for \$200/diabetic/y
- **Cardiac Care Link** – Based on the NCQA’s Heart-Stroke Recognition Program (HSRP), eligible physicians can qualify for up to \$200/cardiac/y
- **Spine Care Link** – Based on the NCQA’s Back Pain Recognition Program (BPRP), eligible physicians can qualify for up to \$50/back pain/y



# The BTE performance system standardizes medical record-based quality assessments

- Three levels of certification:



- Set at about the 50<sup>th</sup> national percentile. “Classic” measurement of individual metrics summed to produce a score, threshold set to focus on above average performance



- Set at about the 75<sup>th</sup> national percentile. Still focused on individual metrics, but all intermediate outcome measures are “must pass”.

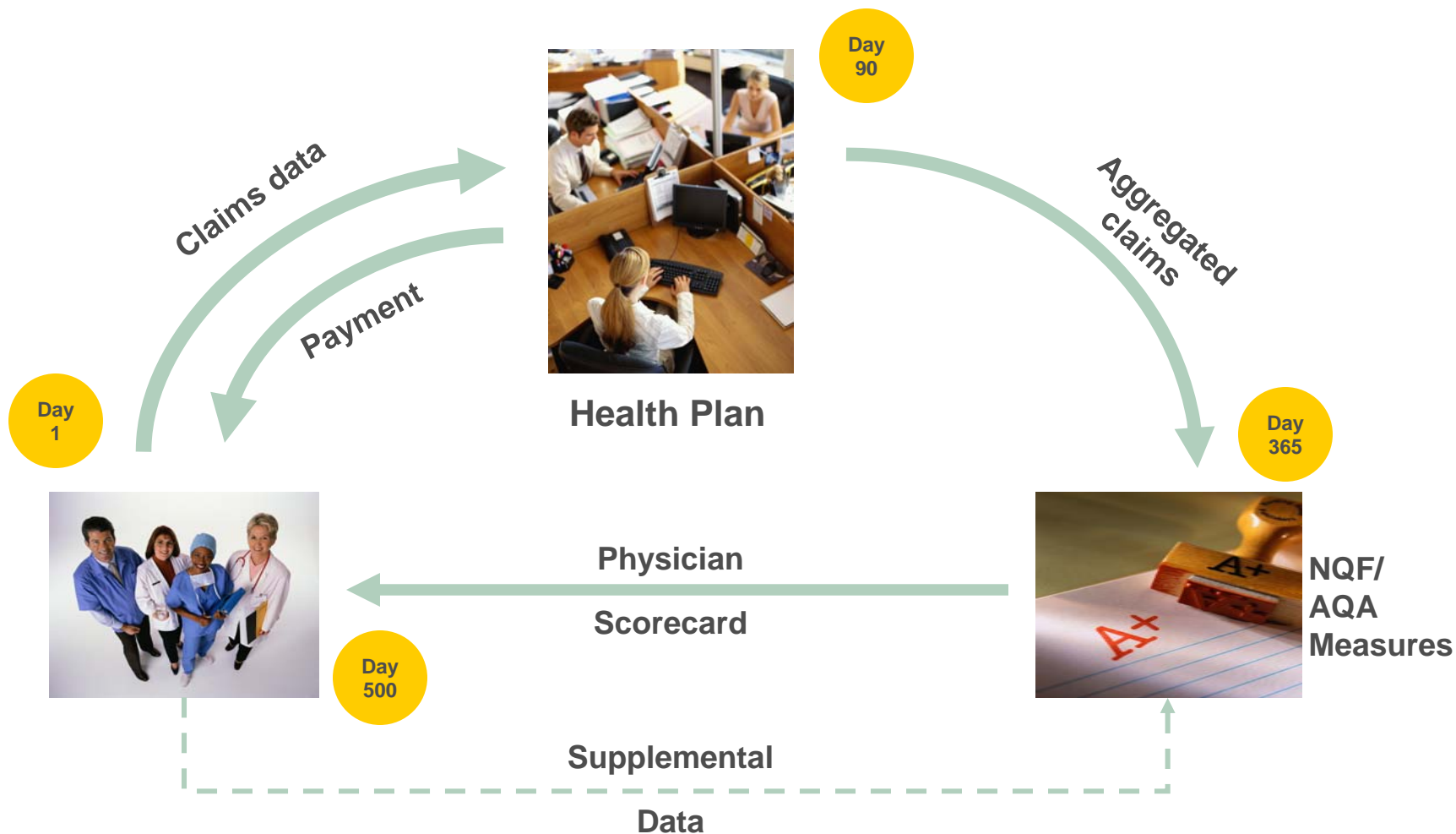


- Set at about the 90<sup>th</sup> national percentile. Physicians must demonstrate that they are using advanced processes and delivering all the right care to patients.

