



Hospital Quality Improvement Program (QIP)

2019-20 Measure Specifications for Small Hospitals (≤ 50 licensed general acute beds)

Developed by: The Hospital QIP Team

Contact: HQIP@partnershiphp.org

Published: September 18, 2019
Updated: May 1, 2020

Table of Contents

PROGRAM OVERVIEW	3
Measure Development.....	3
PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS:	3
a) Contracted Hospital.....	3
b) Information Exchange: Community HIE and EDIE.....	4
c) Capitated Hospital: Utilization Management Delegation.....	5
Performance Methodology.....	5
Payment Methodology.....	6
Payment Dispute Policy.....	6
REPORTING TIMELINE	7
2019-2020 SUMMARY OF MEASURES	8
2019-2020 MEASURE SPECIFICATIONS:	11
READMISSIONS DOMAIN	11
1) Plan All Cause Readmission.....	11
ADVANCE CARE PLANNING DOMAIN	14
2) Palliative Care Capacity.....	14
CLINICAL QUALITY DOMAIN: OB/NEWBORN/PEDIATRICS	16
3) Elective Delivery before 39 Weeks	16
4) Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate.....	18
5) Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Rate	20
PATIENT SAFETY DOMAIN.....	22
6) CHPSO Patient Safety Organization Participation.....	22
7) Substance Abuse Bundle.....	23
OPERATIONS/EFFICIENCY DOMAIN	25
8) Hepatitis B/ CAIR Utilization	25
9) Quality Improvement Capacity	26
APPENDICES	27
Appendix I: Information Exchange Implementation Form.....	27
Appendix II: QI Capacity	28
Appendix III: Summary of QI Project.....	30
Appendix IV: SHOUT Protocol.....	31
Appendix V: Palliative Care Capacity.....	33
WORKS CITED	36

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Partnership HealthPlan of California (PHC) has value-based programs in the areas of primary care, hospital care, long-term care, community pharmacy, palliative care, perinatal care, specialty care and mental health. These value-based programs align with PHC's organizational mission to help our members and the communities we serve be healthy.

The Hospital Quality Improvement Program (Hospital QIP), established in 2012, offers substantial financial incentives for hospitals that meet performance targets for quality and operational efficiency. The measurement set was developed in collaboration with hospital representatives and includes measures in the following domains:

- Readmissions
- Advance Care Planning
- Clinical Quality: Obstetrics/Newborn/Pediatrics
- Patient Safety
- Operations/Efficiency

Measure Development

The Hospital QIP uses a set of comprehensive and clinically meaningful quality metrics to evaluate hospital performance across selected domains proven to have a strong impact on patient care. The measures and performance targets are developed in collaboration with providers and are aligned with nationally reported measures and data from trusted healthcare quality organizations, such as the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA), Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), National Quality Forum (NQF), and the Joint Commission. Annual program evaluation and open channels of communication between Hospital QIP and key hospital staff guide the measurement set development. This measurement set is intended to both inform and guide hospitals in their quality improvement efforts.

PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS

Hospitals with at least 50 licensed general acute beds report on the *Large Hospital Measurement Set*. Hospitals with fewer than 50 licensed, general acute beds report on the Small Hospital Measurement Set. Other requirements include:

a) Contracted Hospital

Hospital must have a PHC contract within the first three months of the measurement year, by October 1, to be eligible. Hospital must remain contracted through June 30, 2020 to be eligible for payment. Participation will require signing a contract amendment by July 1, 2019 to participate in the 2019-2020 Hospital QIP. Hospitals that are invited to participate must be in good standing with state and federal regulators as of the month the payment is to be disbursed. Good standing means that the hospital is open, solvent, and not under financial sanctions from the state of California or Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. If a hospital appeals a financial sanction and prevails, PHC will consider a request to change the hospital status to good standing.

b) Community Health Information Exchange (HIE) and Emergency Department Information Exchange (EDIE) Participation

For the 2019-20 measurement year, HIE and EDIE participation is a pre-requisite to joining the Hospital QIP. Requirements apply to all hospitals, and are as follows:

- Hospitals will demonstrate HIE usage based on a report from the community HIE showing the EMR query of the HIE or portal access to the HIE. Goal is >5% (subject to validation) of ED patient encounters (for all payers) will access the HIE, for the time period January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020.
- Hospitals will maintain Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT) interface with a community HIE enduring the duration of the measurement year, ending June 30, 2020.
- Hospitals will complete or maintain EDIE interface by the end of the measurement year, June 30, 2020.

This requirement will be satisfied upon hospital submission of Implementation Plan (available in [Appendix I](#)), and verification of participation by PHC with the vendor. By participating in the Hospital QIP, hospitals authorization vendors from community HIEs and Collective Medical Technologies to inform PHC of their participation status with the vendor:

Item:	Completed by:	When:
Information Exchange Implementation or Maintenance	Hospitals	October 31, 2019
EDIE participation verification	PHC	August 31, 2020

PHC will verify hospitals' participation in community HIEs and EDIE at end of year. Community HIEs from whom attestation will be accepted:

- Sac Valley Med Share
- North Coast Health Information Network
- Marin County Health Information Exchange

Electronic HIE allows doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and other health care providers to appropriately access and securely share a patient's vital medical information electronically. HIE interface has been associated with not only an improvement in hospital admissions and overall quality of care, but also with other improved resource use: studies found statistically significant decreases in imaging and laboratory test ordering in EDs directly accessing HIE data. In one study population, HIE access was associated with an annual cost savings of \$1.9 million for a hospital.²

c) Capitated Hospitals Only: Utilization Management Delegation

- By June 1, 2020, Hospitals must demonstrate implementation of the Collective Plan (formerly PreManage) module of Collective Medical Technology’s EDIE, for their capitated members.

