NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

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MEASURE APPLICATIONS PARTNERSHIP

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CLINICIANS WORKGROUP

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TUESDAY DECEMBER 12, 2017

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The Workgroup met at the National Quality Forum, 9th Floor Conference Room, 1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 8:30 a.m., Bruce Bagley and Amy Moyer, Workgroup Co-Chairs, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

TERRY ADIRIM, MD, MPH, FAAP, American Academy of Pediatrics

BETH AVERBECK, MD, Health Partners, Inc.

KEVIN BOWMAN, MD, Anthem

HELEN BURSTIN, MD, MPH, FACP, Council of Medical Specialty Societies

SCOTT FRIEDMAN, MD, American Academy of Ophthalmology

SCOTT FURNEY, MD, FACP, Carolina's HealthCare System

STEPHANIE GLIER, MPH, Pacific Business Group on Health

ANN GREINER, MS, Patient-Centered Primary Care Collaborative

DAYO JAGUN, MBBS, MPH, Genentech

ROBERT KRUGHOFF, JD, Consumer's CHECKBOOK

CHARLENE NGAMWAJASAT, MD, Primary Care

Information Project

AMY NGUYEN, MD, MBA, FAAFP, CAPG

DAVID J. SEIDENWURM, MD, American College of Radiology WILLIAM VAN DECKER, MD, American College of Cardiology (substitute for Paul N. Casale, MD, FACC) PATTI WAHL, MS, St. Louis Area Business Health Coalition SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS (VOTING): MICHAEL HASSETT, MD, MPH * DALE SHALLER, MPA ERIC WHITACRE, MD, FACS LESLIE ZUN, MD * FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MEMBERS (NON-VOTING): GIRMA ALEMU, MD, MPH, Health Resources and Services Administration PETER BRISS, MD, MPH, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention PIERRE YONG, MD, MPH, MS, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services MAP MEDICAID TASK FORCE LIAISON: HAROLD PINCUS, MD, Medicaid Adult Task Force Chair NQF STAFF: ELISA MUNTHALI, MPH, Acting Senior Vice President JOHN BERNOT, MD, Senior Director KAREN JOHNSON, Senior Director TAROON AMIN, NQF Contractor HIRAL DUDHWALA, Project Manager MADISON JUNG, Project Analyst ERIN O'ROURKE, Senior Director

ALSO PRESENT:

HEIDI BOSLEY, American Medical Association BRAD CONWAY, American College of Gastroenterology * REENA DUSEJA, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services DANIEL GREEN, MD, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services RABIA KHAN, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services * THEODORE LONG, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services SOEREN MATTKE, RAND Corporation SHARON MCILRATH, American Medical Association SRI NAGAVARAPU, Acumen PHIL PETERS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention *KORYN RUBIN, American Medical Association * SAMUEL SIMON, Mathematica *

* present by teleconference

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(9:00 a.m.)
3	DR. BERNOT: Well thank you, and good
4	morning, everyone. I want to welcome everyone
5	here for the Measure Applications Partnership
6	Clinician Workgroup today. Thank you so much for
7	coming to Washington, D.C., on a cold December
8	day. We really appreciate it.
9	For those of you who do not know me,
10	my name is John Bernot. I am the NQF senior
11	director for this Clinician Workgroup. I really
12	want to start by just thanking you for coming
13	here. We know this is a lot of work in a very
14	short amount of time to prepare for this, and we
15	truly, truly appreciate you taking the time and
16	everything that you do for this workgroup.
17	We have, not surprisingly, a packed
18	agenda for a one-day meeting. But I do think it
19	will be a really good day of lively discussion.
20	So without further ado, I will turn it over to
21	our chairs, our co-chairs Bruce Bagley and Amy
22	Moyer.

1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thanks, John.
2	Well, good morning, everyone, and
3	welcome. And thank you for spending your day
4	with us and whatever travel time it took to get
5	here as well. And we have a lot of exciting
6	things to talk about today. Hopefully you are
7	ready to participate and help us get this right
8	and give CMS some advice.
9	CMS has a large contingent here. I
10	counted about six or seven people here from the
11	CMS team. And I think that they are ready to
12	listen to our comments. And, of course, we will
13	have official comments, but I think they also
14	listen carefully to the discussion about the
15	kinds of things that we're concerned about. So,
16	we are looking forward to a robust discussion.
17	Amy, do you have some comments?
18	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I just wanted to echo
19	the welcome. And I am glad to be able to join
20	you all in person this year. I have been looking
21	forward to some really productive discussion.
22	And it's a smaller measure list than perhaps in

1 the past, but definitely some interesting things 2 to discuss on there. 3 So, welcome, and let's have a great day. 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Do we have -- we have 5 a couple of members on the phone. 6 Is Michael 7 Hassett on the phone? 8 MEMBER HASSETT: Hi. 9 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Good. Thanks for 10 joining. 11 And is Leslie Zun here as well? 12 (No response.) 13 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, maybe not yet. 14 Just a note, if you are speaking your 15 light needs to be on, otherwise the people on the 16 phone will not hear you. And if any of you have 17 done a phone meeting you know that can be very 18 annoying to hear somebody talking from across the 19 room and you can't really tell what they're 20 saying. So, if I say "microphone" and interrupt 21 you, that's not to be rude, it's just to make 22 sure we're getting the message out to everybody

