July 28, 2020

To: Consensus Standards Approval Committee (CSAC)
From: Surgery Project Team
Re: Surgery Fall 2019, Track 1 Measures

COVID-19 Updates
Considering the recent COVID-19 global pandemic, many organizations needed to focus their attention on the public health crisis. In order to provide greater flexibility for stakeholders and continue the important work in quality measurement, the National Quality Forum (NQF) extended commenting periods and adjusted measure endorsement timelines for the Fall 2019 cycle.

Commenting periods for all measures evaluated in the Fall 2019 cycle were extended from 30 days to 60 days. Based on the comments received during this 60-day extended commenting period, measures entered one of two tracks:

Track 1: Measures Continuing in Fall 2019 Cycle
Measures that did not receive public comments or only received comments in support of the Standing Committees’ recommendations will be reviewed by the CSAC.

- Exceptions
  Exceptions were granted to measures if non-supportive comments received during the extended post-comment period were similar to those received during the pre-evaluation meeting period and have already been adjudicated by the respective Standing Committees during the measure evaluation Fall 2019 meetings.

Track 2: Measures Deferred to Spring 2020 Cycle
Fall 2019 measures requiring further action or discussion from a Standing Committee were deferred to the Spring 2020 cycle. This includes measures where consensus was not reached or those that require a response to public comments received. Measures undergoing maintenance review will retain endorsement during that time. Track 2 measures will be reviewed during the CSAC’s meeting in November.

During the CSAC meeting on July 28-29, the CSAC will review Fall 2019 measures assigned to Track 1. Evaluation summaries for measures in track 1 have been described in this memo and related Surgery draft report. A list of measures assigned to Track 2 can be found in the Executive Summary section of the Surgery draft report for tracking purposes and will be described further in a subsequent report. Measures in track 2 will be reviewed by the CSAC on November 17-18, 2020.

CSAC Action Required
The CSAC will review recommendations from the Surgery, Track 1 project at its July 28-29, 2020 meeting and vote on whether to uphold the recommendations from the Committee.
This memo includes a summary of the project, measure recommendations, themes identified and responses to the public and member comments and the results from the NQF member expression of support. The following documents accompany this memo:

1. Surgery Fall 2019, Track 1 Draft Report. The draft report includes measure evaluation details on all measures that followed Track 1. Measures that followed Track 2 will be reviewed during the CSAC’s meeting in November. The complete draft report and supplemental materials are available on the project webpage.

**Background**

In 2010, 28.6 million ambulatory surgery visits to hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers occurred, representing 48.3 million surgical and nonsurgical procedures. In 2014, there were 17.2 million hospital visits that included at least one surgery. Of these surgeries, over half occurred in a hospital-owned ambulatory surgical center.

Given the increasing rates and costs associated with inpatient and outpatient surgeries in the United States, performance measurement and reporting provide an opportunity to improve the safety and quality of care received by patients undergoing surgery and surgical procedures. In 2010, 28.6 million ambulatory surgery visits to hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers occurred, representing 48.3 million procedures. In 2014, there were 17.2 million hospital visits that included at least one surgery. Of these surgeries, over half occurred in a hospital-owned ambulatory surgical center.

NQF’s portfolio of Surgery measures include perioperative safety, general surgery, and a range of specialties including cardiac, cardiothoracic, colorectal, ocular, orthopedic, urogynecologic, and vascular surgery. This portfolio contains 67 measures: 12 process measures, 44 outcome and resource use measures, four structural measures, and seven composite measures.

**Draft Report**

The Surgery Fall 2019, Track 1 draft report presents the results of the evaluation of one measure considered under the Consensus Development Process (CDP). This measure was recommended for endorsement.

The measures were evaluated against the 2019 version of the measure evaluation criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures under consideration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures recommended for endorsement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

**CSAC Action Required**

Pursuant to the CDP, the CSAC is asked to consider endorsement of one candidate consensus measure.

**Measures Recommended for Endorsement**

- 0696 STS CABG Composite Score (The Society of Thoracic Surgeons)

Overall Suitability for Endorsement: Yes-13; No-0
Comments and Their Disposition
NQF did not receive any comments pertaining to the draft report and to the measures under consideration.

Member Expression of Support
Throughout the 16-week continuous public commenting period, NQF members had the opportunity to express their support (‘support’ or ‘do not support’) for each measure submitted for endorsement consideration to inform the Committee’s recommendations. No NQF members provided their expression of support.
**Appendix A: CSAC Checklist**

The table below lists the key considerations to inform the CSAC’s review of the measures submitted for endorsement consideration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Consideration</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were there any process concerns raised during the CDP project? If so, briefly explain.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the Standing Committee receive requests for reconsideration? If so, briefly explain.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the Standing Committee overturn any of the Scientific Methods Panel’s ratings of Scientific Acceptability? If so, state the measure and why the measure was overturned.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a recommended measure is a related and/or competing measure, was a rationale provided for the Standing Committee’s recommendation? If not, briefly explain.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were any measurement gap areas addressed? If so, identify the areas.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there additional concerns that require CSAC discussion? If so, briefly explain.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Measures Not Recommended for Endorsement

Not Applicable
Appendix C: NQF Member Expression of Support Results

No NQF members provided their expression of support.
Appendix D: Details of Measure Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0696 STS CABG Composite Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Numerator Statement:</strong> Please see Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denominator Statement:</strong> Please see Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exclusions:</strong> Please see Appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjustment/Stratification:</strong> Statistical risk model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of Analysis:</strong> Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Setting of Care:</strong> Inpatient/Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Measure:</strong> Composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Source:</strong> Registry Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measure Steward:</strong> The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING 02/19/2020

1. Importance to Measure and Report: The measure meets the Importance criteria
   (1a. Evidence, 1b. Performance Gap, 1c. Composite)
   1a. Evidence: **Pass-14; No Pass-0**; 1b. Performance Gap: **H-1; M-10; L-3; I-0**; 1c. Composite: **H-5; M-9; L-0; I-0**

**Rationale:**
- The developer stated that the evidence has not changed since the previous review of this measure and the Committee concurred.
- This composite measure was originally endorsed in 2011 and went through a maintenance review in 2016. It includes 11 NQF-endorsed STS measures that are included in four domains representing outcomes of absence of mortality and absence of any major morbidity (defined as one of five adverse outcomes), as well as process measures for use of IMA graft and use of all evidence-based medications for which the patient is eligible (preoperative beta blockade, discharge beta blockade, discharge anti-platelet, discharge anti-lipid).
- The developer stated that the composite measure provides a more comprehensive measure of overall performance/quality than any single measure would.
- The developer provided the distribution of STS isolated CABG measure results from two consecutive time periods, July 2015 – June 2016 and July 2016 – June 2017, the mean composite scores for four
Committee members noted that although the performance distribution among facilities appeared to be narrow, there was both meaningful opportunity for improvement overall and significant variability across STS participants in at least three of the four components (mortality, morbidity, and medications) within the composite measure.

The developer provided risk-adjusted odds ratios for race and sex for the four domains (mortality, morbidity, IMA use, and perioperative medication use).

The Committee agreed that the data on disparities were compelling across the individual domains, with increased risk for morbidity and mortality demonstrated for the female sex and the African American race.

This composite measure comprises 11 measures that are grouped into four domains (mortality, morbidity, IMA use, perioperative medication use) with an individual score for each domain and a score for the composite resulting from rolling up the four domain scores.

- The morbidity domain, which consists of five measures, is scored “any or none,” meaning that occurrence of any one of the five adverse events determines the score.
- The perioperative medication domain is scored “all or none,” meaning all evidence-based perioperative medications included in the domain are received by each patient.
- The remaining two domains (IMA use and mortality) each comprise a single measure, and each is scored as a proportion.
- The domains are combined into a composite based on weights reflecting their importance: 81% of total weight applied to mortality, 10% to morbidity, 7% to IMA, and 3% to medications.

The aggregation method for the composite is at the patient level. Overall composite performance is calculated as a weighted average of the domain-specific estimates, and is reflected at the participant level.

When discussing the overall quality construct of the composite, the Committee noted that the components with the heaviest weighting in the composite had the least variation, and those with the lower weighting had higher variation. The Committee wondered if this contributed to flattening out the distribution of overall performance.

The developer responded by noting that the weighting scheme is supported by published consensus statements from an expert panel. In addition, the developer has found the weighting to have face validity with patients’ considerations of the relative importance of the components.

The Committee agreed that the measure meets NQF’s criteria for composite quality construct.

2. Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria

(2a. Reliability - precise specifications, testing; 2b. Validity - testing, threats to validity; 2c Composite Construction)

2a. Reliability: **Yes-14; No-0**; 2b. Validity: **Yes-14; No-0**; 2c. Composite Construction: **H-6; M-8; L-0; I-0**

Rationale:

- This measure was deemed as complex and was evaluated by the SMP.
- For the reliability testing, the developer presented analysis of performance-level signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) with a Bayesian approach to calculating the true probability. The SNR was 0.68, with considerable spread.
- The SMP agreed the methodology of the testing provided was strong and appropriate. The Panel had some concerns about the age of the data in the testing (2013-2014), but noted that updating reliability data is not required under NQF’s evaluation criteria.
- The SMP’s ratings for reliability: H-0; M-6; L-1; I-0.
- The Committee had no concerns regarding the reliability of the measure and voted unanimously to accept the SMP rating.
- The developer stated that the near-universal acceptance of the measure demonstrates face validity.
- The developer tested empirical/predictive validity by examining the stability of the measure across different time periods.
The developer tested content validity by examining the relationship between the composite and the individual domains of the composite.