Capitated hospitals must submit timely* and accurate delegation deliverables to Partnership HealthPlan, according to deadlines outlined in your hospital’s delegation agreement, in order to receive the full Hospital QIP incentive payment. Deliverables include timely and accurate reporting of 1) Utilization Program Structure and 2) delegation reporting requirements indicated in Exhibit A of your hospital’s delegation agreement. Impact of this requirement is as follows:

- Timely submitting $\geq 90.0\%$ of delegation reporting requirements results in 100% distribution of earned Hospital QIP incentive payment
- Timely submitting $\geq 75.0\%$ and $< 90.0\%$ of delegation reporting requirements results in a 10% cut from the earned Hospital QIP incentive payment.
- Timely submitting $< 75.0\%$ of delegation reporting requirements results in a 20% cut from the earned Hospital QIP incentive payment.

All reporting requirements and written Utilization Program Structure may be sent to DelegationOversight@partnershiphp.org .

*Timely reporting means the deliverables were submitted by the deadline noted in the agreement.

Performance Methodology

Participating hospitals are evaluated based on a point system, with points being awarded when performance meets or exceeds the threshold listed for each measure (outlined in specifications). Select measures present the opportunity for hospitals to earn partial points, with two distinct thresholds for full and partial points. Each hospital has the potential to earn a total of 100 points. If measures are not applicable (for example, maternity measures for a hospital with no maternity services), the points for the non-applicable measures are proportionately redistributed to the remaining measures.

Rounding Rules: The target thresholds are rounded to the nearest 10th decimal place. Please see below for various rounding examples and respective points for Readmissions (measure 1).

Table 1. Rounding Examples for Readmissions Target (Full Points: <1.30 Partial Points: $\geq 1.30 - 1.90$)

Raw Rate	Final Rate Rounding	Final Points
1.95	2.0	None
1.35	1.4	Partial
1.92	1.9	Partial
1.23	1.2	Full

Payment Methodology

The Hospital QIP incentives are separate and distinct from a hospital's usual reimbursement. Each hospital's potential earning pool is aside from their payment, and paid out at the end of the measurement year according to the number of points earned. The bonus funds are specific to each facility and will only be paid out to the extent points are awarded. Year-end payments will be mailed by October 31 following the measurement year.

Payment Dispute Policy

Hospital QIP participants will be provided a preliminary report that outlines final performance for all measures except Readmissions before final payment is distributed (see item 1 below). If during the Preliminary Report review period a provider does not inform PHC of a calculation or point attribution error that would result in potential under or over payment, the error may be corrected by PHC post-payment. This means PHC may recoup overpaid funds any time after payment is distributed. Aside from this, post-payment dispute of final data described below will not be considered:

1. Data reported on the Year-End Preliminary Report

At the end of the measurement year, before payment is issued, QIP will send out a Preliminary Report detailing the final point earnings for all measures except Readmissions. Providers will be given one week, hereon referred to as the Preliminary Report review period, to review this report for performance discrepancies and calculation or point attribution errors. Beyond this Preliminary Report review period, disputes will not be considered.

2. Hospital designation

The Hospital QIP is comprised of two measurement sets: one for large hospitals, and one for small hospitals. The large hospital measurement set lists required measures for hospitals with at least 50 licensed, general acute (LGA) beds. The small hospital measurement set lists required measures for hospitals with less than 50 LGA beds. Each hospital's performance will be calculated based on which measurement set they fall under, with bed counts retrieved from the California Department of Public Health. Providers may confirm their designated hospital size with the QIP team at any point during the measurement year, and post-payment disputes regarding bed counts will not be considered.

3. Thresholds

Measure thresholds can be reviewed in the Hospital QIP measurement specifications document throughout the measurement year. The Hospital QIP may consider adjusting thresholds mid-year based on provider feedback. However, post-payment disputes related to thresholds cannot be accommodated.

Should a provider have a concern that does not fall in any of the categories above (i.e. the score on your final report does not reflect what was in the Preliminary Report), a Payment Dispute Form must be requested and completed within 60 days of receiving the final statement. All conversations regarding the dispute will be documented and reviewed by PHC. All payment adjustments will require approval from PHC's Executive Team.

REPORTING TIMELINE

The Hospital QIP runs on an annual program period, beginning July 1 and ending June 30. While data reporting on most measures follows this timeline, exceptions are made in order to align with national reporting done by participants. Preliminary Reports for all measures are provided in September following the measurement year, and Final Reports are provided on October 31 following the measurement year. Please see the reporting summary below:

Table 2. 2019-2020 Small Hospital QIP Reporting Timeline

Measure/ Requirement	Measurement Period	Hospital Reporting	PHC Reporting to Hospital (outside of preliminary and final reports)	Points
HIE and EDIE Participation	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	October 31, 2019 to PHC	N/A	N/A
Delegation Reporting	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Refer to Delegation Agreement Exhibit A	N/A	N/A
Readmissions	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	N/A	Interim Report: March 31, 2020	20
Palliative Care Capacity	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	August 31, 2020 to PHC	N/A	15
Elective Delivery	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Monthly reporting to CMQCC	N/A	10
Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Monthly reporting to CMQCC	N/A	10
Nulliparous, Term Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Monthly reporting to CMQCC	N/A	10
California Hospital Patient Safety Organization (CHPSO)	July 1, 2019- February 29, 2020	Report to CHPSO	Interim Report: January 31, 2020	10
Substance Use Disorder Bundle	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	Option 1-3 N/A Option 4 July 31, 2020	Interim Report: January 31, 2020	10
Hepatitis B /CAIR Vaccination Measure	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	July 31, 2020 to PHC	Interim Report: January 31, 2020	10
Quality Improvement (QI) Capacity	July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020	August 31, 2020 to PHC	Interim Report: January 31, 2020	5