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1	who needs to see it.
2	And let's see. Is Harold Pincus here?
3	Oh, hi, I didn't see you before. Thank you.
4	From Medicaid liaison, MAP Medicaid liaison.
5	And is Leslie Kogan on the phone?
6	She's new. Okay. Well, anyway, we'll look
7	forward to hearing from you.
8	And then we also have Karen Johnson
9	from the NQF Rural Health Committee.
10	And is Elisa here yet? Ah, okay.
11	There you go. So can you help us through the
12	conflict of interest?
13	MS. MUNTHALI: Good morning, everyone.
14	My name is Elisa Munthali, and I am the Acting
15	Senior Vice President for Quality Measurement at
16	NQF. I just wanted to welcome you and thank you
17	so much for being on the workgroup.
18	I will combine the introductions and
19	disclosures of interest. And we will divide it
20	into two parts because there are two types of
21	members that are sitting on this workgroup. The
22	first type is an organizational representative,

and the second is a subject matter expert.
So we'll start with the organizational
representatives. I think that's the bulk of the
committee.
And just wanted to give you a couple
of reminders that you had on your form when you
submitted that to us. Organizational members
represent the interests of a particular
organization. We expect you to come to this
table, enter into these discussions representing
those interests. Because of your status as an
organizational representative we ask you only one
question specific to you as an individual. We
ask you to disclose if you have any interest of
\$10,000 or more in any entity that's related to
the work in front of you.
So what we will do is go around this
table first. Your co-chairs are subject matter
experts, so we'll start with the first committee
member that's an organizational representative.
And we're going to ask you to orally disclose
what you gave us on your form.

I	
1	So I think we'll start, Eric, subject
2	matter.
3	MEMBER WHITACRE: Subject matter.
4	I'm sorry. The, the only disclosure
5	is I'm a member of the American College of
6	Surgeons' Performance Measures Committee, which
7	is involved in creating quality measures for
8	surgery.
9	MS. MUNTHALI: So we're going to skip
10	Dale because you're a subject matter expert as
11	well.
12	And I can't see your name tag.
13	MEMBER VAN DECKER: Bill Van Decker
14	from ACC. No financial disclosures.
15	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Scott Friedman from
16	the American Academy of Ophthalmology. No
17	financial disclosures.
18	MEMBER FURNEY: Scott Furney from
19	Carolina's Healthcare System. No financial
20	disclosures.
21	MEMBER NGAMWAJASAT: Charlene
22	Ngamwajasat, the Primary Care Information

1	Project. No disclosures.
2	MEMBER JAGUN: You couldn't hear me?
3	Can you hear me?
4	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Yes, we can. Yes.
5	MEMBER JAGUN: Sorry about that. Dayo
6	Jagun, Genentech. No financial disclosures.
7	MEMBER BOWMAN: Kevin Bowman, Anthem.
8	No financial disclosures.
9	MEMBER NGUYEN: Amy Nguyen, CAPG. No
10	financial disclosures.
11	MEMBER PADDEN: Diane Padden, American
12	Association of Nurse Practitioners. No financial
13	disclosures.
14	MEMBER WAHL: Patti Wahl, the St. Louis
15	Business Health Coalition. No financial
16	disclosures.
17	MEMBER GLIER: Stephanie Glier, Pacific
18	Business Group on Health. No financial
19	disclosures.
20	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: David Seiderwurm,
21	American College of Radiology. I'm a shareholder
22	in Southern Medical Group and RNNG Medical Group.

And I do medical legal consulting and I am a 1 2 measure developer with the American College of Radiology. 3 4 MEMBER AVERBECK: Beth Averbeck, Health 5 No financial disclosures. Partners. MEMBER BURSTIN: Helen Burstin, Council 6 of Medical Specialty Societies. No disclosures. 7 8 MEMBER GREINER: Ann Greiner, Patient-9 Centered Primary Care Collaborative. No disclosures. 10 11 MS. MUNTHALI: So that, I think, concludes our organizational representatives. 12 In 13 case there's anyone on the phone that we're not 14 aware of, if you're an organizational representative if you could please disclose any 15 16 conflicts of interest you may have. 17 (No response.) 18 MS. MUNTHALI: Doesn't sound like it. 19 So we'll proceed now to the subject matter 20 experts. 21 So, I wanted to thank all of the 22 organizational representatives.

And because you sit as a subject 1 2 matter expert we ask you a lot of questions regarding your professional activities and as 3 they relate to this work. When you disclose we 4 5 are not asking you to summarize your very impressive resumes but we are particularly 6 7 interested in the work that's relevant to this 8 committee. So we're interested in grants, and 9 consulting, and speaking arrangements, but not 10 just the paid ones, also those that are not paid 11 where you may have been a volunteer. 12 I think there are a couple of 13 reminders I wanted to bring up today. You sit on 14 this committee or this workgroup as an 15 individual. You are not representing the 16 employer that you work for or anybody who may 17 have nominated you. 18 I also wanted to mention that just 19 because you disclose does not mean you have a 20 conflict of interest. We do this in the spirit 21 of transparency and openness. And so we will 22 start with your co-chair, so Amy.

