Statewide Quality Advisory Committee

Quality Priorities



Agenda

Welcome and Business Items

3:00 - 3:05

■ MHA-MAHP Proposed Tiering Measures 3:05 – 3:35

Measure Evaluations

3:35 - 3:45

■ Finalization of Quality Priority Selections 3:45 – 4:45

Other/Next Steps

4:45 - 5:00

Measure Evaluations

- Measures reviewed using SQMS evaluation criteria
- Suitability for tiering not assessed
 - Performance variance
 - Room for improvement
 - Relevance for all payers

Results

All measures met threshold for "strong recommendation"

Considerations

- Readmissions amenability to improvement (conditionspecific v. system-wide)
- NQF endorsement retraction
- CMS will make some measures voluntary (FY16 Final Rule);
 or retire them



Finalization of

QUALITY PRIORITY SELECTIONS



Appropriateness of Facility-Based Care (1 of 2)

Description:

 A significant percent of health care spend is considered wasteful; in recent years there has been a concerted effort to reduce unnecessary use of facilities, particularly in the areas of readmissions and preventable hospitalizations, whether from the community or skilled nursing facilities.

Why highlight:

- Continued opportunity for improvement
- Requires coordinated and collaborative community effort
- Avoidable admissions and readmissions are expensive, disruptive and disorienting
 - Particularly true for frail elders and persons with disabilities

Appropriateness of Facility-Based Care (2 of 2)

How to improve quality:

- Improved discharge planning and follow-up care
- Involvement of the PCP
- Improved patient activation and self-care management
- Improved care coordination

Other key factors:

- Significant quality measurement underway by CHIA and others
- Potential to close gaps in disparities
- Significant state work underway; will boost current efforts

End of Life Care (1 of 2)

Description:

- Emerging focus on support and medical care given to patients during the time surrounding death.
- Includes decisions about medical treatments, hospitalizations, admissions to skilled nursing facilities, palliative care and hospice as well as patient and family decision making.

Why highlight:

- Significant variation in the amount and cost of intervention near the end of a patient's life.
- Interventions often do little if anything to improve a patient's chance for sustained improvement.
- Increased focus on end of life care can improve quality and patient experience.



End of Life Care (2 of 2)

How to improve quality:

- Increased counseling and shared decision-making
- Honest conversation about chance for improvement and harm of treatment

Other key factors:

Existing quality measures in SQMS

Maternity Care (1 of 2)

Description:

 Care provided to an individual while pregnant, during delivery and at follow-up post-birth

Why highlight?

- High cost service area that impacts almost everyone
- Opportunities for improvement
- Area where patients are more willing to proactively choose provider

Maternity Care (2 of 2)

How to improve quality:

- Reduction of C-section rates
- Increased rate of women having a vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC)
- Reduced provider variation, through increased use of best practices.

Other key factors:

- Significant quality measurement
- CHIA already working in this area

Opioid Use (1 of 2)

Description:

- Opioid epidemic in Commonwealth and across country
- Increased rates of use, overdoses and overdose deaths

Why highlight?

- Reinforce work of Administration and others to combat epidemic.
- Significant work to identify and implement ways to improve access to substance use treatment services, including provision of additional funding to support prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery.
- Support implementation efforts by measuring progress.

Opioid Use (2 of 2)

How to improve quality:

- Improve access to and pricing of Naloxone (Narcan)
- Improve compliance with the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)
- Improve understanding of access to the behavioral health system
- Improve access to treatment services through mandates on commercial insurers to cover services without prior authorization
- Improve access to medication assisted treatment (MAT)
- Improve access to services covered through the Department of Public Health's Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS), including residential recovery homes and recovery support centers

Other key factors:

 Measurement of success is difficult; relapse is an expected and common part of the recovery process



Integration of Behavioral Health and Primary Care (1 of 2)

Description:

 Integration of behavioral health with primary care allows for an individual to receive integrated care of all conditions within a primary care practice that is supported by behavioral health clinicians.

Why highlight?

- Improved integration is a key focus of delivery system reform, particularly for Medicaid.
- Focus on whole person, not conditions based on how health care system is organized.

Integration of Behavioral Health and Primary Care (2 of 2)

How to improve quality:

- Improved access to behavioral health services
 - May lead to earlier detection and/or intervention of behavioral health issues
- Treating behavioral health issues concurrently with medical issues, such as diabetes, may also lead to improvements in those conditions

Other key factors:

- Quality measurement for integration is in progress
- Focus on whole person may help reduce disparities; improve patient activation and ease care coordination
- Significant statewide activity to promote integration

Questions for Group Discussion

Priority Selection

- Are you comfortable with these topic areas?
 - Should they all be included as priorities?
 - Can we narrow any of them?
 - How can the SQAC prioritize these topics over the three year period?
- How frequently should the SQAC review these priorities?
- What can SQAC do to advance these quality priority topics?

Next Steps

- Monday, October 19:
 - Wrap up of Quality Priorities Selection and Discussion of Implementation Plan