2019-2020 SMALL HOSPITAL SUMMARY OF MEASURES

Table 3. Summary of Measures

Measure	Target/Points
Community HIE and EDIE Interface (Required)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hospitals must complete or maintain Admission, Discharge, and Transfer (ADT) interface with a community HIE and EDIE interface as of the end of MY, and demonstrate use of this interface by the end of the measurement year, June 30, 2020. 	<p>All hospitals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals will demonstrate HIE usage based on a report from the community HIE showing the EMR query of the HIE or portal access to the HIE. Goal is >5% (subject to validation) of ED patient encounters (for all payers) will access the HIE, for the time period January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020. <p>For capitated hospitals only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By June 1, 2020, Hospitals must demonstrate implementation of the Collective Plan (formerly PreManage) module of Collective Medical Technology’s EDIE, for their capitated members.
Plan All Cause Readmissions (20 points)	
<p>1. Plan All Cause Readmission Rate for all hospitalized PHC patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Points: Ratio <1.30 = 20 points Partial Points: Ratio \geq1.30-1.90 = 10 points

Advance Care Planning (15 points)	
2. Palliative Care Capacity	<p>Hospitals meeting one of two options will receive full points (15 points):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option for all hospitals: Dedicated inpatient palliative care team: one Physician Champion, and one trained* Licensed Clinical Social Worker or trained* Licensed Clinician (RN, NP, or PA), and availability of video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician) <i>OR</i> • Option for >50 bed hospitals: Inpatient palliative care capacity: at least two trained* Licensed Clinicians (RN, NP, or PA), and availability of video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician <p>*Training must total 4 CE or CME hours. Training options include ELNEC, EPEC, or the CSU Institute for Palliative Care.</p>
Clinical Quality: OB/Newborn/Pediatrics (30 points)	
<p>For all maternity care measures, hospitals must timely* submit data to California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative. Hospitals must authorize PHC to receive data from CMQCC by completing the authorization form available on the Maternal Data Center.</p> <p>For hospitals new to CMQCC: Legal agreement executed by September 30, 2019. First data submission for months of July - October due by December 15, 2019. Timely data submission for each month after that, starting in January.</p> <p>For hospitals already participating in CMQCC: 12 months of timely data submission for each month during the measurement year.</p> <p>*Per CMQCC, timely submissions are defined as those submitted within 45 to 60 days after the end of the month.</p>	
3. Rate of Elective Delivery Before 39 Weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Points: ≤ 1.5% = 10 points • Partial Points: >1.5% - 3.0% = 5 points

4. Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate at Time of Discharge from Hospital for all Newborns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Points: $\geq 70.0\%$ = 10 points • Partial Points: $65.0\% - < 70.0\%$ = 5 points
5. Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Points: $< 23.9\%$ NTSV Cesarean rate = 10 points • Partial Points: $\geq 23.9\% - 25.9\%$ = 5 points
Patient Safety (20 points)	
6. California Hospital Patient Safety Organization (CHPSO) Participation	<p>Hospitals meeting both requirements will receive full points (10 points):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend at least <u>one</u> Safe Table Forum, in-person or via phone, during the measurement year • Share <u>50</u> patient safety events across all categories (e.g. perinatal events, surgical events, etc.)
7. Substance Use Disorder Bundle	<p>Small hospitals (<50 beds):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full points = 2 components met = 10 points • Partial points = 1 component met = 5 points
Operations/Efficiency (15 points)	
8. Hepatitis B Vaccination/ CAIR Utilization Measure	<p>Hospitals Providing OB Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Points: $\geq 14\%$ = 10 points • Partial Points: $10-24.9\%$ = 5 points <p>Hospitals Not Providing OB Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Points: Ratio >1 = 10 points • Partial Points: Ratio 0.1 to 0.9 = 5 points
9. Quality Improvement (QI) Capacity	<p>Hospitals will make a two-part submission to help inform PHC of QI infrastructure at place (5 points):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QI Training Summary • QI Project Summary

2019-2020 MEASURE SET SPECIFICATIONS

Measure 1. *Plan All Cause Readmission Rate*

In healthcare, a “readmission” occurs when a patient is discharged from a hospital, and then admitted back into the hospital within a short period of time. Increased re-admissions are often associated with increased rates of complications and infections, and some studies even suggest that readmissions are commonly preventable. High rates of hospital readmissions not only indicate an opportunity for improving patient experience, safety, and quality of care, but they are also recognized by policymakers and providers as an opportunity to reduce overall healthcare system costs through quality improvement. As such, readmissions rates are prioritized by organizations such as the NCQA to help inform and guide health care providers in their quality efforts, and is a HEDIS ® plan measure.^{3,4}

Measure Summary

For members 18 years of age and older, the number of acute inpatient stays during the measurement year that were followed by an unplanned acute readmission for any diagnosis within 30 days and the predicted probability of an acute readmission. Data are reported in the following categories:

1. Count of Index Hospital Stays (IHS)
2. Count of 30-Day Readmissions
3. Count of Expected 30-Day Readmissions. (calculated using NCQA HEDIS methodology)
4. Ratio of Actual Readmissions: Expected Readmissions

Target

- Full Points: Ratio <1.30 = 20 points
- Partial Points: Ratio $\geq 1.30-1.90$ = 10 points

Measurement Period

Given the taxing nature of Covid-19 coupled with the timing of the pandemic midway through the Measurement Year, a “dual choice – whichever is higher” scoring option has been applied to the Measurement Period. Performance outcomes will be finalized using one of two Measurement Periods:

- July 1, 2019 – February 29, 2020
- July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

PHC will obtain readmissions data for both Measurement Periods. The Measurement Period with the most optimal performance ratio will determine the final score.

Specifications

Observed Readmission: acute readmission for any diagnosis within 30 days of the Index Discharge Date, all adult members (ages 18-64) with Medi-Cal as primary payer. Admitted to the hospital July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020.