1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I am Amy Moyer. I sit
2	on the Measure gosh, it's a different MAC.
3	The MAC Committee for the Wisconsin Collaborative
4	for Health Care Quality. They don't have a
5	measure in front of us, but I believe they have a
6	measure that is competing to a measure that's in
7	front of us.
8	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Good morning. I'm
9	Bruce Bagley. And I am on the Committee for
10	Performance Measurement for the NCQA which
11	oversees the HEDIS measurements. And I have no
12	conflicts, just I come with a boatload of biases
13	but no, no conflicts.
14	MEMBER WHITACRE: I should go again.
15	I'm representative not for the American College
16	of Surgeons but a subject matter expert. And as
17	I said previously, I sit on the Performance
18	Measures Committee of the College of Surgeons
19	which is involved in creating quality measures
20	for surgery. No other conflicts.
21	MEMBER SHALLER: I'm Dale Shaller. And
22	I'm a subject matter expert in patient

experience. And that ties to my work with the 1 2 CAHPS Consortium, the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems, over the past 3 4 couple of decades through a Yale University grant 5 and a prime contract with Westmont. And I do a fair amount of consulting through individual 6 7 organizations and regional coalitions on patient 8 experience and patient input. MS. MUNTHALI: I understand that Leslie 9 10 Zun is on the phone and Michael Hassett. 11 MEMBER ZUN: Good morning, this is Les 12 Zun. I have no disclosures, although I am President of the American Association for 13 14 Emergency Psychiatry. MS. MUNTHALI: Thank you. 15 Is Michael 16 on the phone? MEMBER HASSETT: This is Michael 17 18 Hassett. I have no conflicts of interest. I do 19 work with the American Society of Clinical 20 Oncology on their measure development efforts. 21 MS. MUNTHALI: Thank you very much. 22 And at this time we have a number of

federal liaisons that are joining us. 1 They're 2 non-voting but they are here participating in the And so I'll start with Ted and perhaps 3 process. 4 to Pierre, if you'd like to introduce yourselves. MR. LONG: Thank you. My name is Ted 5 I am a CMS senior medical officer for 6 Long. 7 quality measurements in our Quality Measurement 8 and Value Based Incentives Group. And thank you 9 for having us today. MEMBER YONG: Hi. This is Pierre Yong. 10 I just also wanted -- I'm from CMS, and I just 11 12 wanted to say thank you to you all to add to the 13 thanks that everybody else has made. 14 MEMBER BRISS: And I'm Peter Briss. I'm with Centers for Disease Control and 15 16 Prevention. 17 MS. MUNTHALI: Great. Thank you. 18 Just a couple of other reminders. If 19 at any time during this meeting you remember that 20 you may have a conflict, we want you to speak up. 21 You can do so in real time or you can approach 22 the co-chairs or any one of us on the NQF staff.

1	If you, likewise, believe that one of
2	your colleagues may have a conflict you may pull
3	any one of us aside. If you feel that they are
4	acting in a biased manner you may also do the
5	same.
6	So I'm going to ask before I leave if
7	there are any questions you have of each other
8	based on the disclosures of interest that you
9	heard.
10	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Robert, we need to
11	have at least grill you as well. If you want to
12	ask him.
13	MS. MUNTHALI: So, Robert, welcome. We
14	just wanted to see if you have, based on what you
15	submitted to us on your disclosure of interest
16	form, if you can orally disclose whether you have
17	any conflicts.
18	MEMBER KRUGHOFF: I had my knee
19	replaced six weeks ago. And I'm wanting to have
20	some answers here.
21	(Laughter.)
22	MS. MUNTHALI: Well, thank you.

MEMBER KRUGHOFF: I'd like to do a 1 2 patient report or anything else you want. I don't have any. 3 4 MS. MUNTHALI: Thank you so much. MEMBER KRUGHOFF: I guess that wasn't 5 clear. 6 MS. MUNTHALI: Thank you. 7 8 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Any other questions of Elisa? 9 10 (No response.) CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, thank you very 11 12 much. 13 MS. MUNTHALI: Thank you very much. 14 DR. BERNOT: Well, we'll just introduce the NQF staff also. We have certainly tried to 15 16 set up everything so that it's easy to follow 17 today. But if you have any questions whatsoever 18 at any point in the day, please let us know. Pull any of us aside and we will either answer it 19 20 or find the answer for you if we can. 21 But I want to take just a moment to have the NQF staff introduce themselves so you 22

1	know who all is on the team. We can start with
2	Madison.
3	MS. JUNG: Hi. My name is Madison Jung
4	and I will be the project analyst.
5	MS. DUDHWALA: Hi. My name is Hiral
6	Dudhwala. I am the project manager. And looking
7	forward to today.
8	MS. O'ROURKE: Hi. I am Erin O'Rourke.
9	I am the senior director supporting the
10	Coordinating Committee. So no official role in
11	the Clinician Workgroup but here in case anyone
12	has MAP process questions or history questions
13	and to take the conversation back to the
14	Coordinating Committee.
15	MR. AMIN: Taroon Amin. I am a
16	consultant to NQF focused on measurement science
17	issues. I am also supporting the MAP
18	Coordinating Committee as well.
19	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. And thank you
20	very much. And as you know, we have a number of
21	people in the peanut gallery back there keeping
22	an eye on things. So they will have an

opportunity to speak up when we have the public comment period. So make sure that you're ready when your turn comes on the agenda.

I'd like to turn it over now to Pierre to talk about the meaningful measures and some of the programs of CMS. Pierre is the lead of our, of the CMS delegation here today. And we enjoyed having you last year, Pierre, and I'm sure we'll have a great conversation again this year.