- Having three levels is consistent with most recommendations by experts today of having thresholds and potential for improvement (Casalino, Rosenthal)



# Today's performance assessment cycle



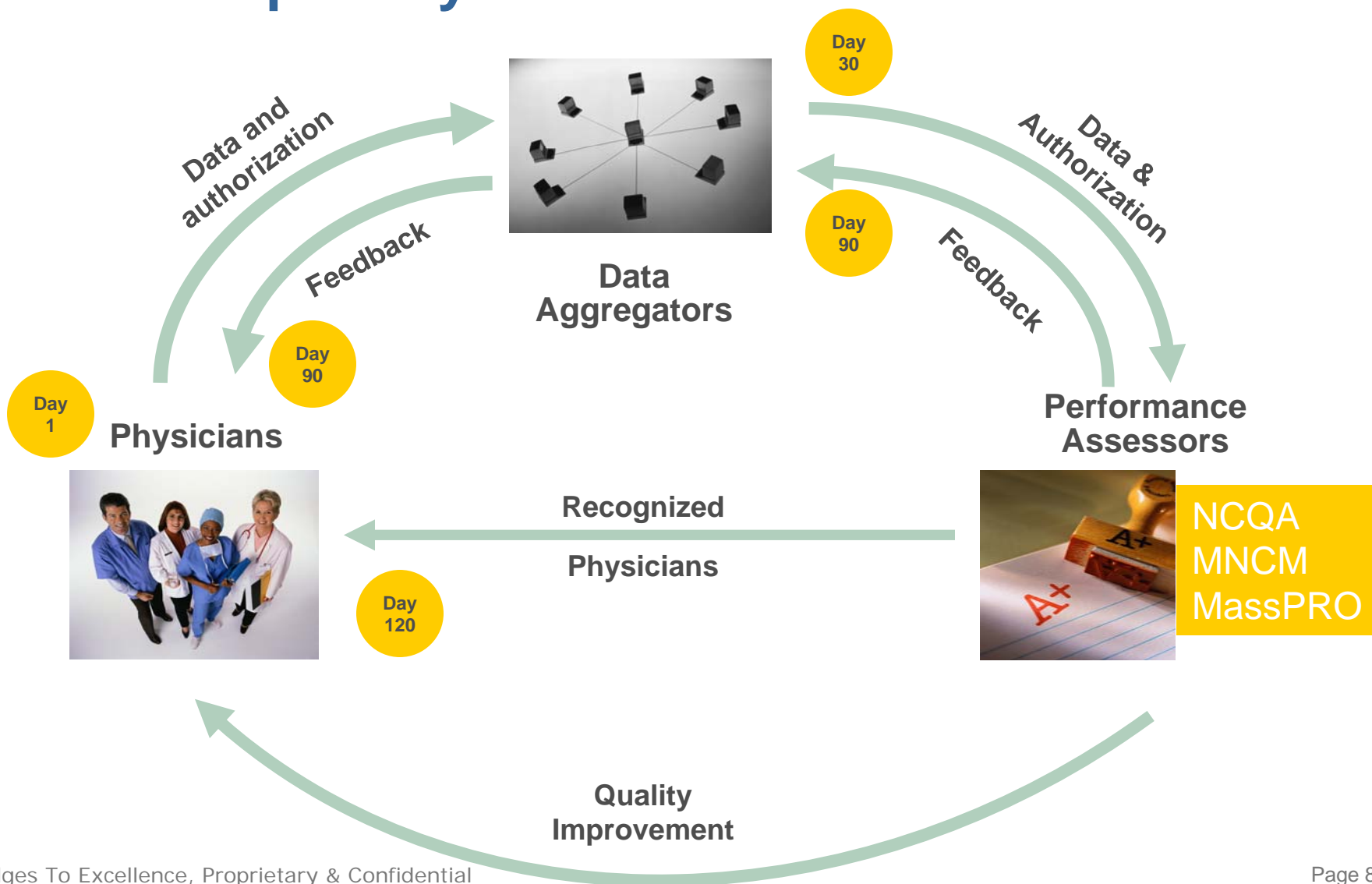


## Significant barriers to physician assessment today

1. Time lag – today’s assessment reflects last year’s (at best) performance. The quality of today’s care will be known sometime next year
2. Credibility – “not my patients” syndrome caused by (a) time lag, (b) billing systems
3. Relevance – performing a test is not the same as managing the results of the test