Expected 30-Day Readmissions is calculated using NCQA HEDIS methodology

Ratio of Observed Readmissions/Expected 30-Day Readmissions: The Count of Observed 30-Day Readmissions divided by the Count of Index Stays calculated by Interactive Data Submission System (IDSS).

Definitions:

IHS	Index hospital stay. An acute inpatient stay with a discharge on or between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. Exclude stays that meet the exclusion criteria in the denominator section.
Index Admission Date	The IHS admission date.
Index Discharge Date	The IHS discharge date. The index discharge date must occur on or between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.
Index Readmission Stay	An acute inpatient stay for any diagnosis with an admission date within 30 days of a previous Index Discharge Date.
Index Readmission Date	The admission date associated with the Index Readmission Stay.

Patient Population

Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medi-Cal only (with member status code NN, excludes medi-medis and anyone with second source of insurance) - Continuously enrolled with PHC 90 days prior to the index admission date, through 30 days after index admission date.
Ages	Members 18 - 64 as of the Index Discharge Date of the Index Discharge Date

Exclusions

Exclude acute inpatient hospital admissions with any of the following on the discharge claim:

- Female members with a principal diagnosis of pregnancy (Pregnancy Value Set).
- A principal diagnosis for a condition originating in the perinatal period (Perinatal Conditions Value Set).
- Planned admissions using any of the following:
 - A principal diagnosis of maintenance chemotherapy (Chemotherapy Value Set).
 - A principal diagnosis of rehabilitation (Rehabilitation Value Set).
 - An organ transplant (Kidney Transplant Value Set, Bone Marrow Transplant Value Set, Organ Transplant Other Than Kidney Value Set, Introduction of Autologous Pancreatic Cells Value Set).
 - A potentially planned procedure (Potentially Planned Procedures Value Set) without a principal acute diagnosis (Acute Condition Value Set).

Note: For hospital stays where there was an acute-to-acute direct transfer, use both the original stay and the direct transfer stay to identify exclusions in this step.

Small Hospital Measure Specifications- Readmissions Domain

For each IHS, determine if any of the acute inpatient stays have an admission date within 30 days after the Index Discharge Date.

Reporting

No reporting by hospital to PHC is required. Note for capitated hospitals: the readmission rate used for this measure is based on all PHC adult members (ages 18-64) admitted to the hospital, whether they are capitated or not.

PHC will provide an interim report in April for the period of July – December, for participating hospitals to monitor performance.

Methodology for extracting data at PHC

Calculation for Risk Adjustment Weighting available on request or at www.ncqa.org.

Measure 2. Palliative Care Capacity

Palliative care is specialized medical care for people with serious illness, focused on providing relief from the symptoms and stress of a serious illness. The goal is to improve quality of life for the patient and his/her family by identifying, assessing, and treating pain and other physical, psychosocial, and spiritual problems. Studies show that patients who receive palliative care have improved quality of life, feel more in control, are able to avoid risks associated with treatment and hospitalization, and have decreased costs with improved utilization of health care resources.⁷⁻⁹

Measure Requirements

- Dedicated inpatient palliative care team: one Physician Champion, one trained* Licensed Clinical Social Worker or trained* Licensed Clinician (RN, NP, or PA), and an arrangement for availability of either video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician (option for all hospitals).
- OR
- Inpatient palliative care capacity: at least two trained* Licensed Clinician (RN, NP, or PA), and an arrangement for availability of either video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician (option for hospitals with less than 100 beds).

*Training must total 4 CE or CME hours. Training options include [ELNEC](#), [EPEC](#), the [CSU Institute for Palliative Care](#), or other approved Palliative Care Training. Training valid for 4 years.

Target

Pay for reporting [Palliative Care Capacity Attestation Form](#), including the information listed under Measure Requirements above. 15 points. No partial points are available for this measure.

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Exclusions

No exclusions.

Reporting

Hospitals must submit an [attestation](#) form no later than August 31, 2020 via email at HQIP@partnershiphp.org or fax at 707-863-4316.

Measures 3-5: Data Submission Instructions

For the following maternity care measures, hospitals must submit timely* data to California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC). Hospitals must authorize PHC to receive data from CMQCC by completing the authorization form available on the Maternal Data Center

For hospitals new to CMQCC: Legal agreement executed by September 30. First data submission for months of July - October due by December 15, 2019. Timely data submission for each month after that, starting in January.

For hospitals already participating in CMQCC: 12 months of timely data submission for each month during the measurement year.

*Per CMQCC, timely submissions are defined as those submitted within 45-60 days after the end of the month.

Measure 3. Elective Delivery before 39 Weeks

Elective delivery is defined as a non-medically indicated, scheduled cesarean section or induction of labor before the spontaneous onset of labor or rupture of membranes.¹⁰ It has been found that compared to spontaneous labor, elective deliveries result in more cesarean births and longer maternal lengths of stay.¹¹ Repeated elective cesarean births before 39 weeks gestation also result in higher rates of adverse respiratory outcomes, mechanical ventilation, sepsis, and hypoglycemia for the newborns.¹²

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has consistently placed a standard requiring 39 completed weeks gestation prior to elective delivery, either vaginal or operative, for over 30 years.¹³⁻¹⁵ Even with these standards in place, a 2007 survey of almost 20,000 births in HCA hospitals throughout the U.S. estimated that 1/3 of all babies delivered in the United States are electively delivered, with an estimated 5% of all deliveries in the U.S. delivered in a manner violating ACOG/AAP guidelines. Most of these are for convenience, and can result in significant short term neonatal morbidity.¹⁶

Measure Summary

Percent of patients with newborn deliveries at ≥ 37 to < 39 weeks gestation completed with an elective delivery.

