

## RECOMMENDED STARTER SET CLINICAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR AMBULATORY CARE

At the January 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> meeting, the large stakeholder group directed the Performance Measurement Workgroup to propose a starter set of measures for ambulatory care, which align with agreed-upon parameters and address agreed-upon specific conditions/areas. The workgroup is recommending that the performance measures contained in this document serve as this starter set.

This recommendation was developed by the workgroup after significant discussion. The workgroup started with the “strawman” list of measures presented at the January meeting – all of which are CMS-AMA Physician Consortium-NCQA ambulatory care performance measures that are currently going through the NQF expedited review process. Utilizing a modified “Delphi” exercise to help facilitate the discussion, the workgroup considered and primarily selected measures based on their ability to meet the following criteria: (1) clinical importance and scientific validity; (2) feasibility; (3) relevance to physician performance; (4) consumer relevance; and (5) purchaser relevance.

While the workgroup believes that this is a sound set of measures that meets primary goals, such as addressing the IOM’s priority areas, they continue to recognize that this is an initial step in a multi-year process. Additional work needs to be done to build a more complete set of measures, which includes additional efficiency measures, sub-specialty measures, cross-cutting measures, patient experience measures and others.

<b>Prevention Measures</b>	
<b>1. Breast Cancer Screening*</b>	Percentage of women who had a mammogram during the measurement year or year prior to the measurement year.
<b>2. Colorectal Cancer Screening*</b>	The percentage of adults who had an appropriate screening for colorectal cancer.  One or more of the following: FOBT – during measurement year; Flexible sigmoidoscopy - during the measurement year or the four years prior to the measurement year; DCBE – during the measurement year or the four years prior; Colonoscopy – during the measurement or nine years prior.
<b>3. Cervical Cancer Screening*</b>	Percentage of women who had one or more Pap tests during the measurement year or the two prior years.
<b>4. Tobacco Use #</b>	Percentage of patients who were queried about tobacco use one or more times during the two-year measurement period.
<b>5. Advising Smokers to Quit*</b>	Percentage of patients who received advice to quit smoking.
<b>6. Influenza Vaccination*</b>	Percentage of patients [50-64] who received an influenza vaccination.
<b>7. Pneumonia</b>	Percentage of patients who ever received a pneumococcal vaccine.

<b>Vaccination*</b>	
<b>Coronary Artery Disease (CAD)</b>	
<b>8. Drug Therapy for Lowering LDL Cholesterol<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of patients with CAD who were prescribed a lipid-lowering therapy (based on current ACC/AHA guidelines).
<b>9. Beta-Blocker Treatment after Heart Attack*</b>	Percentage of patients hospitalized with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) who received an ambulatory prescription for beta-blocker therapy (within 7 days discharge).
<b>10. Beta-Blocker Therapy – Post MI*</b>	Percentage patients hospitalized with AMI who received persistent beta-blocker treatment (6 months after discharge).
<b>Heart Failure</b>	
<b>11. ACE Inhibitor /ARB Therapy<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of patients with heart failure who also have LVSD who were prescribed ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy.
<b>12. LVF Assessment<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of patients with heart failure with quantitative or qualitative results of LVF assessment recorded.
<b>Diabetes</b>	
<b>13. HbA1C Management*</b>	Percentage of patients with diabetes with one or more A1C test(s) conducted during the measurement year.
<b>14. HbA1C Management Control*</b>	Percentage of patients with diabetes with most recent A1C level greater than 9.0% (poor control).
<b>15. Blood Pressure Management<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of patients with diabetes who had their blood pressure documented in the past year less than 140/90 mm Hg.
<b>16. Lipid Measurement*</b>	Percentage of patients with diabetes with at least one Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) test (or ALL component tests).
<b>17. LDL Cholesterol Level (&lt;130mg/dL)*</b>	Percentage of patients with diabetes with most recent LDL-C less than 100 mg/dL or less than 130 mg/dL.
<b>18. Eye Exam*</b>	Percentage of patients who received a retinal or dilated eye exam by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist) during the reporting year or during the prior year if patient is at low risk for retinopathy.  A patient is considered low risk if all three of the following criteria are met: (1) the patient is not taking insulin; (2) has an A1C less than 8.0%; and (3) has no evidence of retinopathy in the prior year.
<b>Asthma</b>	
<b>19. Use of Appropriate Medications for People w/ Asthma*</b>	Percentage of individuals who were identified as having persistent asthma during the year prior to the measurement year and who were appropriately prescribed asthma medications (e.g. inhaled corticosteroids) during the measurement year
<b>20. Asthma: Pharmacologic Therapy<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of all individuals with mild, moderate, or severe persistent asthma who were prescribed either the preferred long-term control medication (inhaled corticosteroid) or an acceptable alternative treatment.
<b>Depression</b>	
<b>21. Antidepressant Medication</b>	<b>Acute Phase:</b> Percentage of adults who were diagnosed with a new episode of depression and treated with an antidepressant medication and remained on

<b>Management*</b>	an antidepressant drug during the entire 84-day (12-week) Acute Treatment Phase.
<b>22. Antidepressant Medication Management*</b>	<b>Continuation Phase:</b> Percentage of adults who were diagnosed with a new episode of depression and treated with an antidepressant medication and remained on an antidepressant drug for at least 180 days (6 months).
<b>Prenatal Care</b>	
<b>23. Screening for Human Immunodeficiency Virus<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of patients who were screened for HIV infection during the first or second prenatal visit.
<b>24. Anti-D Immune Globulin<sup>#</sup></b>	Percentage of D (Rh) negative, unsensitized patients who received anti-D immune globulin at 26-30 weeks gestation.
<b>Quality Measures Addressing Overuse or Misuse</b>	
<b>25. Appropriate Treatment for Children with Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)*</b>	Percentage of patients who were given a diagnosis of URI and were not dispensed an antibiotic prescription on or 3 days after the episode date.
<b>26. Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis*</b>	Percentage of patients who were diagnosed with pharyngitis, prescribed an antibiotic and who received a group A streptococcus test for the episode.

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