# BTE's pilot system







## Features of new model

1. “Real-time” assessment – scorecards every 90 days, recognition within 120 days
2. Continuous assessment and improvement – data and scores updated every quarter, recognition status can change every other quarter
3. Credibility and relevance – no doubt about patient attribution, and breadth of quality measure mining is only beginning to be understood



## Many challenges remain

1. Incomplete picture (part 1) – if a practice has just started their EHR/Registry implementation, it may take a year for all their patients to be included
2. Incomplete picture (part 2) – no patient mapping across providers
3. Lack of standardization – BP may be SBP or DBP in one system and the reverse in another



## Different models offer different solutions

- Physician to Assessor – “DOQ-IT” model where any physician’s system pushes measures into a common measure warehouse for performance assessment and review
- Physician to “infomediary” to Assessor – Infomediaries are data aggregators that perform some data manipulation to standardize the data elements across physician HIT systems, and potentially organize numerators and denominators prior to assessment

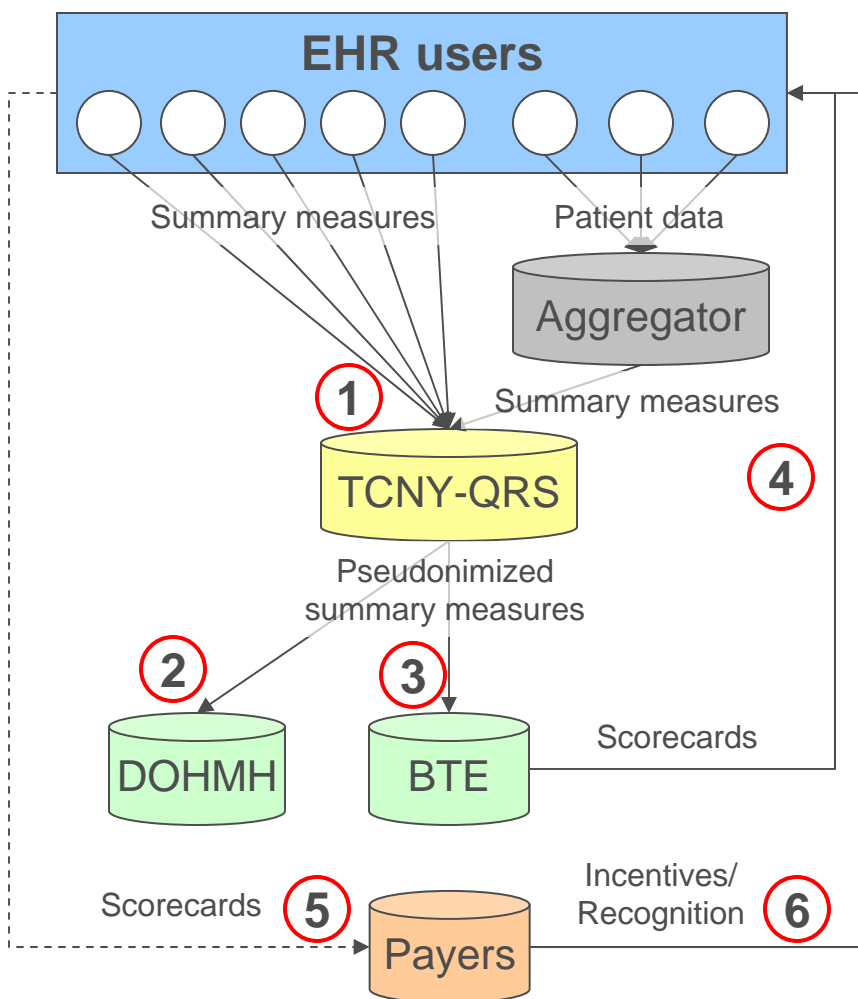


## DOQ-IT data submission model

1. EHRs or registries are configured to assemble numerators and denominators by tagging specific measures –
  - 37 measures currently
  - Can measure clinical process and outcomes
2. Physicians then push those measures to a warehouse – can be automated
3. Warehouse constructs the performance scores and comparative performance analyses and reports back to physicians
4. Physicians review and act on data – MCMP pilot example
5. *Future - data released to public after review and approval*