Target

- Full Points: $\leq 1.5\%$ = 10 points
- Partial Points: $> 1.5\%$ - 3.0% = 5 points

Target thresholds determined based on 2016-2017 Joint Commission Statewide Quality data and PHC Hospital QIP participant data.

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Specifications

Joint Commission National Quality Care Measures Specifications v2018A used for this measure (Perinatal Care Measure PC-01).

For detailed specifications, follow this link:

<https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2018A/>

Numerator: The number of patients in the denominator who had elective deliveries.

Denominator: Patients delivering newborns with ≥ 37 and < 39 weeks of gestation completed during the measurement year.

Patient Population

All-hospital newborns, regardless of payer.

Exclusions

Exclusion list retrieved from v2018A Specifications Manual for Joint Commission National Quality Measures PC-01. Exclusions include:

- ICD-10-CM Principal Diagnosis Code or ICD-10-CM Other Diagnosis Codes for Conditions Possibly Justifying Elective Delivery Prior to 39 Weeks Gestation ([Appendix A, Table 11.07](#))
- Patients delivering that are less than 8 years of age
- Patients delivering that are greater than or equal to 65 years of age
- Length of stay > 120 days
- Gestational Age < 37 or ≥ 39 weeks

For hospitals with a denominator of 50 patients or less, elective deliveries for a medical reason not listed under Joint Commission's PC-01 exclusions may be submitted for PHC's review and, if approved, be excluded from the denominator.

If the hospital does not have maternity services, this measure does not apply.

Reporting

Monthly Reporting. Hospitals will report directly to CMQCC, with all data uploaded by August 31, 2020.

Measure 4. Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding Rate

Exclusive breast milk feeding for the first 6 months of neonatal life has been a goal of the World Health Organization (WHO), and is currently a 2025 Global Target to improve maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. Other health organizations and initiatives such as the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), Healthy People 2010, and the CDC have also been active in promoting this goal.¹⁷⁻²³

Measure Summary

Exclusive breast milk feeding rate for all newborns during the newborn's entire hospitalization.

Target

- Full Points: $\geq 70.0\%$ = 10 points
- Partial Points: $65.0\% - < 70.0\%$ = 5 points

Target thresholds determined based on 2016-2017 Joint Commission Statewide Quality and Hospital QIP participant data.

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Specifications

Joint Commission National Quality Care Measures Specifications v2018A used for this measure (Perinatal Care Measure PC-05).

For detailed specifications, follow this link:

<https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2018A/>

Numerator: The number of newborns in the denominator that were fed breast milk only since birth.

Denominator: Single term newborns discharged alive from the hospital during the measurement year.

Patient Population

All-hospital newborns, regardless of payer.

Exclusions

Exclusions retrieved from v2018A Specifications Manual for Joint Commission National Quality Measures, PC-05 specifications. Exclusions include:

- Newborns admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) at this hospital during the hospitalization
- ICD-10-CM Other Diagnosis Codes for galactosemia as defined in [Appendix A, Table 11.21](#)

Small Hospital Measure Specifications- Clinical Quality Domain

- ICD-10-PCS Principal Procedure Code or ICD-10-PCS Other Procedure Codes for parenteral nutrition as defined in [Appendix A, Table 11.22](#)
- Experienced death
- Length of Stay > 120 days
- Patients transferred to another hospital
- Patients who are not term or with < 37 weeks gestation completed

If the hospital does not have maternity services, this measure does not apply.

Reporting

Monthly Reporting. Hospitals will report directly to CMQCC, with all data uploaded by August 31, 2020.

Measure 5. Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Rate

Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex (NTSV) Cesarean Birth Rate is the proportion of live babies born at or beyond 37.0 weeks gestation to women in their first pregnancy, that are singleton (no twins or beyond) and in the vertex presentation (no breech or transverse positions), via C-section birth. NTSV Rate is used to determine the percentage of cesarean deliveries among low-risk, first-time mothers. Studies show that narrowing variation and lowering the average C-section rate will lead to better quality care, improved health outcomes, and reduced costs.²⁴

Measure Summary

Rate of Nulliparous, Term, Singleton, Vertex Cesarean births occurring at each HQIP hospital within the measurement period.

Target

Full Points: < 23.9% NTSV cesarean rate = 10 points

Partial Points: \geq 23.9% - 25.9% NTSV rate = 5 points

Target thresholds determined considering the HealthyPeople2020 goal, and statewide and HQIP participant averages calculated using Cal Hospital Compare data.

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Specifications

Joint Commission National Quality Care Measures Specifications v2018A used for this measure (Perinatal Care Measure PC-02).

For detailed specifications, follow this link:

<https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2018A/>

Numerator: Patients with cesarean births.

Denominator: Nulliparous patients delivered of a live term singleton newborn in vertex presentation.

Patient Population

All deliveries at the hospital with ICD-9-CM Principal Procedure Code or ICD-9-CM Other Procedure Codes for cesarean section as defined in Joint Commission National Quality Measures v2018A [Appendix A, Table 11.06](#).

Exclusions

Exclusions retrieved from v2018A Specifications Manual for Joint Commission National Quality Measures, PC-02 specifications:

Small Hospital Measure Specifications- Clinical Quality Domain

- ICD-10-CM Principal Diagnosis Code or ICD-10-CM Other Diagnosis Codes for multiple gestations and other presentations as defined in [Appendix A, Table 11.09](#)
- Patients delivering that are less than 8 years of age
- Patients delivering that are greater than or equal to 65 years of age
- Length of Stay >120 days
- Gestational Age < 37 weeks or unable to determine (UTD)

If the hospital does not have maternity services, this measure does not apply.

Reporting

Monthly Reporting. Hospitals will report directly to CMQCC, with all data uploaded by August 31, 2020.