The SMP had concerns about the testing:
- The age of the data used in the testing and whether changes in data over time would result in different validity assessments.
- Why the developer did not conduct construct validity testing using a separate comparison measure (as opposed to components of the composite).
- Whether comparing scores from two different time periods was a predictive validity test or merely a reflection of the stability of the measure and performance on the measure.

In response to the concerns raised, the developer provided additional information regarding the lack of external metrics for validity testing, an updated risk model calibration, and updated validity data. The SMP discussed the updated information and the NQF criteria, and found the measure passed validity with a moderate rating.

The SMP’s ratings for validity: H-2; M-4; L-0; I-0.

Committee members noted that the content validity assessment demonstrated that there were significant and clinically meaningful differences in all four domains between hospitals with one- and three-star ratings.

When discussing validity, Committee members questioned the face validity of star ratings to patients and whether they aligned with consumers’ understanding of what constitutes a one-star or three-star facility.

The measure developer clarified that the star rating was designed to evaluate surgical programs, and that the definition of the star rating and meaning behind it is available to the public on the STS website.

The Committee and the developer discussed the challenges of converting measure scores to star ratings. The Committee noted that the size of the confidence intervals could influence the star rating assigned. The developer acknowledged this and added that while there is no perfect method for assigning star ratings, the methodology used in this composite is a well-accepted and tested methodology. The Committee concurred with this.

The Committee voted unanimously to accept the SMP rating for validity.

Committee members agreed that the component measures fit the quality construct and that the weighting rules are in alignment with expert assessment and empirical testing.

3. Feasibility: H-10; M-3; L-0; I-0

(3a. Clinical data generated during care delivery; 3b. Electronic sources; 3c. Susceptibility to inaccuracies/unintended consequences identified; 3d. Data collection strategy can be implemented)

Rationale:
- The data source for this measure is the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery database, which has more than 1,000 participants. Data are collected or generated and used by healthcare personnel during provision of care. Some institutions have full electronic health record capability; some may have partial or no availability. Some data elements are in defined fields in electronic sources and some must be abstracted. However, all data from participating institutions are submitted in electronic format following standard data specifications.
- The Committee had no concerns with the feasibility of this measure.

4. Use and Usability
### 0696 STS CABG Composite Score

(4a. Use; 4a1. Accountability and transparency; 4a2. Feedback on the measure by those being measured and others; 4b. Usability; 4b1. Improvement; 4b2. The benefits to patients outweigh evidence of unintended negative consequences to patients)

4a. Use: **Pass-13; No Pass-0**; 4b. Usability: **H-4; M-9; L-0; I-0**

**Rationale:**
- This measure is not currently in use in an accountability program, but the composite is publicly reported through the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery website.
- When discussing the use subcriterion, the Committee expressed that additional information for consumers might be useful on the STS website. The Committee noted that other STS public reporting programs have information on the volume of patients in the program and outcomes stratified by patient complexity.
- The Committee had no concerns with the usability of this measure.

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### 5. Related and Competing Measures

This measure has multiple related measures. For ease of comparison, these measures are separated into two groups, depending on the commonalities shared with 0696. The first group of measures have the same measure focus as 0696, but different target populations:

- 2561 STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
- 2563 STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + CABG Composite Score
- 3031 Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
- 3032 Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + CABG Composite Score

The developer noted that it is currently working on an overall composite that would include all of these target populations; however, they stated there is still a need for procedure-specific measures as well. The Committee wondered if splitting the measures into different procedures affects the ability to make meaningful quality observations. The developer noted this is handled by adjusting the measurement period so that each measure has enough patients included to calculate meaningful results. The developer and Committee agreed that it is important to have multiple ways of assessing and viewing quality, and that quality may vary by type of operation. Both agreed this is important information for providers and patients. The Committee raised the question of burden related to multiple measures, and the developer noted that providers that participate in the registry must enter all relevant cases so the information needed for the measures is captured regardless of measure calculation. The Committee was satisfied there was a justification for the related measures and that burden was minimized.

The second group of measures have the same target population as 0696, but different foci:

- 0114 Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
- 0115 Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
- 0116 Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
- 0117 Beta Blockade at Discharge
- 0118 Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
- 0119 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
- 0127 Preoperative Beta Blockade
- 0129 Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
- 0130 Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
- 0131 Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
**0696 STS CABG Composite Score**

- 0134 Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

These 11 measures represent the component measures for the 0696 composite. In a brief conversation, the Committee noted that the components are necessary to calculate the composite and that the data are already gathered through registry participation. The Committee further noted that if the components were not separately endorsed, each component would need to be reviewed as part of the composite review. The Committee was satisfied there was a justification for the related measures and that burden was minimized.

6. **Standing Committee Recommendation for Endorsement:** Yes-13; No-0

7. **Public and Member Comment**
   - No public and member comments received for this measure.

8. **Consensus Standards Approval Committee (CSAC) Vote:** Y-X; N-X

9. **Appeals**
Surgery
Fall 2019 Review Cycle

CSAC Review and Endorsement

July 28-29, 2020
Standing Committee Recommendations

- One measure reviewed for Fall 2019
  - One measure was reviewed by the Scientific Methods Panel
- One measure recommended for endorsement
  - 0696 STS CABG Composite Score
- No measures deferred to Spring 2020 due to COVID-19 extended commenting periods
Public and Member Comment and Member Expressions of Support

- One comment received supporting the addition of a consumer advocate on the Surgery Standing Committee roster
- No NQF member expressed support or concern for the measure
# Timeline and Next Steps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Step</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAC Endorsement Meeting</td>
<td>July 28 - 29, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals Period</td>
<td>August 3 – September 1, 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions?

- **Project team:**
  - Amy Moyer, MS, PMP, Director
  - Janaki Panchal, MSPH, Manager
  - Karri Albanese, Analyst
  - Mike DiVecchia, MBA, PMP, Project Manager

- **Project webpage:**

- **Project email address:**
  - [surgery@qualityforum.org](mailto:surgery@qualityforum.org)
THANK YOU.

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
http://www.qualityforum.org
Surgery, Fall 2019 Cycle, Track 1: CDP Report

DRAFT REPORT FOR CSAC REVIEW:
JULY 28, 2020

This report is funded by the Department of Health and Human Services under contract HHSM-500-2017-00060I Task Order HHSM-500-T0001

http://www.qualityforum.org
Contents

Executive Summary ............................................................................................................................3
Introduction ......................................................................................................................................4
NQF Portfolio of Performance Measures for Surgery Conditions .........................................................4
  Table 1. NQF Surgery Portfolio of Measures .................................................................................4
Surgery Measure Evaluation ...............................................................................................................5
  Table 2. Surgery Measure Evaluation Summary .............................................................................5
  Comments Received Prior to Committee Evaluation .......................................................................5
  Comments Received After Committee Evaluation ...........................................................................5
  Summary of Measure Evaluation ...................................................................................................6
References .........................................................................................................................................9
Appendix A: Details of Measure Evaluation ......................................................................................10
  Track 1 - Measures Recommended ...............................................................................................10
    0696 STS CABG Composite Score ..............................................................................................10
Appendix B: Surgery Portfolio—Use in Federal Programs ....................................................................15
Appendix C: Surgery Standing Committee and NQF Staff ................................................................20
Appendix D: Measure Specifications ................................................................................................23
  0696 STS CABG Composite Score ..............................................................................................23
Appendix E1: Related and Competing Measures (Tabular Format) .......................................................25
Appendix E2: Related and Competing Measures (Narrative Format) ...................................................50
Appendix F: Pre-Evaluation Comments ...........................................................................................81
Executive Summary

In 2010, 28.6 million ambulatory surgery visits to hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers occurred, representing 48.3 million surgical and nonsurgical procedures. In 2014, there were 17.2 million hospital visits that included at least one surgery. Of these surgeries, over half occurred in a hospital-owned ambulatory surgical center.

Quality measurement in surgery is essential to improve outcomes for the millions of individuals undergoing surgery and surgical procedures each year. To date, the National Quality Forum (NQF) has endorsed more than 60 measures that address surgical care including perioperative safety, general surgery and a range of specialties including cardiac, cardiothoracic, colorectal, ocular, orthopedic, urogynecologic, and vascular surgery.

Due to circumstances around the COVID-19 global pandemic, commenting periods for all measures evaluated in the Fall 2019 cycle were extended from 30 days to 60 days. Based on the comments received during this 60-day extended commenting period, measures entered into one of two tracks:

Track 1: measures continuing review in Fall 2019 Cycle:

- Recommended for Endorsement
  - NQF 0696 STS CABG Composite Score

Track 2: measures deferred to Spring 2020 Cycle:

- None of the measures in the Surgery Fall 2019 cycle were deferred.

This report contains details of the evaluation of measures assigned to Track 1 and continuing in the Fall 2019 cycle. Brief summaries of the Fall 2019 Track 1 measures currently under review are included in the body of the report; detailed summaries of the Committee’s discussion and ratings of the criteria for each measure are in Appendix A.
Introduction

Given the increasing rates and costs associated with inpatient and outpatient surgeries in the United States, performance measurement and reporting provide an opportunity to improve the safety and quality of care received by patients undergoing surgery and surgical procedures. In 2010, 28.6 million ambulatory surgery visits to hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers occurred, representing 48.3 million procedures. In 2014, there were 17.2 million hospital visits that included at least one surgery. Of these surgeries, over half occurred in a hospital-owned ambulatory surgical center.