MEMBER YONG: Thanks so much, Bruce. 10 And like I said before, I really do want to thank 11 all of you for volunteering and taking your time, 12 13 not just for all day today and travel to and from 14 D.C., but also, you know, in the pre-meetings and the pre-work as well as after, the follow-up 15 16 after the meeting. So really do want to thank 17 all of you. Nice to see many familiar faces 18 around the table. And also want to welcome any 19 new members to this effort. So, thank you, guys, 20 really looking forward to spending the day with 21 you all.

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And so, so I just am curious because

I have done this presentation a number of times. 1 2 But raise your hand if you've heard this presentation already. 3 (Show of hands.) 4 MEMBER YONG: Okay. If you've heard it 5 more than once keep it up. 6 Yes. Yeah, okay. So I'm not going to go through, 7 8 because it seems like most people have, have 9 already heard this presentation. Do want to save times for questions, feedback, and so I won't go 10 through the whole presentation in depth. 11 So 12 you'll excuse me if I sort of go through it 13 fairly quickly. 14 But if you'd advance the slides. So if you go to the next slide, 15 Okay. 16 so Meaningful Measures sort of it's a framework 17 that we had worked on at CMS that really drew on 18 a number of different sources but really came out 19 of some of the feedback we've gotten from the MAP 20 in prior years, as well as feedback we've gotten 21 in other setting, in Rules as well as in other discussions with many stakeholders about, you 22

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know, the sort of proliferation, if you will, of
 measures that we've had in our programs over the
 past couple of years.

4 And with that sort of growing number 5 of measures across our quality programs people have told us that it's really hard to really 6 7 discern what's really important. What are we, 8 are we really focusing on the key quality issues 9 that really will drive and improve patient care, which is I think what we are all here to do. 10 11 Right? So that's where it's sort of the genesis 12 of this.

And we saw and we had comments about this in the LAN white paper. And I have a graphic about that which many of you have seen already.

But I really wanted to think about not only what are the most meaningful sort of areas for us to focus on but what are the right kinds of measures? And so this slide really is some of the underpinnings, sort of additional considerations that we are thinking of when it

comes to the right kinds of measures. 1 So we want 2 to have measures that really address high impact areas. And those areas are the ones, the 18 that 3 are, initial 18 that are outlined in the 4 5 following slides that really sort of target and safequard public health but really are patient-6 7 focused and are meaningful to patients as well as providers. 8

9 We I think have had many conversations 10 across this room about really preferring and 11 trying to move towards outcome-based measures 12 where possible. You know, key consideration is, 13 you know, burden. We understand that, you know, 14 getting data and reporting that to CMS is a burdensome activity. And so we want to make that 15 16 worthwhile. So we want to minimize the burden 17 but also make sure that the data that's being 18 reported to CMS is somehow fed back to you all so that you can then take action on it. And it 19 20 really feeds into quality improvement. 21 But these measures actually show and

demonstrate opportunity for improvement, that

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there's variation and a quality gap, and really can help support in this movement towards population-based payment models.

The other consideration in the last 4 5 bullet is also alignment. So we've certainly heard a lot, but particularly from clinicians and 6 7 providers that you're reporting many measures to 8 many different payers. Right? CMS is not the 9 only player in town, there are many other players, whether they're other payers or state-10 11 based organizations or other initiatives that you 12 are working with that all have quality measures. 13 So how do we then work towards trying to minimize 14 burden by aligning measures, not just within and across CMS programs but also externally with 15 other payers as well. 16

So if you move to the next slide.
These are some of the sources that we
drew on. But I'm going to move on quickly. NQF
is one of them, which I'll highlight.
But if you can move to the next slide.
This, for folks who haven't seen it,

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is a diagram from the LAN population health measurement white paper that came out last year. If you look on the right side of the slide I think it nicely conceptualizes and sort of puts into graphic form what we're trying to accomplish here.

So, if you look at the bottom of the 7 8 right side you'll see these level three, or these 9 little dots, what they have termed atomistic performance measures. So if you think of any of 10 11 the individual measures that we have in our 12 programs we think of those as sort of little 13 dots. And what the LAN white paper was really 14 trying to put forward was this need to move 15 towards these level one and level two dots, which 16 are these higher level summary performance 17 measures which are, which, you know, are termed 18 sort of big dots.

19And so what we thought would be a good20way forward was in this Meaningful Measures21framework was really trying to push us forward to22these bigger dots.

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I will say, and make a clarification, 1 2 that, you know, while the particular sort of idea here from the LAN white paper was actually big 3 dot measures, what we have in the framework 4 5 aren't measures specifically, they're actually So they really help us focus 6 measurement areas. 7 on what we think are the most meaningful 8 measurement areas. 9 So if you move to the next slide. These are the 18 initial meaningful 10 measurement areas that we have identified drawing 11 12 on all those sources that we identified from 13 before, including the NAM work around vital 14 signs, including the NQF work around strategic 15 measures and other sources. They are grouped 16 into six categories. 17 And if we move to the next slides 18 we'll quickly review them. 19 The first category is making care 20 safer. And here we have two Meaningful Measure 21 areas. The first is healthcare-associated infections. And preventable healthcare harm is 22

1

the second one.