Measure 6. CHPSO Patient Safety Organization Participation

CHPSO is one of the first and largest patient safety organizations in the nation, and is a trusted leader in the analysis, dissemination, and archiving of patient safety data. CHPSO brings transparency and expertise to the area of patient safety, and offers access to the emerging best practices of hundreds of hospitals across the nation.

CHPSO provides members with a safe harbor. Reported medical errors and near misses become patient safety work product, protected from discovery. Members are able to collaborate freely in a privileged confidential environment.

Measure Summary

Participation in the [California Hospital Patient Safety Organization](#). Membership is free for members of the California Hospital Association (CHA) and California’s regional hospital associations. To see if your hospital is already a member of CHPSO, refer to the [member listing](#).

Target

- Participation in at least one “Safe Table Forums”, either in-person or through telecommunications.
- Submission of 50 patient safety events to CHPSO, for events occurring within the measurement year or the year prior.
 - Please reference AHRQ’s common reporting formats for information on the elements that may comprise a complete report:
https://www.psoppc.org/psoppc_web/publicpages/commonFormatsV1.2.
 - You may also [contact CHPSO](#) to seek more information or examples of what may be considered a patient safety event.

10 points. No partial points are available for this measure.

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – February 29, 2020

Reporting

Hospitals will report directly to CHPSO using their risk management reporting system. Please contact CHPSO at <http://www.chpso.org/contact-0>. No reporting by hospital to PHC is required. In order to receive credit for this measure, hospitals must grant CHPSO permission to share submission status updates with PHC.

Measure 7. Substance Use Disorder Bundle

Measure Summary

Substance Use Disorder Bundle presents an opportunity to treat patients presenting in the hospital with substance use disorder. Patients with substance use disorder are frequently hospitalized with complications from the condition, yet do not receive treatment for their underlying disease, which leaves patients at high risk of future overdose and other complications related to substance use. These hospitalizations are an ideal opportunity to start effective medication treatment for addiction and connect patients to ongoing outpatient services.

Medicated-Assisted Treatment (MAT) is the use of FDA-approved medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a "whole-patient" approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.^{25, 26}

Specification

1. Voluntary Inpatient Detox

Treatment of at least 1 patient for Voluntary Inpatient Detox (VID). Unlike the other components in this measure, this component represents hospital patients from all payers, not just PHC members. A verified VID admission during the Measurement Year will demonstrate a successfully implemented infrastructure for such admissions. Due to billing lag, these need to have been completed in the first 9 months of the Measurement Year. PHC will obtain this data from the state.

2. Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) in the Emergency Department Setting

3. Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) in the Inpatient Setting

To meet the criteria of component #2 or component #3 the following must be achieved: at least 5 patients or 33% of the patient denominator defined as treatment for an Opioid Use Disorder diagnosis (ICD-10 F11.2x) and referred to community based treatment with a licensed specialty provider and/or on Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT). PHC will use medical and Buprenorphine pharmacy claims data for the period 1-60 days post-discharge, as well as outpatient provider data to validate hospital-reported information.

Any hospital that has been awarded a grant by CDPH to implement the California Bridge Program would get full credit for both MAT components.

Note: ICD10: F11.2x doesn't have to be primary diagnosis.
Buprenorphine Rx may include Buprenorphine, Buprenorphine HCl, Buprenorphine-naloxone, Suboxone, Zubsolv, Vivitrol, and/or Butrans

4. Support for Hospital Opioid Use Treatment (SHOUT)

Hospital adopts program protocols in the ED/Inpatient setting.

Target

Small hospitals (<50 beds):

Full points: 2 components met = 10 points

Partial points: 1 component met = 5 points

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Exclusions

N/A

Reporting

PHC will access data for components 1, 2 & 3. Component 4 will require submission of the attestation form found in [Appendix IV](#)) by July 31, 2020 to HQIP@partnershiphp.org.

Measure 8. Hepatitis B/CAIR Utilization

Measure Summary

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends all infants receive the first dose of Hepatitis B vaccine at birth in the delivery room (called the “birth dose”) or within 12 hours of life before they leave the hospital. ²⁷

This measure is intended to help improve the interaction between PHC’s contracted hospitals and the [California Immunization Registry \(CAIR\)](#). The CAIR system is accessed online to help providers track patient immunization records, reduce missed opportunities, and help fully immunize Californians of all ages. [CAIR makes immunization records easily accessible, ensures accuracy, and improves efficiency.](#) With a [bi-directional interface](#), CAIR utilization can be automated through EHR integration.

Specifications

Hospitals must be using CAIR and will need to provide PHC with their CAIR ID by October 31, 2019 to be eligible for this measure. Hospitals must use CAIR to record Hepatitis B vaccinations. PHC will use CAIR data to measure compliance.

Specification for Hospitals Providing OB Care:

Numerator: Hepatitis B Vaccine entered in CAIR from any source within first month of life.

Denominator: Children born at the hospital between July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020.

Specification for Hospitals Not Providing OB Care:

Hospitals not providing OB care, but administering TDaP and Tetanus, MMR, influenza, and Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV13) vaccines in the hospital or ED.

Numerator: Number of vaccines recorded in CAIR from July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020.

Denominator: Number of Licensed acute inpatient beds (State OSHPD bed count).

Target

Hospitals Providing OB Care:

Full points: $\geq 14\%$ = 10 points

Partial points: 7.5% = 5 points

Hospitals Not Providing OB Care:

Full points: Ratio > 1 = 10 points

Partial points: Ratio 0.1 to 0.9 = 5 points

Measurement Period

July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020

Reporting

Hospitals Providing OB Care: None (PHC will pull data)

Hospitals Not Providing OB Care: Hospital must submit CAIR report for time period July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020 of all vaccines recorded to PHC by July 31, 2020 via email to HQIP@partnershiphp.org

Measure 9. Quality Improvement (QI) Capacity

Measure Summary

This measure is intended to help PHC better understand the Quality Improvement activities and infrastructure in place at our contracted hospitals. We hope to do this by requesting Part I) a summary of a QI training attended, and Part II) a summary of a QI project taking place at your hospital. This may be unrelated to training from Part I. Given the potential impact of Covid-19 related activities, a QI project may be summarized that was implemented prior to March 1, 2020. Alternatively, a QI project that was being implemented prior to March 1, 2020 may also be summarized to the point at which it was paused or suspended due to the impact of Covid-19.