# Take Care NY Quality Reporting System



- 1) EHR users collect patient data and transmit summary measures in a standardized, pseudonimized format to the TCNY-QRS (Note: An aggregator will be required to standardize measures for some EHR users)
- 2) NYC DOHMH uses pseudonimized measures for population surveillance
- 3) BTE uses pseudonimized measures to assess performance of participating physicians
- 4) EHR users receive scorecard from BTE and review results for practice QI. IPRO will provide QI and auditing services.
- 5) OPTIONAL: EHR users approve report and authorize push to contracted payers
- 6) Payers recognize/send incentives to EHR users that qualify based on P4P benchmarks

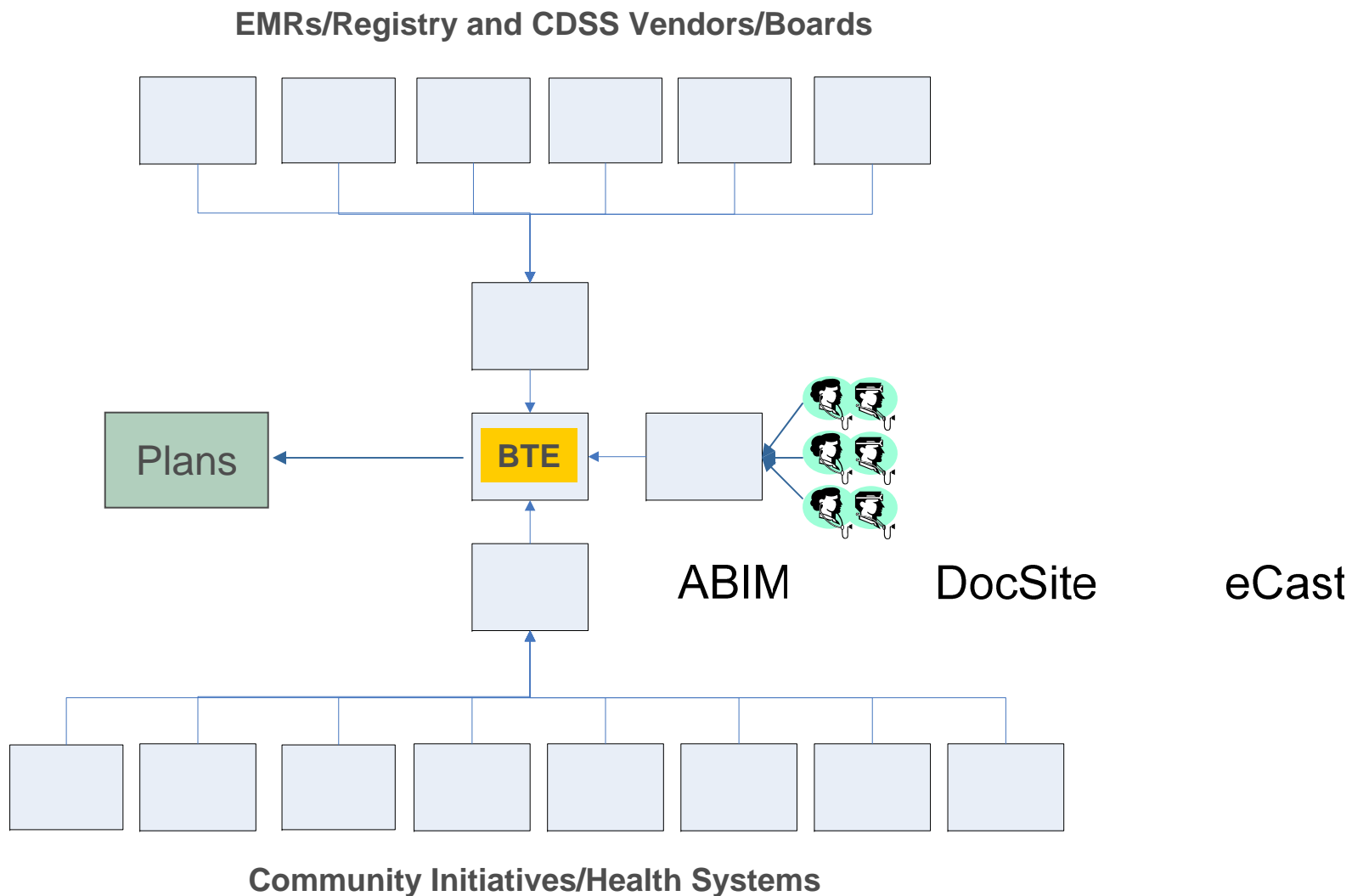


## Issues with this model

- Measures have to be programmed by EHR vendors
  - How many variations are enough?
- Still requires auditing and verification of measure coding and reports
  - Vendor must be authorized to submit
  - Multiple vendors required to submit to same measure
- What happens when criteria for measures change?