Ambulatory surgeries have increased over time as a result of less invasive surgical techniques; patient conveniences, such as less time spent undergoing a procedure; and lower costs. By payer, private payers accounted for 48.6 percent of ambulatory surgery visits, with Medicare and Medicaid covering 30.8 percent and 14.0 percent of visits, respectively. However, there are risks associated with ambulatory surgeries including increased pain, longer time than anticipated to return to daily activities, and unplanned subsequent hospital visits following surgery. With the continued growth in the outpatient surgery market, monitoring and assessing the quality of the services provided holds great importance.

NQF Portfolio of Performance Measures for Surgery Conditions

The Surgery Standing Committee (Appendix C) oversees NQF’s portfolio of Surgery measures (Appendix B) that includes perioperative safety, general surgery, and a range of specialties including cardiac, cardiothoracic, colorectal, ocular, orthopedic, urogynecologic, and vascular surgery. This portfolio contains 67 measures: 12 process measures, 44 outcome and resource use measures, four structural measures, and seven composite measures (see table below).

Table 1. NQF Surgery Portfolio of Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Outcome/Resource Use</th>
<th>Composite</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal and Colorectal Surgery</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anesthesia</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiac Surgery</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Surgery</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cutting (Inpatient &amp; Outpatient Surgery)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-Cutting (Inpatient Surgery)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross-Cutting (Outpatient Surgery)</td>
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<td>–</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocular Surgery</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthopedic Surgery</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thoracic Surgery</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>Urogynecology/Gynecology</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular Surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>
Additional measures related to surgery have been assigned to other portfolios. These include healthcare-associated infection measures (Patient Safety), care coordination measures (Geriatrics and Palliative Care), patient experience measures (Patient Experience and Function), imaging efficiency measures (Cost and Resource Use), and a variety of condition- or procedure-specific outcome measures (Cardiovascular, Cancer, Renal, etc.).

**Surgery Measure Evaluation**

On February 19, 2020, the Surgery Standing Committee evaluated one measure undergoing maintenance review against NQF’s standard measure evaluation criteria. One measure was assigned to **Track 1** and is continuing in the Fall 2019 cycle. No measures were assigned to **Track 2**.

**Table 2. Surgery Measure Evaluation Summary - Track 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments Received Prior to Committee Evaluation**

NQF solicits comments on endorsed measures on an ongoing basis through the Quality Positioning System (QPS). In addition, NQF solicits comments for a continuous 16-week period during each evaluation cycle via an online tool located on the project webpage. For this evaluation cycle, the commenting period opened on December 11, 2019 and closed on May 28, 2020. As of January 30, 2020, one comment was received supporting the addition of a consumer representative on the Surgery Standing Committee (Appendix F).

**Comments Received After Committee Evaluation**

Considering the recent COVID-19 global pandemic, many organizations needed to focus their attention on the public health crisis. In order to provide greater flexibility for stakeholders and continue the important work in quality measurement, the National Quality Forum (NQF) extended commenting periods and adjusted measure endorsement timelines for the Fall 2019 cycle.

Commenting periods for all measures evaluated in the Fall 2019 cycle were extended from 30 days to 60 days. Based on the comments received during this 60-day extended commenting period, measures entered one of two tracks:

- **Track 1: Measures Continuing in Fall 2019 Cycle**
  Measures that did not receive public comments or only received comments in support of the Standing Committees' recommendations will move forward to the CSAC for review and discussion during its meeting on July 28-29.
  - **Exceptions**
Exceptions were granted to measures if non-supportive comments received during the extended post-comment period were similar to those received during the pre-evaluation meeting period and have already been adjudicated by the respective Standing Committees during the measure evaluation Fall 2019 meetings.

**Track 2: Measures Deferred to Spring 2020 Cycle**

Fall 2019 measures requiring further action or discussion from a Standing Committee were deferred to the Spring 2020 cycle. This includes measures where consensus was not reached or those that require a response to public comments received. Measures undergoing maintenance review will retain endorsement during that time.

During the Fall 2019 CSAC meeting on July 28-29, the Consensus Standards Approval Committee (CSAC) will review all measures assigned to Track 1.

The extended public commenting period with NQF member support closed on May 28, 2020. Following the Committee’s evaluation of the measures under consideration, no comments were submitted.

Throughout the extended public commenting period, NQF members had the opportunity to express their support (‘support’ or ‘do not support’) for each measure submitted for endorsement consideration to inform the Committee’s recommendations. No NQF members provided their expression of support.

**Summary of Measure Evaluation**

The following brief summary of the measure evaluation highlights the major issues that the Committee considered. Details of the Committee’s discussion and ratings of the criteria for each measure are included in Appendix A.

**0696 STS CABG Composite Score (The Society of Thoracic Surgeons): Recommended**

**Description:** The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures: Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure; Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke; Domain 3) Use of internal mammary artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft; Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication. All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star
ratings are publicly reported on the STS website; **Measure Type**: Composite; **Level of Analysis**: Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice; **Setting of Care**: Inpatient/Hospital; **Data Source**: Registry Data

The Standing Committee recommended the measure for continued endorsement. Measure 0696 *Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) CABG Composite Score* consists of four domains comprising 11 individual NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures. The Committee noted that evidence for the measure has not changed since its previous evaluation. The Committee discussed whether the measure was “topped out” with little room for improvement. Committee members noted that although the performance distribution among facilities appeared to be narrow, there was both meaningful opportunity for improvement overall and significant variability across STS participants in at least three of the four components (mortality, morbidity, and medications) within the composite measure. The Committee agreed that the data on disparities were compelling across the individual domains, with increased risk for morbidity and mortality demonstrated for the female sex and the African American race. When discussing the overall quality construct of the composite, the Committee noted that the components with the heaviest weighting in the composite had the least variation, and those with the lower weighting had higher variation. The Committee wondered if this contributed to flattening out the distribution of overall performance. The developer responded by noting that the weighting scheme is supported by published consensus statements from an expert panel. In addition, the developer has found the weighting to have face validity with patient’s considerations of the relative importance of the components. The Committee agreed that the measure meets NQF’s criteria for composite quality construct.

The Scientific Methods Panel (SMP) evaluated the reliability and validity of this measure, rating both as moderate. The Standing Committee voted unanimously to accept the ratings of the SMP. Committee members noted that the content validity assessment demonstrated that there were significant and clinically meaningful differences in all four domains between hospitals with one- and three-star ratings. When discussing validity, Committee members questioned the face validity of star ratings to patients and whether they aligned with consumers’ understanding of what constitutes a one-star or three-star facility. The measure developer clarified that the star rating was designed to evaluate surgical programs, and that the definition of the star rating and meaning behind it is available to the public on the STS website. The Committee and developers discussed the challenges of converting measure scores to star ratings. The Committee noted that the size of the confidence intervals could influence the star rating assigned. The developer acknowledged this and added that there is no perfect method for assigning star ratings, but that they are using a well-accepted and tested methodology. The Committee concurred with this. The Committee discussed the composite construction including how the STS expert panel created the relative weighting scheme to assign the final composite score (and star ratings), and whether the composite score is meant to replace the individual four domain scores or simply be used as a summary assessment. Committee members agreed that more granular assessments should still be available to STS participants to decide where to prioritize their quality improvement efforts and to patients so they can weigh what’s important to them in choosing a hospital. The Committee agreed that the component measures fit the quality construct and that the weighting rules are in alignment with expert assessment and empirical testing.
The Committee noted that the data for this measure are collected as part of the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery database and had no major concerns regarding feasibility. When discussing the use subcriterion, the Committee expressed that additional information for consumers might be useful on the STS website. The Committee noted that other STS public reporting programs have information on the volume of patients in the program and outcomes stratified by patient complexity. The Committee had no concerns with the usability of this measure.
References


3  Munnich EL, Parente ST. Procedures take less time at ambulatory surgery centers, keeping costs down and ability to meet demand up. Health Aff (Millwood). 2014;33(5):764-769.


# Appendix A: Details of Measure Evaluation

**Rating Scale:** H=High; M=Moderate; L=Low; I=Insufficient; NA=Not Applicable

## Track 1 - Measures Recommended

### 0696 STS CABG Composite Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.

**Numerator Statement:** Please see Appendix

**Denominator Statement:** Please see Appendix

**Exclusions:** Please see Appendix

**Adjustment/Stratification:** Statistical risk model

**Level of Analysis:** Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice

**Setting of Care:** Inpatient/Hospital

**Type of Measure:** Composite

**Data Source:** Registry Data

**Measure Steward:** The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

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**STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING 02/19/2020**

1. Importance to Measure and Report: *The measure meets the Importance criteria*  
(1a. Evidence, 1b. Performance Gap, 1c. Composite)

1a. Evidence: **Pass-14; No Pass-0**; 1b. Performance Gap: **H-1; M-10; L-3; I-0**; 1c. Composite: **H-5; M-9; L-0; I-0**

**Rationale:**
- The developer stated that the evidence has not changed since the previous review of this measure and the Committee concurred.
- This composite measure was originally endorsed in 2011 and went through a maintenance review in 2016. It includes 11 NQF-endorsed STS measures that are included in four domains representing outcomes of absence of mortality and absence of any major morbidity (defined as one of five adverse
outcomes), as well as process measures for use of IMA graft and use of all evidence-based medications for which the patient is eligible (preoperative beta blockade, discharge beta blockade, discharge anti-platelet, discharge anti-lipid).