Specifications

- Part I: Summary of a QI training attended
 - At least 2 staff members participate in an **in-person**, PHC-approved program or training (min. 4 CE/CME hours per person) aimed at improving one aspect of hospital quality. If uncertain whether a training would qualify, providers may contact HQIP@partnershiphp.org for approval prior to the training. Training may be in any of the following quality areas, among others:
 - Infection control or prevention
 - Outpatient care coordination
 - Telemedicine services capability
 - Perinatal care services
- Part II: Summary of a QI Project
 - Summarize one QI project taking place at your hospital. May be unrelated to training from Part I.
 - **Special Notes:** Given the potential impact of Covid-19 related activities, a QI project may be summarized that was implemented prior to March 1, 2020.
 - Alternatively, a QI project that was being implemented prior to March 1, 2020 may also be summarized to the point at which it was paused or suspended due to the impact of Covid-19.

Target

Pay for reporting summaries of [QI Training](#) and [QI Project](#). 10 points. No partial points are available for this measure.

Reporting

Submissions due no later than August 31, 2020, via email at HQIP@partnershiphp.org. Submissions must respond to all questions included in [Appendix II](#).

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Information Exchange Implementation Plan

Partnership HealthPlan of California
Hospital Quality Improvement Program
4665 Business Center Drive, Fairfield, CA 94534
Tel (707) 420-7505 · Fax (707) 863-4316
HQIP@partnershiphp.org
<http://www.partnershiphp.org/Providers/Quality>



ADT + EDIE Implementation Plan Due October 31, 2019

To qualify for incentive for the 2019-2020 Hospital QIP, hospitals must go-live with ADT + EDIE by June 30, 2020. Please complete the following to detail your plans for ADT + EDIE implementation. *If you are already live with a community HIE and EDIE, please still complete this form to confirm your continued participation and detail any changes for 2019-20.*

Please complete and email this Implementation Plan to HQIP@partnershiphp.org.

Hospital: (e.g. Lakeside Hospital)	
Name of Community Health Information Exchange:	
Go-live date for ADT and EDIE: (e.g. February 1, 2019)	
<i>Please add any additional information: Onboarding budget approval, anticipated date of BAA completion, Network Participation Agreement, installation proposal details, etc.</i>	

Appendix II: QI Capacity

Partnership HealthPlan of California
Hospital Quality Improvement Program
4665 Business Center Drive, Fairfield, CA 94534
Tel (707) 420-7505 · Fax (707) 863-4316
HQIP@partnershiphp.org
<http://www.partnershiphp.org/Providers/Quality>



**Measure 8. QI Capacity Measure
Summary of a QI Training Attended
Due August 31, 2020**

Hospital Name: _____

1. Training attended and date of training:

2. Training organization: _____

3. Area of focus (please check one):

- Infection Control or Prevention
- Outpatient Care Coordination
- Telemedicine Services Capability
- Perinatal Care Services
- Other: _____

4. Objective(s) of the training:

5. Name and title of participating employees and length of training per attendee

Name	Title	Hours in training

4. What are some lessons learned that you will apply to future inpatient opioid treatment plans?

Submitted by _____ (Name & Title) **on** _____ (Date)

Appendix V: Palliative Care Capacity

Partnership HealthPlan of California
Hospital Quality Improvement Program
4665 Business Center Drive, Fairfield, CA 94534
Fax (707) 863-4316
HQIP@partnershiphp.org
<http://www.partnershiphp.org/Providers/Quality>



Measure 2. Hospital QIP Palliative Care Capacity Attestation

Hospitals in the Partnership HealthPlan of CA (PHC) provider network who provide Palliative Care services may qualify for a financial bonus under PHC's Hospital Quality Improvement Program (QIP). Hospitals may meet the Palliative Care Capacity measure by one of the following options:

- Dedicated inpatient palliative care team: one Physician Champion, one trained* Licensed Clinical Social Worker or one trained* Licensed Clinician (RN, NP, or PA), and an arrangement for availability of either video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician (option for all hospitals)
- OR*
- Inpatient palliative care capacity: at least 2 trained* Licensed Clinicians (RN, NP, or PA), and an arrangement for availability of either video or in-person consultation with a Palliative Care Physician (option for hospitals with less than 100 beds).

Hospitals with less than 20 general acute beds will be excluded from this measure. Palliative Care capacity must be established **between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020**. All submitted attestations are reviewed by PHC. Upon approval, the attestation will qualify for the incentive. Attestation forms should be submitted no later than **August 31, 2020** via email at HQIP@partnershiphp.org or fax at 707-863-4316.

Measure 2. Palliative Care Capacity

Option 1: Dedicated Palliative Care Team

In addition to the information below, also attach:

1. Agreement for availability of either video or in-person palliative care physician consultation, and include a report indicating total number of palliative care consultations between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.
2. CE/CME certificates for trained clinicians.

Hospital Name: _____

Submitted By: _____ Date: _____

Please include name, title, responsibilities, and training information for team members below.