2	On the right side of the slide you can
3	see that we've already started to think about how
4	does this apply to our current portfolio of
5	measures. And so here we have examples of
6	current measures that really fit and sort of fit
7	in and meets the intent, I think, of the
8	meaningful measurement area in question.
9	So here, for example, under
10	healthcare-associated infections we have the
11	CAUTI measure and CLAPSI measures. And so those
12	are represented in the C in very, very tiny
13	orange print how they have been represented and
14	implemented in a couple of our different
15	programs. So I think that sort of provides a
16	potentially sort of strong signal that we
17	conclude is an important issue that for across
18	programs and facilities that is somewhere that we
19	should be focusing attention to really help drive
20	improvement in quality.
21	Move to the next slide.
22	The next grouping is about

strengthening person and family engagement. 1 Here 2 we have care that's personalized and aligned with patients' goals. 3 The second is end-of-life care 4 according to patients' preferences. 5 And the third is patient experience 6 7 and functional outcomes. 8 If you move to the next slide. And 9 I'm not going to go through the details of each slide in the interests of time. 10 11 But the third slide is promoting 12 effective communication and coordination of care. 13 Here we have three meaningful measurement areas: 14 the first being medication management; the second being admissions and readmissions to hospitals; 15 16 and the third being seamless transfer of health 17 information. 18 Next slide, please. 19 The next domain is promotion of 20 effective prevention and treatment of chronic 21 disease. Here we have it's a pretty broad 22 grouping, as you can see, so that's why you can

see so many meaningful measurement areas here: 1 2 The preventive care management of chronic conditions; prevention, treatment and 3 management of mental health; prevention and 4 treatment of opioid and substance abuse 5 disorders; and then risk-adjusted mortality. 6 Move to the next slide. 7 Thank you. Working with communities to promote 8 9 best practices of healthy living is the next And here we have equity of care as well 10 domain. 11 as community engagement. 12 And I just want to pause for a second 13 on equity of care because I think you might 14 conceptualize this as sort of measures addressing equity of care. We think of it as a little bit 15 16 broader than that. Certainly there are other 17 tools, again identified through, you know, some 18 of the work that NQF has done and with the SES 19 Trials as well as the Disparities Workgroup but also identified in other sources such as the NAM 20 21 Report on social risk factors, as well as the 22 ASPE report. But I think there are multiple

levers, policy levers available to address equity
 of care.

3	And those familiar with the Hospital
4	Readmission Reduction Program work that we've
5	done, we have moved towards stratification in
6	that program, so comparing hospitals with similar
7	proportions, caring for similar proportions of
8	dual-eligible patients as a way to sort of
9	address the equity of care issue that's been
10	raised in that particular program.
11	So I think the broader concept here is
12	that it's not just about measurement, but there
13	are other tools available that can potentially
14	help address this particular focus area.
15	If you move to the next slide.
16	Making care affordable is the last
17	domain. And here we have appropriate use. We
18	have patient-focused episode of care, and risk-
19	adjusted total cost of care. And that will bring
20	us to our 18.
21	So if you move to the next slide.
22	So, I think we've done this, we've

1	gotten a lot of, had the opportunity to do a lot
2	of presentations and got a lot of questions.
3	That's been really fantastic, I think, in helping
4	us think through sort of how, does this framework
5	make sense to people? Are there ways to improve
6	it? And so certainly welcome your input on this.
7	I think a couple of the sort of common
8	questions that I think we'll just cover right now
9	just to make sure everybody's on the same page.
10	But Meaningful Measures is a framework. It's not
11	a new program. It's a new quality reporting
12	program. Doesn't impose new requirements,
13	doesn't have measures by itself.
14	That's a common sort of point of
15	confusion but just wanted to put that out there
16	that it's a framework to help us think through
17	our measurement strategy across all of our CMS
18	quality programs, reporting programs and how we
19	use measures across all of those programs, not
20	just the quality reporting programs, but when I
21	use that term I'm using it broadly so it includes
22	the accountability programs as well.

1	So that's one piece.
2	I think the other piece that we've
3	gotten is how will this sort of how will this
4	impact me? Will this reduce burden for me as a
5	clinician? We really think and hope it will. We
6	have started to apply this.
7	I mentioned in those, in one of the
8	first early slides some of the underpinning
9	principles in terms of considerations, and not
10	just whether or not it meets a measure, is within
11	and fits within one of the meaningful measurement
12	areas itself, it's also all these other
13	considerations: whether it's an outcome-based
14	measure; whether it's meaningful to patients;
15	whether there is significant burden placed on
16	that.
17	So we think this, in conjunction with
18	a lot of the other work that CMS has been engaged
19	in, for example with the Core Quality Measures
20	Collaborative and their line measures across
21	public and private payers. We have started doing
22	some work really trying to map out and address

potential solutions and identify potential solutions when it comes to eCQM development and implementation, for example. So we think a lot of these initiatives together will ultimately, hopefully, reduce the burden that providers have in terms of quality reporting.

7 And I think the other sort of common 8 sort of question is sort of does this sort of 9 framework actually does it resonate with clinicians in particular, and particularly with 10 I think we've gotten that question. 11 specialists. 12 We certainly think that and welcome 13 that sort of feedback actually from folks in the 14 I think there are different ways certainly room. to sort of conceptualize quality measures, and 15 16 different frameworks. There are lots existing. 17 We think there are lots of ways that,

you know, there are concepts here that are important to many specialists that are represented here. For example, if you're a surgeon you would think that, you know, surgical site infections are really important. And we

think that's really well represented and clearly represented here.