- The developer stated that the composite measure provides a more comprehensive measure of overall performance/quality than any single measure would.
- The developer provided the distribution of STS isolated CABG measure results from two consecutive time periods, July 2015 – June 2016 and July 2016 – June 2017, the mean composite scores for four “harvests” during those periods are 0.967 (latest), 0.967, 0.967, and 0.966. Composite score distribution within each harvest ranged from 0.919 to 0.985 (latest), 0.923 to 0.989 (Spring 2017), 0.917 to 0.986 (Fall 2016), and 0.912 to 0.986 (Spring 2016).
- Committee members noted that although the performance distribution among facilities appeared to be narrow, there was both meaningful opportunity for improvement overall and significant variability across STS participants in at least three of the four components (mortality, morbidity, and medications) within the composite measure.
- The developer provided risk-adjusted odds ratios for race and sex for the four domains (mortality, morbidity, IMA use, and perioperative medication use).
- The Committee agreed that the data on disparities were compelling across the individual domains, with increased risk for morbidity and mortality demonstrated for the female sex and the African American race.
- This composite measure comprises 11 measures that are grouped into four domains (mortality, morbidity, IMA use, perioperative medication use) with an individual score for each domain and a score for the composite resulting from rolling up the four domain scores.
  - The morbidity domain, which consists of five measures, is scored “any or none,” meaning that occurrence of any one of the five adverse events determines the score.
  - The perioperative medication domain is scored “all or none,” meaning all evidence-based perioperative medications included in the domain are received by each patient.
  - The remaining two domains (IMA use and mortality) each comprise a single measure, and each is scored as a proportion.
  - The domains are combined into a composite based on weights reflecting their importance: 81% of total weight applied to mortality, 10% to morbidity, 7% to IMA, and 3% to medications.
- The aggregation method for the composite is at the patient level. Overall composite performance is calculated as a weighted average of the domain-specific estimates, and is reflected at the participant level.
- When discussing the overall quality construct of the composite, the Committee noted that the components with the heaviest weighting in the composite had the least variation, and those with the lower weighting had higher variation. The Committee wondered if this contributed to flattening out the distribution of overall performance.
- The developer responded by noting that the weighting scheme is supported by published consensus statements from an expert panel. In addition, the developer has found the weighting to have face validity with patients’ considerations of the relative importance of the components.
- The Committee agreed that the measure meets NQF’s criteria for composite quality construct.

2. Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria
(2a. Reliability - precise specifications, testing; 2b. Validity - testing, threats to validity; 2c Composite Construction)

2a. Reliability: Yes-14; No-0
2b. Validity: Yes-14; No-0
2c. Composite Construction: H-6; M-8; L-0; I-0

Rationale:
- This measure was deemed as complex and was evaluated by the SMP.
- For the reliability testing, the developer presented analysis of performance-level signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) with a Bayesian approach to calculating the true probability. The SNR was 0.68, with considerable spread.
- The SMP agreed the methodology of the testing provided was strong and appropriate. The Panel had some concerns about the age of the data in the testing (2013-2014), but noted that updating reliability data is not required under NQF’s evaluation criteria.
The SMP’s ratings for reliability: H-0; M-6; L-1; I-0.
The Committee had no concerns regarding the reliability of the measure and voted unanimously to accept the SMP rating.
The developer stated that the near-universal acceptance of the measure demonstrates face validity.
The developer tested empirical/predictive validity by examining the stability of the measure across different time periods.
The developer tested content validity by examining the relationship between the composite and the individual domains of the composite.
The SMP had concerns about the testing:
  o The age of the data used in the testing and whether changes in data over time would result in different validity assessments.
  o Why the developer did not conduct construct validity testing using a separate comparison measure (as opposed to components of the composite).
  o Whether comparing scores from two different time periods was a predictive validity test or merely a reflection of the stability of the measure and performance on the measure.
In response to the concerns raised, the developer provided additional information regarding the lack of external metrics for validity testing, an updated risk model calibration, and updated validity data. The SMP discussed the updated information and the NQF criteria, and found the measure passed validity with a moderate rating.
The SMP’s ratings for validity: H-2; M-4; L-0; I-0.
Committee members noted that the content validity assessment demonstrated that there were significant and clinically meaningful differences in all four domains between hospitals with one- and three-star ratings.
When discussing validity, Committee members questioned the face validity of star ratings to patients and whether they aligned with consumers’ understanding of what constitutes a one-star or three-star facility.
The measure developer clarified that the star rating was designed to evaluate surgical programs, and that the definition of the star rating and meaning behind it is available to the public on the STS website.
The Committee and the developer discussed the challenges of converting measure scores to star ratings. The Committee noted that the size of the confidence intervals could influence the star rating assigned. The developer acknowledged this and added that while there is no perfect method for assigning star ratings, the methodology used in this composite is a well-accepted and tested methodology. The Committee concurred with this.
The Committee voted unanimously to accept the SMP rating for validity.
The Committee discussed the composite construction, including how the STS expert panel created the relative weighting scheme to assign the final composite score (and star ratings), and whether the composite score is meant to replace the individual four domain scores or simply be used as a summary assessment.
Committee members agreed that more granular assessments should still be available to STS participants to decide where to prioritize their quality improvement efforts and to patients so they can weigh what’s important to them in choosing a hospital.
The Committee agreed that the component measures fit the quality construct and that the weighting rules are in alignment with expert assessment and empirical testing.

3. Feasibility: H-10; M-3; L-0; I-0

(3a. Clinical data generated during care delivery; 3b. Electronic sources; 3c. Susceptibility to inaccuracies/unintended consequences identified; 3d. Data collection strategy can be implemented)

Rationale:

The data source for this measure is the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery database, which has more than 1,000 participants. Data are collected or generated and used by healthcare personnel during provision of care. Some institutions have full electronic health record capability; some may have partial or no availability. Some data elements are in defined fields in electronic sources and some must be abstracted. However, all data from participating institutions are submitted in electronic format following standard data specifications.
4. Use and Usability

(4a. Use; 4a1. Accountability and transparency; 4a2. Feedback on the measure by those being measured and others; 4b. Usability; 4b1. Improvement; 4b2. The benefits to patients outweigh evidence of unintended negative consequences to patients)

4a. Use: **Pass-13; No Pass-0**
4b. Usability: **H-4; M-9; L-0; I-0**

**Rationale:**
- This measure is not currently in use in an accountability program, but the composite is publicly reported through the STS Adult Cardiac Surgery website.
- When discussing the use subcriterion, the Committee expressed that additional information for consumers might be useful on the STS website. The Committee noted that other STS public reporting programs have information on the volume of patients in the program and outcomes stratified by patient complexity.
- The Committee had no concerns with the usability of this measure.

5. Related and Competing Measures

This measure has multiple related measures. For ease of comparison, these measures are separated into two groups, depending on the commonalities shared with 0696. The first group of measures have the same measure focus as 0696, but different target populations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2561 STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2563 STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + CABG Composite Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3031 Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3032 Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + CABG Composite Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The developer noted that it is currently working on an overall composite that would include all of these target populations; however, they stated there is still a need for procedure-specific measures as well. The Committee wondered if splitting the measures into different procedures affects the ability to make meaningful quality observations. The developer noted this is handled by adjusting the measurement period so that each measure has enough patients included to calculate meaningful results. The developer and Committee agreed that it is important to have multiple ways of assessing and viewing quality, and that quality may vary by type of operation. Both agreed this is important information for providers and patients. The Committee raised the question of burden related to multiple measures, and the developer noted that providers that participate in the registry must enter all relevant cases so the information needed for the measures is captured regardless of measure calculation. The Committee was satisfied there was a justification for the related measures and that burden was minimized.