Name	Title	Responsibilities	Date of training	Palliative Care FTEs
	Physician Champion		N/A	
	Clinician (RN, NP, or PA)			
	LCSW			

Please include a brief description of how the team is selected, their reporting structure within the hospital, how often the team meets, number of patients served in 2019-20, and team goals/challenges addressed in 2019-20

Measure 2. Palliative Care Capacity

Option 2: Inpatient Palliative Care Capacity

In addition to the information below, also attach:

1. Agreement for availability of either video or in-person palliative care physician consultation, and include a report indicating total number of palliative care consultations between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020.
2. CE/CME certificates for trained clinicians.

Hospital Name:

Submitted By: _____ Date: _____

Please complete the following information for trained clinicians:

Name	Title	Date of Palliative Care training

WORKS CITED

1. Selke, Curt. "Using ADTs as a Starting Point for Valuable Insights into Accountable Care Delivery | Insights." Using ADTs as a Starting Point for Valuable Insights into Accountable Care Delivery. Accountable Care News, 10 Apr. 2013. Web. 24 May 2016. <http://www.ihie.org/insights/using-adts-as-a-starting-point-for-valuable-insights-into-accountable-care-delivery>.
2. Evidence Report/ Technology Assessment: Health Information Exchange. Rep. no. 220. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Dec. 2015. Web. 24 May 2016. <http://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/572/2154/health-information-exchange-report-151201.pdf>
3. "Plan All-Cause Readmissions." <http://www.ncqa.org/report-cards/health-plans/state-of-health-care-quality/2015-table-of-contents/plan-readmissions>. National Committee for Quality Assurance State of Health Care Quality Report 2015. October 21, 2015. May 11, 2016.
4. Benbassat, Jochanan, and Mark Taragin. "Hospital Readmissions as a Measure of Quality of Health Care." *Arch Intern Med Archives of Internal Medicine* 160.8 (2000): 1074. Web. May 17, 2016.
5. Jackson, C., M. Shahahebi, T. Wedlake, and C. A. Dubard. "Timeliness of Outpatient Follow-up: An Evidence-Based Approach for Planning After Hospital Discharge." *The Annals of Family Medicine* 13.2 (2015): 115-22. Web. May 17, 2016.
6. "Rehospitalizations among Patients in the Medicare Fee-for-Service Program." *New England Journal of Medicine N Engl J Med* 361.3 (2009): 311-12. Web. May 17, 2016.
7. Teno JM, Clarridge BR, Casey V, et al. Family perspectives on end-of-life care at the last place of care. *JAMA*. 2004;291(1):88–93.
8. Emanuel EJ, Ash A, Yu W, et al. Managed care, hospice use, site of death, and medical expenditures in the last year of life. *Arch Intern Med*. 2002;162(15):1722–1728.
9. Bakitas M, Lyons KD, Hegel MT, et al. Effects of a palliative care intervention on clinical outcomes in patients with advanced cancer: the Project ENABLE II randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2009;302(7):741–749.
10. Elimination of Non-medically Indicated (Elective) Deliveries Before 39 Weeks Gestational Age. March of Dimes, California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative, Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division; Center for Family Health. California Department of Public Health. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/mcah/Documents/MCAH-EliminationOfNon-MedicallyIndicatedDeliveries.pdf>
11. Glantz, J. (Apr.2005). Elective induction vs. spontaneous labor associations and outcomes. [Electronic Version]. *J Reprod Med*. 50(4):235-40.

12. Tita, A., Landon, M., Spong, C., Lai, Y., Leveno, K., Varner, M, et al. (2009). Timing of elective repeat cesarean delivery at term and neonatal outcomes. [Electronic Version]. NEJM. 360:2, 111-120.
13. ACOG. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists: Assessment of Fetal Maturity Prior to Repeat Cesarean Delivery or Elective Induction of Labor. Committee on Obstetrics: Maternal and Fetal Medicine September, 1979(22).
14. ACOG. Clinical management guidelines for obstetrician-gynecologists. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Practice Bulletin Number 10 November, 1999.
15. ACOG. Clinical management guidelines for obstetricians-gynecologists: Induction of labor. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Practice Bulletin Number 107 August, 2009.
16. Clark, S., Miller, D., Belfort, M., Dildy, G., Frye, D., & Meyers, J. (2009). Neonatal and maternal outcomes associated with elective delivery. [Electronic Version]. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 200:156.e1-156.e4.
17. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (Aug 3, 2007). Breastfeeding trends and updated national health objectives for exclusive breastfeeding--United States birth years 2000-2004. MMWR - Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report. 56(30):760-3.
18. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity. Breastfeeding Report Card. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/report_card2.htm.
19. US Department of Health and Human Services. (2007). Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services. Available at: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/data/midcourse>.
20. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (Feb. 2007). Committee on Obstetric Practice and Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women. Breastfeeding: Maternal and Infant Aspects. ACOG Committee Opinion 361.
21. "Global Targets 2025." World Health Organization. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 May 2016. <http://www.who.int/nutrition/global-target-2025/en/>
22. Ip, S., Chung, M., Raman, G., et al. (2007). Breastfeeding and maternal and infant health outcomes in developed countries. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services. Available at: <http://www.ahrq.gov/downloads/pub/evidence/pdf/brfout/brfout.pdf>
23. American Academy of Pediatrics. (2005). Section on Breastfeeding. Policy Statement: Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk. Pediatrics. 115:496 506.
24. Support for Hospital Opioid use Treatment. (June 2019). <https://www.projectshout.org/>
25. Substance abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (June 24, 2019). <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment>

26. Center for Disease Control (CDC). (June, 2019).
<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/vaccchildren.htm>
27. Pacific Business Group on Health. (September 2014). Variation in NTSV C-Section Rates. Pacific Business Group on Health.
Weblink: http://www.leapfroggroup.org/media/file/PBGH_NTSV-C-Section-Variation-Report.pdf
28. Preventing Hospital-Associated Venous Thromboembolism. October 2015. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD.
<http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/quality-patient-safety/patient-safety-resources/resources/vtguide/index.html>