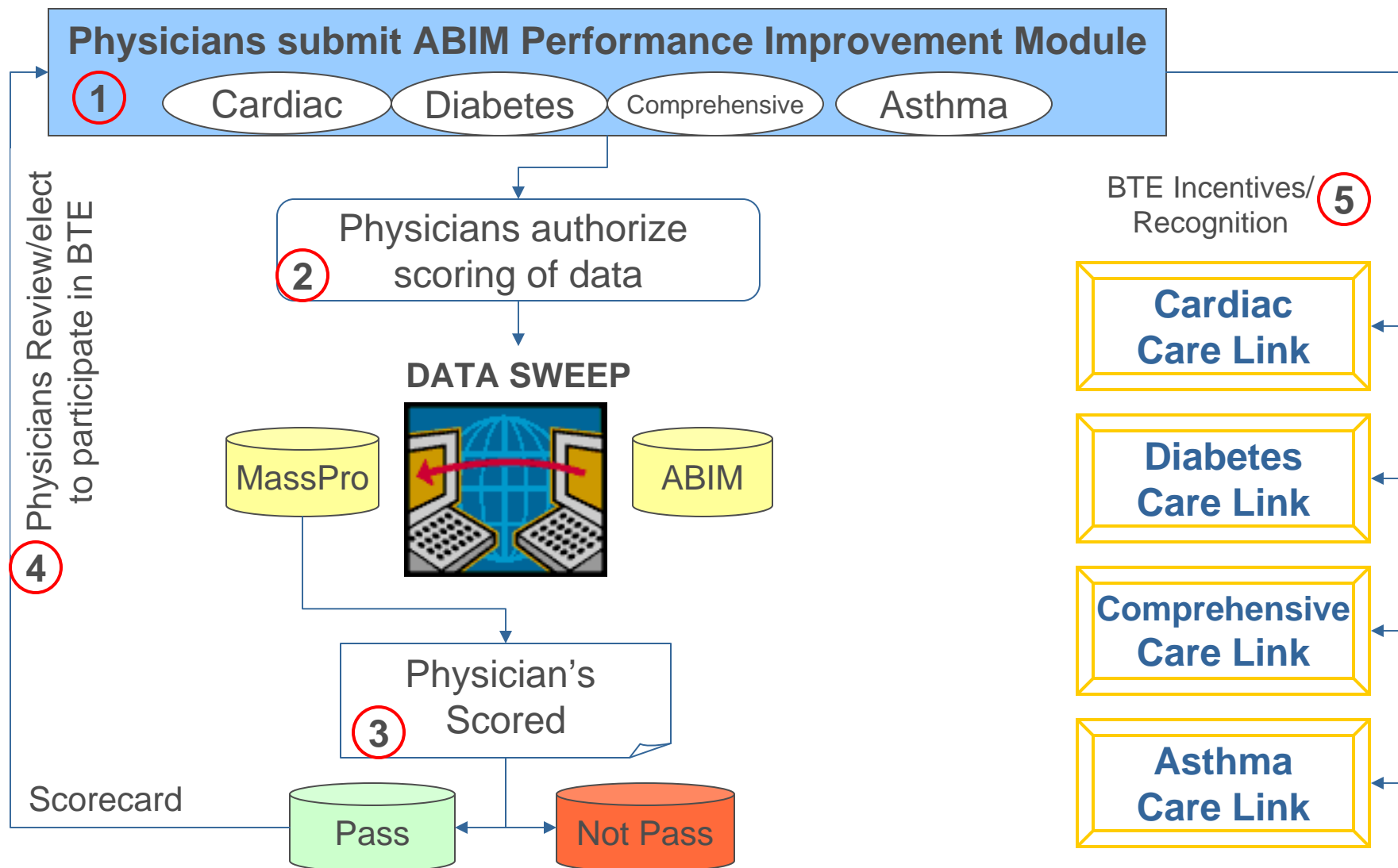


# BTE will focus on the infomediary model





# Physicians can leverage the ABIM MOC process for BTE Recognition

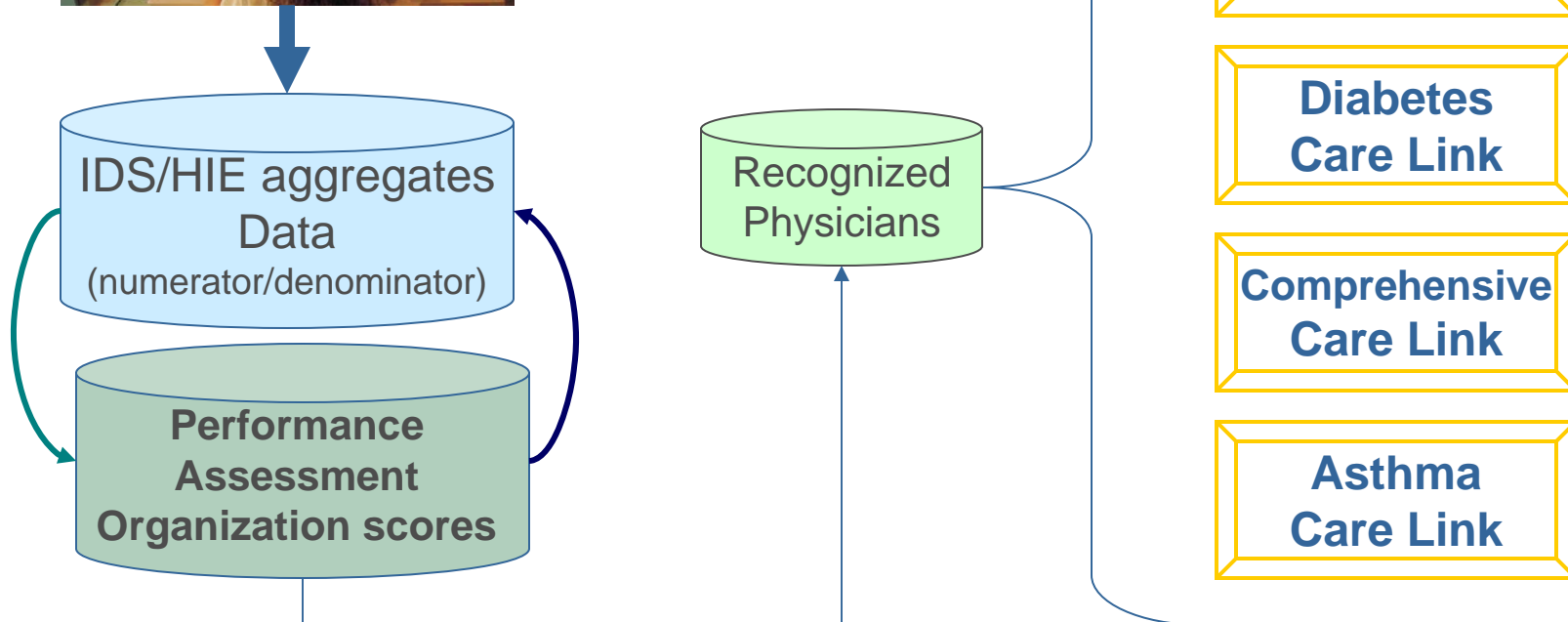






# Physicians can participate through community/HIE efforts

Physicians submit data: Portal/HIE/Registry





# Physicians with Centricity will be able to elect to send their recognition status directly to BTE





## Next steps

Determine proof of concept relative to data flows

Determine proof of concept relative to effect of rapid-cycle reporting, assessment, improvement

Questions...