If you're a clinician taking care of 3 4 a patient with, you know, rheumatoid arthritis, 5 then a functional status is really important for 6 that patient. So that's I think represented 7 here. But certainly there are different ways to 8 organize that information. So, but we welcome 9 that input. 10 So I'm going to stop there. I'll turn 11 to Ted, who's been my partner in crime on this, 12 and see if he has any additional comments. But 13 otherwise we welcome some comments from you and 14 discussion. 15 MR. LONG: Yeah, yeah. No, just 16 welcome comments and discussion. Thank you. 17 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Well, it's a good 18 time for any questions or clarifications. 19 Anybody have any? I do if nobody else does. 20 Anybody else have any questions? 21 MEMBER YONG: All just sick of hearing me talk. 22

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: You know, I think
2	this is a great framework. And it's allowed us
3	to sort of categorize some of the measures we
4	already have. I think the real power in this is
5	to look at the highest levels and then try to
6	look back downstream to see what measures might
7	support those things.
8	As you're aware, we haven't really
9	done that very well in the long path of
10	measurement development. We've kind of said, Who
11	needs to be measured? Or what needs to be
12	measured? You know, back down at the base level
13	as opposed to strategically looking from the big
14	bubbles to little bubbles.
15	So, is there some plan to try to do
16	that?
17	MEMBER YONG: So I can start and, Ted,
18	maybe you can fill in.
19	So, yes, I think that's a great point,
20	Bruce. And thank you for bringing that up. I
21	mean, I think we have started to think about how
22	to apply this in a broad sense. So certainly I

think, hopefully you'll see this represented. 1 2 And the MUC list, you'll notice it's a fairly concise and parsimonious MUC list. 3 4 That's across all programs. So we have three 5 days of MAP meetings this year versus six for the prior years, so we really tried to apply the 6 7 framework in looking through the MUC list. And we have actually only put forward on the MUC list 8 9 actually 25 percent of the measures that were actually submitted during the open call for 10 11 measures. 12 We are looking closely at our existing 13 measure sets across our programs and really 14 trying to do a critical examination of, you know, 15 the measures in those programs to determine 16 whether or not it makes sense to keep those You know, so we're doing that work 17 measures. 18 right now. 19 I think it's part of that work, and 20 certainly there's already been a lot of work done 21 around sort of gap analyses, but I think it helps us then, again, do it in a focused way to 22

identify sort of gaps. And I think this then
feeds into sort of a longer term sort of notion
that you're talking about in terms of, you know,
what are the measures we need? How does that
feed into measure development? So, I think for
us that certainly is another next step.
I think it also plays into things like

7 8 the FOA that's going to be forthcoming next year, 9 funding opportunity announcement, excuse me, that we have for measure development for QPP, Quality 10 11 Payment Program. And so I think that sort of 12 aligns not only this work but also aligns with 13 the work that's happening under the Measure 14 Development Plan, which is a report that we put out every spring in terms of measurement gaps for 15 16 OPP. So I think that all of that aligns. 17 So it will take time to sort of get

18 full alignment, but we think that's a worthwhile 19 activity to pursue.

20 MR. LONG: Yes, and that's actually I 21 think what you're bringing up is a really 22 important point. There's two dimensions that the

framework has. First is it lays out 1 2 comprehensive cross-cutting criteria that any given measure would go through in order for us to 3 evaluate it. Is it outcome based? What's the 4 5 Is it stable over time or is there impact? incremental increase each year? What's the 6 7 incremental sort of effect on burden?

8 So that's the first case of what it 9 means for an individual measure. But the really important piece, too, and this is something we've 10 11 been asked a fair amount is what if you have a 12 measure that maybe if you look at it in isolation But what if it doesn't fit into 13 it makes sense. 14 one of the meaningful measurement areas? What 15 does that mean?

Well, it could mean that that's a specific focus and that measure has its own purpose in and of itself. Or it could mean that if the Meaningful Measures are intended to capture the areas of highest priority and the measure doesn't fit in there, maybe that's an opportunity for us to think about the role of

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that measure.

2	And when we've been doing that so far
3	with the MUC list, and then what we want to do is
4	then take this across our measure sets at CMS, we
5	think it's going to happen more and more. And
6	there may be opportunities. For example, if
7	anybody here sees the Meaningful Measures areas
8	and says, we know, CMS, this is really high
9	priority, you don't have a Meaningful Measure
10	area for this. Or, you should really tweak the
11	way that you're conceptualizing one of them.
12	That's the type of feedback we're very open to
13	now.
14	So what we want to do is get it right
15	to the point where we're confident that the
16	Meaningful Measure areas we have, if you look at
17	any given measure, it should have a home there.
18	And if it doesn't, it's an opportunity to talk
19	about it so we can lend it a more parsimonious
20	place.
21	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thanks, Ted.
22	Go ahead.