The second group of measures have the same target population as 0696, but different foci:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0114 Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0115 Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0116 Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0117 Beta Blockade at Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118 Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0119 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127 Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0129 Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0130 Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0131 Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0134 Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These 11 measures represent the component measures for the 0696 composite. In a brief conversation, the Committee noted that the components are necessary to calculate the composite and that the data are already gathered through registry participation. The Committee further noted that if the components were not separately endorsed, each component would need to be reviewed as part of the composite review. The Committee was satisfied there was a justification for the related measures and that burden was minimized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. Standing Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Yes-13; No-0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Public and Member Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• No public and member comments were received for this measure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. Consensus Standards Approval Committee (CSAC) Vote: Y-X; N-X (July 28-29, 2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 9. Appeals |
### Appendix B: Surgery Portfolio—Use in Federal Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NQF #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Federal Programs: Finalized or Implemented as of January 13, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0456</td>
<td>Participation in a Systematic National Database for General Thoracic Surgery</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0564/3056</td>
<td>Cataracts: Complications within 30 Days Following Cataract Surgery Requiring Additional Surgical Procedures</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0565/3057</td>
<td>Cataracts: 20/40 or Better Visual Acuity within 90 Days Following Cataract Surgery</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized); Medicaid Promoting Interoperability Program for Eligible Professionals (Implemented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Morbidity and Mortality for Lung Resection for Lung Cancer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3294</td>
<td>STS Lobectomy for Lung Cancer Composite Score</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3357</td>
<td>Facility Level 7-Day Hospital Visits after General Surgery Procedures Performed at Ambulatory Surgical Centers</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0697</td>
<td>Risk Adjusted Case Mix Adjusted Elderly Surgery Outcomes Measure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0706</td>
<td>Risk Adjusted Colon Surgery Outcome Measure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127</td>
<td>Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0134</td>
<td>Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Statin Therapy at Discharge after Lower Extremity Bypass (LEB)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Rate of Open Repair of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms (AAA) Where Patients Are Discharged Alive</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534</td>
<td>In-hospital mortality following elective EVAR of AAAs</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Postoperative Stroke or Death in Asymptomatic Patients undergoing Carotid Endarterectomy</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Implemented)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Per CMS Measures Inventory Tool as of 03/09/2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NQF #</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Federal Programs: Finalized or Implemented as of January 13, 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Hospital-level risk-standardized complication rate (RSCR) following elective primary total hip arthroplasty (THA) and/or total knee arthroplasty (TKA)</td>
<td>Hospital Compare (Implemented), Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (Implemented; To be removed 2022-10-01), Hospital Value-Based Purchasing (Implemented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Hospital-level 30-day, all-cause risk-standardized readmission rate (RSRR) following elective primary total hip arthroplasty (THA) and/or total knee arthroplasty (TKA)</td>
<td>Hospital Compare (Implemented), Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (Implemented, To be removed 2019-10-01), Hospital Readmission Reduction Program (Implemented)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0114</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0115</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0117</td>
<td>Beta Blockade at Discharge</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118</td>
<td>Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0119</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0120</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0121</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Mitral Valve (MV) Replacement</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0122</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Mitral Valve (MV) Replacement + CABG Surgery</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0123</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + CABG Surgery</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127</td>
<td>Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0129</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0130</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0131</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0134</td>
<td>Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NQF #</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Federal Programs: Finalized or Implemented as of January 13, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0236</td>
<td>Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG): Preoperative Beta-Blocker in Patients with Isolated CABG Surgery</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0339</td>
<td>RACHS-1 Pediatric Heart Surgery Mortality Rate (PDI 06)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0340</td>
<td>RACHS-1 Pediatric Heart Surgery Volume (PDI 7)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0354</td>
<td>Hip Fracture Mortality Rate (IQI 19)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0357</td>
<td>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Repair Volume (IQI 4)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0359</td>
<td>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) Repair Mortality Rate (IQI 11)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0365</td>
<td>Pancreatic Resection Mortality Rate (IQI 9)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0366</td>
<td>Pancreatic Resection Volume (IQI 2)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0465</td>
<td>Perioperative Anti-platelet Therapy for Patients undergoing Carotid Endarterectomy</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized; To be removed 2020-10-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0533</td>
<td>Postoperative Respiratory Failure Rate (PSI 11)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0564</td>
<td>Cataracts: Complications within 30 Days Following Cataract Surgery Requiring Additional Surgical Procedures</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0696</td>
<td>STS CABG Composite Score (Composite Measure)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0697</td>
<td>Risk Adjusted Case Mix Adjusted Elderly Surgery Outcomes Measure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0706</td>
<td>Risk Adjusted Colon Surgery Outcome Measure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0732</td>
<td>Surgical Volume for Pediatric and Congenital Heart Surgery: Total Programmatic Volume and Programmatic Volume Stratified by the 5 STAT Mortality Categories</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0733</td>
<td>Operative Mortality Stratified by the 5 STAT Mortality Categories</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0734</td>
<td>Participation in a National Database for Pediatric and Congenital Heart Surgery</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NQF #</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Federal Programs: Finalized or Implemented as of January 13, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Mitral Valve (MV) Repair</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Mitral Valve (MV) Repair + CABG Surgery</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Postoperative Stroke or Death in Asymptomatic Patients undergoing Carotid Artery Stenting (CAS)</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Implemented)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Morbidity and Mortality for Lung Resection for Lung Cancer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2038</td>
<td>Performing vaginal apical suspension at the time of hysterectomy to address pelvic organ prolapse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2063</td>
<td>Performing cystoscopy at the time of hysterectomy for pelvic organ prolapse to detect lower urinary tract injury</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2558</td>
<td>Hospital 30-Day, All-Cause, Risk-Standardized Mortality Rate (RSMR) Following Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery</td>
<td>Hospital Compare (Implemented), Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (Implemented; To be removed 2021-10-01), Hospital Value-Based Purchasing (Finalized; Implemented 2021-10-01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2561</td>
<td>STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score (Composite Measure)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2563</td>
<td>STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score (Composite Measure)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2677</td>
<td>Preoperative evaluation for stress urinary incontinence prior to hysterectomy for pelvic organ prolapse</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>2681</td>
<td>Perioperative Temperature Management</td>
<td>Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) Program (Finalized)</td>
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<td>2683</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for Pediatric and Congenital Heart Surgery</td>
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<td>2687</td>
<td>Hospital Visits after Hospital Outpatient Surgery</td>
<td>Hospital Outpatient Quality Reporting (Finalized; To be implemented 2020-01-01)</td>
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<td>3030</td>
<td>STS Individual Surgeon Composite Measure for Adult Cardiac Surgery (Composite Measure)</td>
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<td>3031</td>
<td>STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score (Composite Measure)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>NQF #</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Federal Programs: Finalized or Implemented as of January 13, 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>3032</td>
<td>STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score (Composite Measure)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: Surgery Standing Committee and NQF Staff

STANDING COMMITTEE

Lee Fleisher, MD (Co-Chair)
Professor and Chair of Anesthesiology, University of Pennsylvania/American Society of Anesthesiologists
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

William Gunnar, MD, JD (Co-Chair)
Director, National Center for Patient Safety, Veterans Health Administration
Ann Arbor, MI

Ashrith Amarnath, MD
Patient Safety Officer, Sutter Valley Medical Foundation
Sacramento, California

Kenya Brown, LCSW-C
Lead Social Worker, Fresenius Medical Care
Essex, Maryland

TeMaya Eatmon
Atlanta, Georgia

Elisabeth Erekson, MD, MPH, FACOG, FACS
Interim Chair, Obstetrics and Gynecology
Manchester, New Hampshire

Frederick Grover, MD
Professor of Cardiothoracic Surgery, University of Colorado School of Medicine
Aurora, Colorado

John Handy, MD
Thoracic Surgeon, American College of Chest Physicians
Portland, Oregon

Mark Jarrett, MD, MBA
Chief Quality Officer, Associate Chief Medical Officer, North Shore-LIJ Health System
Great Neck, New York

Vilma Joseph, MD, MPH, FASA
Professor of Anesthesiology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine/Montefiore Medical Center
Bronx, New York

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Chicago, Illinois

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Consultant, The Levy Group, LLC
Washington, DC

Shawn Rangel, MD, MSCE
Senior Surgical Advisor, Quality and Safety, Boston Children’s Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts

Christopher Saigal, MD, MPH
Professor, UCLA
Los Angeles, California

Salvatore T. Scali, MD, FACS, RPVI
Associate Professor of Surgery, University of Florida-Gainesville
Gainesville, Florida

Allan Siperstein, MD
Chairman Endocrine Surgery, Cleveland Clinic
Cleveland, Ohio

Alex Sox-Harris, PhD, MS
Associate Professor, Department of Surgery, Stanford University
Stanford, California

Joshua D. Stein, MD, MS
Associate Professor, University of Michigan, Department of Ophthalmology & Visual Sciences,
Department of Health Management & Policy, Director, Center for Eye Policy and Innovation
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Larissa Temple, MD
Colorectal Service, Department of Surgery, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center
New York, New York

Kevin Wang, MHA
Senior Director, Performance Programs, Hospital for Special Surgery
New York, New York

NQF STAFF

Kathleen Giblin, RN
Acting Senior Vice President, Quality Measurement

Apryl Clark, MHSA
Acting Vice President, Quality Measurement
Appendix D: Measure Specifications

0696 STS CABG Composite Score

STEWARD

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

DESCRIPTION

The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:

Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;

Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;

Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;

Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.

All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.

TYPE

Composite

DATA SOURCE

Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.

LEVEL

Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice
SETTING
Inpatient/Hospital

NUMERATOR STATEMENT
Please see Appendix

NUMERATOR DETAILS
Please see Appendix

DENOMINATOR STATEMENT
Please see Appendix

DENOMINATOR DETAILS
Please see Appendix

EXCLUSIONS
Please see Appendix

EXCLUSION DETAILS
Please see Appendix

RISK ADJUSTMENT
Statistical risk model

STRATIFICATION
N/A

TYPE SCORE
Rate/proportion better quality = higher score

ALGORITHM
Please see discussion under section S.4 (Appendix) and attached articles

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N/A
# Appendix E1: Related and Competing Measures (Tabular Format)

## Comparison of NQF 0696, 0114, 0115, 0116, 0117, 0118, 0119, 0127, 0129, 0130, 0131, and 0134

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</th>
<th>0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</th>
<th>0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration</th>
<th>0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge</th>
<th>0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge</th>
<th>0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG (without pre-existing renal failure) who develop postoperative renal failure or require dialysis</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who require a re-intervention during the current hospitalization for mediastinal bleeding with or without tamponade, graft occlusion, valve dysfunction, or other cardiac reason</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on anti-platelet medication</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on beta blockers</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on a lipid lowering statin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality — Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Process</td>
<td>Process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:

- **0696: STS CABG Composite Score**
  - Description: Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG (without pre-existing renal failure) who develop postoperative renal failure or require dialysis.

- **0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure**
  - Description: Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who require a re-intervention during the current hospitalization for mediastinal bleeding with or without tamponade, graft occlusion, valve dysfunction, or other cardiac reason.

- **0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration**
  - Description: Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on anti-platelet medication.

- **0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge**
  - Description: Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on beta blockers.

- **0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge**
  - Description: Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on a lipid lowering statin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Source</strong></td>
<td>Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice Hospital</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level</strong></td>
<td>Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Spe</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Spe</td>
<td>No data dictionary</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary</td>
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<td>Measure ID</td>
<td>Measure Description</td>
<td>prevented cabg</td>
<td>postoperative renal failure</td>
<td>surgical re-exploration</td>
<td>anti-platelet medication at discharge</td>
<td>beta blockade at discharge</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>0696</td>
<td>STS CABG Composite Score</td>
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<tr>
<td>0114</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
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<tr>
<td>0115</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0116</td>
<td>Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge</td>
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<tr>
<td>0117</td>
<td>Beta Blockade at Discharge</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118</td>
<td>Anti-Lipid Medication at Discharge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Setting**

Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.

