



Resource for Faculty

Incorporating Performance Measures Into CME Activities

Resources for evidence-based measures:

- AMA-convened Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (PCPI) measures: <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/clinical-practice-improvement.shtml>
- NCQA (National Committee for Quality Assurance): HEDIS[®] measures: <http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/187/Default.aspx>
- PQRI (Physician Quality Reporting Initiative): http://www.cms.hhs.gov/PQRI/15_MeasuresCodes.asp#TopOfPage
- AAFP resource page on performance measurement: <http://www.aafp.org/online/en/home/practicemgt/quality/qitools/perfmeasure.html>
- AAFP resource page on practice management tools: <http://www.aafp.org/online/en/home/publications/journals/fpm/fpmtoolbox.html>
- The National Quality Forum (NQF) provides measures that can link process and outcome. See NQF-Endorsed[®] Standards at: <http://www.qualityforum.org/>

Quality Improvement Measures

Link a relevant measure to a learning objective. Measures could reflect structure, process or outcome around the topic. If the topic emphasis is too specific to incorporate a measure from any of the above resources, a measure can be developed so that participants are able to assess how well they meet a learning objective.

The following measure set is an example developed from a recent CME activity on immunizations for adolescents and adults. These measures are not part of the above resources but illustrate the importance of measurement for the participants. Work on developing measures that the learner could apply to their practice.

Example Learning Objective: Apply the 2009-2010 CDC Adult and Adolescent Immunization Schedules to appropriate patient populations

Possible performance measures:

A STRUCTURE measure: Percentage of diabetic and asthmatic patient templates or flow sheets that contain a field that captures pneumococcal vaccine recommendation and administration.

A PROCESS measure: The percentage of diabetic/asthmatic patients that received a recommendation for a pneumococcal vaccine in the last 12 months.

OR The percentage of diabetic/asthmatic patients that received patient education about the pneumococcal vaccine in the last 12 months.



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An OUTCOME measure: The percentage of diabetic/asthmatic patients that did not succumb to pneumonia in the last 12 months.

OR The percentage of diabetic/asthmatic patients who were very satisfied with the patient education about the pneumococcal vaccination they received at their last visit.

Measures are a critical piece of assessing and improving healthcare delivery. By providing ways of assessing the degree of success in implementing practice-based changes that learners take away from your educational activity, you improve the likelihood of improving patient outcomes.