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1	MEMBER BOWMAN: Quick question. So the
2	work, working with communities from a best
3	practice of healthy living, it looks like, it
4	seems like a lot of this is home health, skilled
5	nursing, and long-term care. I guess I'm just
6	curious, how is, how is that I guess it's not
7	what I traditionally think of as healthy living
8	and promoting life, diet, exercise. Seems like
9	transitions of care and stuff like that. So I'm
10	just curious where, what's the end goal of that?
11	MR. LONG: Yes, I can start there. And
12	if we can maybe go to that slide I think it might
13	be helpful. It's slide, like 9 or 10. Almost.
14	So I'll get started as we find it
15	here.
16	So one important point is that when we
17	have we have many different programs at CMS.
18	And the intention is not that every, all of the
19	18 Meaningful Measure areas should apply to every
20	single program. So you may have programs where
21	there is some Meaningful Measure that apply more,
22	just to use your example, in our Home Health

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Quality Reporting Program versus SNF versus IRF 1 2 versus LTACH. What are the Meaningful Measure areas that would be most applicable to those 3 4 compared to the Quality Payment Program? 5 That's a conversation to have. But 6 the intention is not that the Quality Payment 7 Program and the Home Health Quality Reporting 8 Program will have all of the same Meaningful 9 Measure areas that matter the exact same amount 10 for each of those programs. 11 That said, so if you want to get at 12 what healthy living means, we do want to have 13 this get at that. And it's hard, I know, because 14 we, the Meaningful Measure areas are just sort of phrases here. But if the phrases don't resonate 15 16 with what you think of as the key thing that 17 really characterizes healthy living, that's what 18 we want to know. This is the time. 19 So we used to have our emails on the 20 slides but I think we have a new email address we 21 can share. But that is the exact type of feedback we would love to have, both in terms of 22

1 I guess three ways: 2 A) does the meaningful, do the Meaningful Measure areas we have here need to be 3 4 tweaked? 5 B) if there's a new area we don't have, what would that be? or; 6 C) if there's ways to describe what it 7 8 means for healthy living. 9 I would just give an example here. As it pertains to equity of care, how could we 10 11 describe that better? Would there be a way to 12 focus on that? Would there be specific measures that would be illustrative for that? 13 14 So I think those three areas of 15 feedback would be really helpful for us if you 16 want. 17 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Other comments or 18 questions? Anybody on the phone with a comment 19 or a question? 20 Peter, go ahead. 21 MEMBER BRISS: Yeah, it'd like to, I'd like to actually pile on on the last comment. 22 Ι

think that there's -- it isn't so much a language 1 2 problem, it's a content problem. So in the healthy living thing, you know, you know the big 3 four American risk behaviors account for 40 4 5 percent of American deaths. Right? And so it's everything reduces to smoking, alcohol, 6 7 inactivity, and diet. 8 And that's, those are really important 9 healthy living things that the healthcare system can influence, and it's not well reflected in 10 here as it stands I think. 11 12 MR. LONG: And this is Ted. A quick 13 comment. Actually, equal disclosure, I'm a 14 practicing primary care physician, so I couldn't agree more. Not a day goes by where those are 15 16 not issues that I, that are issues for my 17 patients, too. 18 And I think with one of the challenges 19 here, and this is to your point, too, is when 20 thinking about things like healthy living does 21 that mean that the measures for prevention for opioid use disorder, for alcohol use screening 22

should they fall under the category of best 1 2 practice of healthy living? Should they fall under the Meaningful Measure area of prevention, 3 preventive care so we can characterize it as? 4 Or 5 we have the Meaningful Measure area for substance abuse, substance abuse disorder to be 6 7 distinguished from mental health issues? 8 So it's a bit of a challenge in terms 9 of things that characterize healthy living. Whether we would put them all as sort of unique 10 11 Meaningful Measure areas here or the degree to 12 which we would want to include them under sort of 13 the concepts that we have so far. 14 So I think taking this holistically, I think that's really where we want to get this 15 16 right is does that mean we should tweak what we 17 currently have because we currently have 18 preventive care as one of the key highest 19 priority areas. We currently have substance use 20 disorder, prevention, and treatment as one of the 21 highest priority areas. But we could create new 22 areas that would better capture what you're

referring to. And that's the exact type of 1 2 feedback we really need. I hope that helps. 3 MEMBER BOWMAN: Yes. 4 So really when I 5 think of healthy living I also think of things like is there access to like cooking classes at, 6 7 like, supermarkets, like a Whole Foods, or 8 Safeway, Wegman's that's in an inner city or 9 something like that. That's what I kind of think 10 of. So I guess measures that we're not even 11 looking at that. 12 You know, if you have a patient that 13 doesn't even know what appropriate, you know, 14 diet should be or things like that, access to 15 that in the community. 16 MR. LONG: Yes. And I think that's 17 great feedback. 18 And maybe if we could follow up via 19 email, too, I think that would be very helpful 20 for us, if you don't mind. 21 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: So, I like the 22 framework because it provides a structure, you

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1 know, for thinking.