**Numerator Statement**

All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the measures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.

**Numerator Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who develop postoperative renal failure or require dialysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who require a re-intervention during the current hospitalization for mediastinal bleeding with or without bleeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge aspirin use was contraindicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on beta blockers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on a lipid lowering statin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denominator Statement</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.</td>
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<td>Denominator Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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</table>

### Exclusions

**Exclusions**

- Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice

**Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure**

All patients undergoing isolated CABG

- **“Contraindicated”**

Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with an in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge beta blocker use was contraindicated. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with an in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge anti-lipid treatment use was contraindicated. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

### Exclusion Details

**Inpatient/Hospital**

Number of isolated CABG procedures in which postoperative renal failure [CRenFail (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] is marked as "yes"

Number of isolated CABG procedures. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

No risk adjustment or risk stratification

Cases are removed from the denominator if there was an in-hospital mortality or if discharge beta blocker was contraindicated.

Cases are removed from the denominator if there was an in-hospital mortality or if discharge anti-lipid treatment was contraindicated.

### Risk Adjustment

**Please see Appendix**

All patients undergoing isolated CABG

- **N/A**

Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat), Mortality Date (MtDate), and Discharge Date (DischDt) indicate an in-hospital

Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat), Mortality Date (MtDate), and Discharge Date (DischDt) indicate an in-hospital
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mortality; discharge beta blocker (DCBeta) marked as “Contraindicated”</td>
<td>mortality; DCLipid is marked as “Contraindicated”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratification</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG procedures including re-operations; the SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>better quality = higher score</td>
<td>No risk adjustment or risk stratification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type Score</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Patients with documented history of renal failure, baseline serum creatinine of 4.0 or higher; prior renal transplants are not considered preoperative renal failure unless since transplantation their Cr has been or is 4.0 or higher</td>
<td>Statistical risk model</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>(Dialysis) is marked yes; Last Creatinine Level (CreatLst) is 4.0 or higher</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Submission items</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Statistical risk model</td>
<td>0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-</td>
<td>Rate/proportion</td>
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**NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM**
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
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Comparison of NQF 0696, 0114, 0115, 0116, 0117, 0118, 0119, 0127, 0129, 0130, 0131, and 0134 continued…

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<th>Process</th>
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<th>Process</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who die, including both 1) all deaths occurring during the hospitalization in which the CABG was performed, even if after 30 days, and 2) those deaths occurring after discharge from the hospital, but within 30 days of the procedure</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who received beta blockers within 24 hours preceding surgery.</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who require intubation for more than 24 hours postoperatively</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG for whom mediastinitis or deep sternal wound infection is diagnosed within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery</td>
<td>Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who have a postoperative stroke (i.e., any confirmed neurological deficit of abrupt onset caused by a disturbance in blood supply to the brain) that did not resolve within 24 hours</td>
<td>Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) who received an internal mammary artery (IMA) graft</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
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<td>0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
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<tr>
<td>0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
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<tr>
<td>0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**STeward**

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

**Type**

Domain 1)

Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of

Outcome

Process

Outcome

Process
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source**

Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse events.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-635307506255634552.doc</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications.doc</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-635570255313893234-636220007682323593-6365110095564647390.docx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
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<td>Setting</td>
<td>Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
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<td>Measure Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.</td>
<td>All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
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<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
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<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
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<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
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<tr>
<td>0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
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<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are</td>
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**Numerator Details**
- **Composite**: Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who die, including both 1) all deaths occurring during the hospitalization in which the operation was performed, even if after 30 days, and 2) those deaths occurring after discharge from the hospital, but within 30 days of the procedure.
- **Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who received beta blockers within 24 hours preceding surgery**: Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who require intubation > 24 hours following exit from the operating room.
- **Number of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG for whom mediastinitis or deep sternal wound infection is diagnosed within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery**: Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who have a postoperative stroke (i.e., any confirmed neurological deficit of abrupt onset caused by a disturbance in blood supply to the brain) that did not resolve within 24 hours.
- **Number of patients undergoing isolated coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) who received an internal mammary artery (IMA) graft**.

**Denominator Statement**
- **Registry Data**: STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery.
- **Number of isolated CABG procedures with an operative mortality**: Number of isolated CABG procedures in which preoperative beta blockers [MedBeta (STS)] is marked "yes".
- **Number of isolated CABG procedures in which Prolonged Ventilation (CPVntLng) is marked "yes"**: Number of isolated CABG procedures in which postoperative stroke [CNStrokP (STS Adult) IMAArtUs (STS Adult Cardiac)]]

**NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM**
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Measure Code</th>
<th>Measure Description</th>
<th>Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.</th>
<th>Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81]] is marked &quot;yes&quot;</th>
<th>(STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)</th>
<th>Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9]] is marked &quot;yes&quot;</th>
<th>Surgery Database Version 2.81] is marked &quot;Left IMA,&quot; &quot;Right IMA,&quot; or &quot;Both IMAs&quot;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG procedures in which Mortality [Mortality (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] and Mortality Operative Death (MtOpD) are marked “yes.” Operative mortality is further verified by the following variables: Mortality Status at 30 days (Mt30Stat), Mortality Date</td>
<td>Patients undergoing isolated CABG</td>
<td>The hours of postoperative ventilation time include OR exit until extubation, plus any additional hours following reintubation.</td>
<td>Within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery</td>
<td>All patients undergoing isolated CABG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
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<tr>
<td>0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
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<td>0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)</td>
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**Denominator Details**

Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment ACSD_DataSpecificationsV2_9.pdf
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score Code</th>
<th>Measure Description</th>
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<td>0696</td>
<td>STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice</td>
<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
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<td>0119</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
<td>All patients undergoing isolated CABG</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG Cases are removed from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0127</td>
<td>Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases for which preoperative beta blockers were contraindicated or if the clinical status of the patient was emergent or emergent salvage prior to entering the operating room. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG DeepSternInf N/A Cases are removed from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0129</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
<td>All patients undergoing isolated CABG</td>
<td>Number of isolated CABG procedures in which deep sternal infection/mediastinitis [DeepSternInf (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] is marked &quot;yes&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE</td>
<td>COMPOSITE SCORE</td>
<td>RISK-ADJUSTED OPERATIVE MORTALITY FOR CABG</td>
<td>PREOPERATIVE BETA BLOCKADE</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>al procedures. The SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.</td>
<td>the denominator if preoperative beta blocker was contraindicated or if the clinical status of the patient was emergent or emergent salvage prior to entering the operating room.</td>
<td>procedures. The SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.</td>
<td>the denominator if the patient had a previous CABG prior to the current admission or if IMA was not used and one of the following reasons was provided:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Adjustment**

<p>| Risk Adjustment | Please see Appendix | N/A | Procedures with preoperative beta blockers [MedBeta (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] marked as &quot;Contraindicated&quot; or procedures with Status [Status(STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] marked &quot;Emergent&quot; or N/A | Deep incisional SSI: Must meet the following criteria | N/A | - |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Stratification</th>
<th>Type Score</th>
<th>Algorithm</th>
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<tr>
<td>STS CABG Composite Score</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Statistical risk model</td>
<td>Patients with previous CABG, identified where PrCAB is marked &quot;yes&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>No risk adjustment or</td>
<td>Statistical risk model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preoperative Beta Blockade</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>risk stratification</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection</td>
<td>- Infection occurs within 30 days after the operative procedure, and</td>
<td>Statistical risk model</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
<td>involves deep soft tissues of the incision (e.g., fascial and muscle</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft</td>
<td>- Purulent drainage from the deep incision.</td>
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</table>

*Statistical risk model*

"Emergent Salvage"

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submission items</th>
<th>Please see Appendix</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)</th>
<th>- Fever (&gt;38°C)</th>
<th>N/A</th>
<th>or</th>
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</table>
### Comparison of NQF 0696, 2561, 2563, 3031, and 3032

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steward</strong></td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:</td>
<td>STS AVR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures: Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure; and Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any</td>
<td>The STS AVR+CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures: Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure; and Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any</td>
<td>The STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score measures surgical performance for isolated MVRR with or without concomitant tricuspid valve repair (TVr), surgical ablation for atrial fibrillation (AF), or repair of atrial septal defect (ASD). To assess overall quality, the STS MVRR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures:</td>
<td>The STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score measures surgical performance for MVRR + CABG with or without concomitant Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) and Patient Foramen Ovale (PFO) closures, tricuspid valve repair (TVr), or surgical ablation for atrial fibrillation (AF). To assess overall quality, the STS MVRR +CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures:</td>
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**NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM**

NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;</th>
<th>Participants receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score was created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). Star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website and are also currently reported on the Consumer Reports website.</th>
<th>Domain 1 – Absence of Operative Mortality</th>
<th>Domain 1 – Absence of Operative Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, and 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke. All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry and are risk-adjusted.</td>
<td>cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, and 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke. All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry and are risk-adjusted.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Data Source | Level | Setting | Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.2b._S.15._Detailed_Risk_Model_Specifications.STS_AVR_Composite_Score.docx | Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.2b._S.15._Detailed_Risk_Model_Specifications.STS_AVR-CABG_Composite_Score.docx | Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as the occurrence of any one or more of the following major complications:
1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke; | Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death before hospital discharge or within 30 days of the operation. | Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death before hospital discharge or within 30 days of the operation. |
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;</td>
<td>Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;</td>
<td>Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1.</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)</td>
<td>Domain 2 – Absence of Major Morbidity</td>
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<td>Numerator Statement</td>
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<tr>
<td>All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.</td>
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<th>Numerator Details</th>
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<td>Denominator Statement</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.</td>
<td>Due to the complex methodology used to construct the composite measure, it is impractical to separately discuss the numerator and denominator. The following discussion describes how each domain score is calculated and how these are combined into an overall composite score.</td>
<td>Due to the complex methodology used to construct the composite measure, it is impractical to separately discuss the numerator and denominator. The following discussion describes how each domain score is calculated and how these are combined into an overall composite score.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denominator Details</td>
<td>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment ACSD_DataSpecificationsV2_9.pdf</td>
<td>The STS AVR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six individual measures:</td>
<td>The STS AVR+CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six individual measures:</td>
<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exclusions</td>
<td>Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice</td>
<td>1. Absence of Operative Mortality</td>
<td>1. Absence of Operative Mortality</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusion Details</td>
<td>Inpatient/Hospital</td>
<td>NQF # 0120 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for AVR</td>
<td>NQF # 0123 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for AVR+CABG Surgery</td>
<td>Outcome data are collected on all patients and from all participants. For optimal measure reliability, participants meeting a volume threshold of at least 36 cases over 3 years (i.e., approximately one mitral case per month) receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score</td>
<td>Outcome data are collected on all patients and from all participants. For optimal measure reliability, participants meeting a volume threshold of at least 25 cases over 3 years receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk Adjustment</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>2. Absence of Major Morbidity, scored any-or-none. The measures used are the same morbidity outcomes included in NQF #0696 STS CABG Composite Score.</td>
<td>2. Absence of Major Morbidity, scored any-or-none. The measures used are the same morbidity outcomes included in NQF #0696 STS CABG Composite Score.</td>
<td>1 star – lower-than-expected performance</td>
<td>1 star – lower-than-expected performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratification</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident</td>
<td>2 stars – as-expected performance</td>
<td>2 stars – as-expected performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type Score</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Surgical Re-exploration</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Surgical Re-exploration</td>
<td>3 stars – higher-than-expected performance</td>
<td>3 stars – higher-than-expected performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Deep Sternal Wound Infection Rate</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Deep Sternal Wound Infection Rate</td>
<td>Composite</td>
<td>Composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission items</td>
<td>Please see Appendix</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
<td>Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 went live on July 1, 2014.</td>
<td>Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 went live on July 1, 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix E2: Related and Competing Measures (Narrative Format)

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge

**Steward**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Steward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>0696: STS CABG Composite Score</strong></td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure</strong></td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge</strong></td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge</strong></td>
<td>The Society of Thoracic Surgeons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

**0696: STS CABG Composite Score**

The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:

**0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure**

Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG (without pre-existing renal failure) who develop postoperative renal failure or require dialysis
0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who require a re-intervention during the current hospitalization for mediastinal bleeding with or without tamponade, graft occlusion, valve dysfunction, or other cardiac reason

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on anti-platelet medication

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on beta blockers

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on a lipid lowering statin

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Outcome

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Outcome

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Process

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Process

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Process
Data Source

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice Hospital

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

Level

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications.docx

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-636220002799399548.docx

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
No data dictionary

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NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary

Setting

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
N/A

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

Numerator Statement

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.
0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Inpatient/Hospital

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Inpatient/Hospital

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
1a. Evidence -- 0116_Anti-Platelet_Medication_at_Dischage-635570025715849891.docx

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Inpatient/Hospital

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Inpatient/Hospital

Numerator Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Composite

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who develop postoperative renal failure or require dialysis

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who require a re-intervention during the current hospitalization for mediastinal bleeding with or without tamponade, graft occlusion, valve dysfunction, or other cardiac reason

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge aspirin use was contraindicated. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on beta blockers

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who were discharged on a lipid lowering statin
Denominator Statement

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Definition of renal failure/dialysis requirement – Patients with acute renal failure or worsening renal function resulting in one or both of the following:

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which any of the following are marked "yes" –

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Cases are removed from the denominator if there was an in-hospital mortality or if discharge aspirin was contraindicated.

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which discharge beta blockers [DCBeta (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] is marked "yes"

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which discharge lipid lowering medication [DCLipid (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.73)] is marked "yes" and lipid lowering discharge medication type [DCLipMT (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.73)] is marked "statin"

Denominator Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment ACSD_DataSpecificationsV2_9.pdf

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
ReOp for Bleeding [COpReBld (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.73)], Reintervention for Graft Occlusion (COpReGft), ReOp for Valve Dysfunction (COpReVlv), ReOp for Other Cardiac Reason (COpReOth)
0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat), Mortality Date (MtDate), and Discharge Date (DischDt) indicate an in-hospital mortality; discharge aspirin (DCASA) is marked as “Contraindicated”

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Patients undergoing isolated CABG

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

Exclusions

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
N/A

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with an in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge beta blocker use was contraindicated. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases with an in-hospital mortality or cases for which discharge anti-lipid treatment use was contraindicated. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

Exclusion Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Inpatient/Hospital

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NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which postoperative renal failure [CRenFail (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] is marked as "yes"

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
Number of isolated CABG procedures. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
No risk adjustment or risk stratification

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Cases are removed from the denominator if there was an in-hospital mortality or if discharge beta blocker was contraindicated.

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Cases are removed from the denominator if there was an in-hospital mortality or if discharge anti-lipid treatment was contraindicated.

Risk Adjustment

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Please see Appendix

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
N/A

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat), Mortality Date (MtDate), and Discharge Date (DischDt) indicate an in-hospital mortality; discharge beta blocker (DCBeta) marked as “Contraindicated”

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat), Mortality Date (MtDate), and Discharge Date (DischDt) indicate an in-hospital mortality; DCLipid is marked as "Contraindicated"
**Stratification**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score  
Please see Appendix

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure  
Number of isolated CABG procedures including re-operations; the SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration  
N/A

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge  
better quality = higher score

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge  
No risk adjustment or risk stratification

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge  
No risk adjustment or risk stratification

**Type Score**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score  
Please see Appendix

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure  
Patients with documented history of renal failure, baseline serum creatinine of 4.0 or higher; prior renal transplants are not considered preoperative renal failure unless since transplantation their Cr has been or is 4.0 or higher

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration  
Statistical risk model
0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge

**Algorithm**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
   (Dialysis) is marked yes; Last Creatinine Level (CreatLst) is 4.0 or higher

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge

**Submission items**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

0114: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure
   Statistical risk model

0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration
   0115: Risk-Adjusted Surgical Re-exploration

0116: Anti-Platelet Medication at Discharge
   Rate/proportion

0117: Beta Blockade at Discharge
   N/A

0118: Anti-Lipid Treatment Discharge
   N/A

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**NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM**

NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
0696: STS CABG Composite Score
0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)

Steward

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

Description

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:
0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who die, including both 1) all deaths occurring during the hospitalization in which the CABG was performed, even if after 30 days, and 2) those deaths occurring after discharge from the hospital, but within 30 days of the procedure.

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who received beta blockers within 24 hours preceding surgery.

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who require intubation for more than 24 hours postoperatively.

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG for whom mediastinitis or deep sternal wound infection is diagnosed within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery.

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
Percent of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG who have a postoperative stroke (i.e., any confirmed neurological deficit of abrupt onset caused by a disturbance in blood supply to the brain) that did not resolve within 24 hours.

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) who received an internal mammary artery (IMA) graft.

Type

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure.

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Outcome

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Process

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Outcome
0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   Outcome
0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
   Outcome
0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   Process

Data Source

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81

Level

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;
0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-
635307506255634552.doc

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications.doc

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-
635570255313893234-636220007682323593-636511009556464790.docx

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.15._Isolated_CABG_Risk_Model_Specifications-
635307594428525960.docx

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary

Setting

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative
medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge
anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection  
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident  
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)  
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

**Numerator Statement**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score  
All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG  
Inpatient/Hospital

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade  
Inpatient/Hospital

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)  
Inpatient/Hospital

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection  
Inpatient/Hospital

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident  
Inpatient/Hospital

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)  
Inpatient/Hospital
**Numerator Details**

**0696: STS CABG Composite Score**
Composite

**0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG**
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who die, including both 1) all deaths occurring during the hospitalization in which the operation was performed, even if after 30 days, and 2) those deaths occurring after discharge from the hospital, but within 30 days of the procedure

**0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade**
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who received beta blockers within 24 hours preceding surgery

**0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)**
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who require intubation > 24 hours following exit from the operating room

**0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection**
Number of patients aged 18 years and older undergoing isolated CABG for whom mediastinitis or deep sternal wound infection is diagnosed within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery

**0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident**
Number of patients undergoing isolated CABG who have a postoperative stroke (i.e., any confirmed neurological deficit of abrupt onset caused by a disturbance in blood supply to the brain) that did not resolve within 24 hours

**0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)**
Number of patients undergoing isolated coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) who received an internal mammary artery (IMA) graft

**Denominator Statement**

**0696: STS CABG Composite Score**
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.

**0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG**
Number of isolated CABG procedures with an operative mortality;
0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which preoperative beta blockers [MedBeta (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] is marked "yes"

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which Prolonged Ventilation (CPVntLng) is marked "yes" (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Numerator time period:

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which postoperative stroke [CNStrokP (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] is marked "yes"

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which IMA Artery Used [IMAArtUs (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81] is marked "Left IMA," "Right IMA," or "Both IMAs"

**Denominator Details**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment ACSD_DataSpecificationsV2_9.pdf

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which Mortality [Mortalty (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] and Mortality Operative Death (MtOpD) are marked “yes.” Operative mortality is further verified by the following variables: Mortality Status at 30 days (Mt30Stat), Mortality Date (MtDate), Mortality Discharge Status (MtDCStat)

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Patients undergoing isolated CABG

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
The hours of postoperative ventilation time include OR exit until extubation, plus any additional hours following reintubation.

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Within 30 days postoperatively or at any time during the hospitalization for surgery
0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Patients undergoing isolated CABG

**Exclusions**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases for which preoperative beta blockers were contraindicated or if the clinical status of the patient was emergent or emergent salvage prior to entering the operating room. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
All patients undergoing isolated CABG

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Number of isolated CABG procedures in which deep sternal infection/mediastinitis [DeepSternInf (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9)] is marked "yes"

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
Number of isolated CABG procedures. The SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Number of isolated CABG procedures excluding cases that were a previous CABG prior to the current admission or if IMA was not used and one of the acceptable reasons was provided. The SQL code used to create the function used to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the Appendix.

**Exclusion Details**

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Inpatient/Hospital
0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
Number of isolated CABG procedures. The SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Cases are removed from the denominator if preoperative beta blocker was contraindicated or if the clinical status of the patient was emergent or emergent salvage prior to entering the operating room.

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
Number of isolated CABG procedures. The SQL code used to create the function to identify cardiac procedures is provided in the appendix.

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
DeepSternInf

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
N/A

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
Cases are removed from the denominator if the patient had a previous CABG prior to the current admission or if IMA was not used and one of the following reasons was provided:

Risk Adjustment

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Please see Appendix

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
N/A

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
Procedures with preoperative beta blockers [MedBeta (STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] marked as "Contraindicated" or procedures with Status [Status(STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81)] marked "Emergent" or "Emergent Salvage"

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
N/A

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
Deep incisional SSI: Must meet the following criteria

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NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
   N/A

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   -

*Stratification*

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
   N/A

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
   No risk adjustment or risk stratification

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
   N/A

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   - Infection occurs within 30 days after the operative procedure, and involves deep soft tissues of the incision (e.g., fascial and muscle layers) and patient has at least one of the following:

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
   Statistical risk model

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   -

*Type Score*

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
   Statistical risk model
0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
   Statistical risk model

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   - Purulent drainage from the deep incision.

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   -

Algorith

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG

0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade

0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)

0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   - A deep incision that spontaneously dehisces or is deliberately opened by a surgeon, attending physician or other designee and is culture-positive or not cultured, and patient has at least one of the following signs or symptoms:

0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident

0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   Patients with previous CABG, identified where PrCAB is marked "yes"

Submission items

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix
0119: Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for CABG
0127: Preoperative Beta Blockade
   N/A
0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
   0129: Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Prolonged Intubation (Ventilation)
0130: Risk-Adjusted Deep Sternal Wound Infection
   - Fever (>38°C)
0131: Risk-Adjusted Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident
   N/A
0134: Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) in Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)
   Or

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Steward

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
   The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   The Society of Thoracic Surgeons
3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
   The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

Description

0696: STS CABG Composite Score

The STS CABG Composite Score comprises four domains consisting of 11 individually NQF-endorsed cardiac surgery measures:

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score

STS AVR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures: Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure; and Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, and 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke. All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry and are risk-adjusted.

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

The STS AVR+CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures: Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure; and Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, and 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke. All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry and are risk-adjusted.

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score

The STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score measures surgical performance for isolated MVRR with or without concomitant tricuspid valve repair (TVr), surgical ablation for atrial fibrillation (AF), or repair of atrial septal defect (ASD). To assess overall quality, the STS MVRR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures:

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

The STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score measures surgical performance for MVRR + CABG with or without concomitant Atrial Septal Defect (ASD) and Patient Foramen Ovale (PFO) closures, tricuspid valve repair (TVr), or surgical ablation for atrial fibrillation (AF). To assess overall quality, the STS MVRR +CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six measures:
Type

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 1) Absence of Operative Mortality – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or after discharge but within 30 days of the procedure;

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Participants receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score was created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). Star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website and are also currently reported on the Consumer Reports website.

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Participants receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score was created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars (average performance), or three stars (above average performance). Star ratings are publicly reported on the STS website.

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
Domain 1 – Absence of Operative Mortality

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Domain 1 – Absence of Operative Mortality

Data Source

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 2) Absence of Major Morbidity – Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as having at least one of the following adverse outcomes: 1. reoperations for any cardiac reason, 2. renal failure, 3. deep sternal wound infection, 4. prolonged ventilation/intubation, 5. cerebrovascular accident/permanent stroke;

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Composite

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Composite
3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death before hospital discharge or within 30 days of the operation.

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience operative mortality. Operative mortality is defined as death before hospital discharge or within 30 days of the operation.

Level

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 3) Use of Internal Mammary Artery (IMA) – Proportion of first-time CABG patients who receive at least one IMA graft;

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 (effective July 1, 2014); Version 2.9 (effective July 1, 2017)

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
Domain 2 – Absence of Major Morbidity

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Domain 2 – Absence of Major Morbidity

Setting

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Domain 4) Use of All Evidence-based Perioperative Medications – Proportion of patients who receive all required perioperative medications for which they are eligible. The required perioperative medications are: 1. preoperative beta blockade therapy, 2. discharge anti-platelet medication, 3. discharge beta blockade therapy, and 4. discharge anti-lipid medication.

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.2b._-_S.15._Detailed_Risk_Model_Specifications.STS_AVR_Composite_Score.docx

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2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment S.2b. -_S.15. Detailed_Risk_Model_Specifications.STS_AVR-
CABG_Composite_Score.docx

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as the occurrence of any one
or more of the following major complications:

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Proportion of patients (risk-adjusted) who do not experience any major morbidity. Major morbidity is defined as the occurrence of any one
or more of the following major complications:

Numerator Statement

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
All measures are based on audited clinical data collected in a prospective registry. Participants receive a score for each of the domains, plus
an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to
receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by one star (below average performance), two stars
(average performance), or three stars (above average performance). For consenting participants, scores and star ratings are publicly
reported on the STS website.

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Facility, Clinician : Group/Practice

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
1.

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
1.

Numerator Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Composite

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NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
   Inpatient/Hospital

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   Inpatient/Hospital

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Denominator Statement

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.8 went live on July 1, 2014; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.9 went live on July 1, 2017.

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
   Due to the complex methodology used to construct the composite measure, it is impractical to separately discuss the numerator and denominator. The following discussion describes how each domain score is calculated and how these are combined into an overall composite score.

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   Due to the complex methodology used to construct the composite measure, it is impractical to separately discuss the numerator and denominator. The following discussion describes how each domain score is calculated and how these are combined into an overall composite score.

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Denominator Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 Attachment ACSD_DataSpecificationsV2_9.pdf

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NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
The STS AVR Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six individual measures:

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
The STS AVR+CABG Composite Score comprises two domains consisting of six individual measures:

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Exclusions

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Facility, Clinician: Group/Practice

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
1. Absence of Operative Mortality

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
1. Absence of Operative Mortality

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
5.

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
5.

Exclusion Details

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Inpatient/Hospital

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
NQF # 0120 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for AVR

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
NQF # 0123 Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality for AVR+CABG Surgery

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3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
Outcome data are collected on all patients and from all participants. For optimal measure reliability, participants meeting a volume threshold of at least 36 cases over 3 years (i.e., approximately one mitral case per month) receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by the following:

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
Outcome data are collected on all patients and from all participants. For optimal measure reliability, participants meeting a volume threshold of at least 25 cases over 3 years receive a score for each of the two domains, plus an overall composite score. The overall composite score is created by “rolling up” the domain scores into a single number. In addition to receiving a numeric score, participants are assigned to rating categories designated by the following:

Risk Adjustment

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Please see Appendix

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
2. Absence of Major Morbidity, scored any-or-none. The measures used are the same morbidity outcomes included in NQF #0696 STS CABG Composite Score.

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
2. Absence of Major Morbidity, scored any-or-none. The measures used are the same morbidity outcomes included in NQF #0696 STS CABG Composite Score.

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
1 star – lower-than-expected performance

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
1 star – lower-than-expected performance

Stratification

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
Please see Appendix

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Stroke/Cerebrovascular Accident

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
   2 stars – as-expected performance

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   2 stars – as-expected performance

Type Score

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
   Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Surgical Re-exploration

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Surgical Re-exploration

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
   3 stars – higher-than-expected performance

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   3 stars – higher-than-expected performance

Algorithm

0696: STS CABG Composite Score
   Please see Appendix

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score
   Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Deep Sternal Wound Infection Rate

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score
   Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Deep Sternal Wound Infection Rate

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score
   Composite

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM
NQF REVIEW DRAFT—Comments due by April 28, 2020 by 6:00 PM ET.
3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Submission items

0696: STS CABG Composite Score

Please see Appendix

2561: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) Composite Score

Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure

2563: STS Aortic Valve Replacement (AVR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Risk-Adjusted Postoperative Renal Failure

3031: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) Composite Score

Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 went live on July 1, 2014.

3032: STS Mitral Valve Repair/Replacement (MVRR) + Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Composite Score

Registry Data STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database – Version 2.73; STS Adult Cardiac Surgery Database Version 2.81 went live on July 1, 2014.
# Appendix F: Pre-Evaluation Comments

Comments received as of January 30, 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Commenter</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surgery Standing Committee Roster</td>
<td>Linda Costal, consumer</td>
<td>It is good to see you are adding a consumer advocate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>