2	But to sort of follow up a little bit
3	on the prior comment, there are things that the
4	healthcare system per se can do, and there are
5	things that our civilization as a whole can do,
6	and they are not always the same things. And so
7	just if we can think about the difference between
8	what an ophthalmologist can do to help his
9	patient with, you know, cataract or retinal
10	problem or whatever versus what, you know, a
11	society can do about putting grocery stores in
12	neighborhoods that don't have them.
13	So it seems as though we're almost
14	denigrating some of the things that are towards
15	the bottom right of the chart when those are
16	perhaps sometimes the very things that the
17	healthcare practitioners, the clinicians whom
18	we're here to talk about today can do. So, you
19	know, it's a balance.
20	And I love the way those smaller,
21	seemingly smaller actions, though I mean to the
22	patient at that moment perhaps they're quite

large, you know, the knee replacement or 1 2 whatever, how they roll up together. And I think that framework is really super important. 3 But we 4 shouldn't have any -- I don't think we should 5 allow ourselves to have the thought in our heads that those things are somehow smaller because 6 they are after all what, you know, doctors and 7 8 patients do. 9 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you. I don't 10 see any other hands, any other questions. 11 MEMBER SHALLER: I just have one. 12 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Oh, all right. Dale. MEMBER SHALLER: Is the intent to make 13 14 sure that every measure that's on the list of measures finds a home in this framework, an 15 16 exclusive home? In other words, is there a place 17 where a measure, and I'm thinking specifically of 18 CAHPS, you've got it in the category of 19 engagement, but also aligns in coordination with care and communication. 20 21 So I'm just wondering if there's overlap and where these belong. Does your model 22

1 capture that?

2 MR. LONG: I'll start and then, Pierre, 3 please jump in.

Yeah, in the real world that's a real
problem. And that's a challenge. So taking
CAHPS right now, we have it under the Meaningful
Measure area of patient experience and functional
outcomes.

9 The categories, again, which are the banners at the top, working with communities to 10 promote best practices of healthy living, I think 11 12 this is something that we could be a little bit 13 clearer about. The categories themselves are 14 just for organizing the Meaningful Measure areas 15 The Meaningful Measure areas are the themselves. 16 areas where we want to have the targeted high 17 priority identification.

So, on this slide the Meaningful
Measure areas are equity of care and community
engagement. We've grouped them under the banner
or the quality category, if you will, of working
with communities to promote best practices of

healthy living. But one of the problems we want 1 2 to solve with the Meaningful Measure areas is the categories here. The reason we didn't want to 3 4 have those, for example, be the Meaningful 5 Measure areas is they are so broad that a lot of measures fall under multiple categories. 6 7 So our hope is that the Meaningful 8 Measure areas will help to address that at least 9 to some degree. Now, so for example, CAHPS fits pretty nicely in patient experience of care, 10 11 which we identified as its own Meaningful Measure 12 area because that's a high priority for us at 13 CMS. 14 But does that mean the CAHPS doesn't 15 have --16 (Phone interruption.) MR. LONG: Sort of a better fit for 17 18 measures that are high priority areas than if we 19 went with the categories alone because the 20 categories are so much broader than the 21 Meaningful Measure areas are. 22 I hope that helps. Probably could be

1	clearer about that from this. I'm sorry.
2	MEMBER SHALLER: Thank you.
3	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. If anybody's
4	on the phone please mute your phone. Don't put
5	us on hold but mute your phone.
6	Most of you around the table are
7	pretty familiar with the rulemaking process.
8	We've been at this for a long time. But I would
9	like Hiral to review that quickly just to make
10	sure we're kind of all on the same page about
11	what our task is today, of course, and where it
12	fits in the grand scheme of the rulemaking
13	process.
14	MS. DUDHWALA: Thank you, Bruce.
15	A couple of things before we go into
16	that though. I see a lot of you have a lot of
17	questions. So just a reminder, if you have a
18	question just take your tent card and put it up
19	so that we know who has a question and we'll try
20	to go in the right order.
21	And also, before we get started I just
22	wanted to highlight the agenda for our day. You

1	know, we have a pretty busy day. So, as you've
2	see, we've already done our disclosure of
3	interests and spoken about the Meaningful
4	Measures framework.
5	I'm going to shortly go over the
6	overview of the pre-rulemaking approach.
7	We will then go into an overview of
8	the MIPS cost measures. And then start really
9	just reviewing the measures for both the MIPS
10	program as well as the MSSP program.
11	In between we will have a short
12	presentation about our MAP Rural Health project.
13	So that will be reviewed later in the afternoon.
14	And then we do have a few other agenda
15	items, just as you see here highlighted, input on
16	the measure removal criteria will be discussed
17	this afternoon. There will be an opportunity for
18	public comment at the end of the day as well as
19	throughout the day.
20	So, and also just to review,
21	especially for those of you who may be new to the
22	workgroup some of our meeting objectives for

today is really to review and provide input on 1 2 the measures under consideration for the federal programs applicable for clinicians and ACO care. 3 4 And then, you know, throughout the day discussing 5 strategic issues related to clinician and ACO 6 care. 7 All right. And then we can go ahead 8 and do an overview of the pre-rulemaking. I know 9 some of you have been on this workgroup for a while so it will be a lot of review. 10 But there 11 are a few new members, so. 12 So the approach that we have is to 13 analyze and select measures. And it's a 3-step 14 process. We provide a program overview reviewing the current measures, evaluating them up for what 15 16 they would add to the program measures that I

17 know we did have a web meeting with all of you in 18 November, so we really went into detail with the 19 program overview. You know, and again, you know 20 this is a one-day meeting so that was all 21 provided in the November web meeting, so. 22 Your role really is to evaluate

measures under consideration today, reaching a
 decision about every measure under consideration.
 There are decision categories which we will talk
 about. And it's to have consistency and a
 standardized method.

Each decision should be accompanied by one or more statements of rationale that explains why each decision was reached.

9 So, to facilitate this process there is a preliminary analysis of the measures under 10 consideration. So our NOF staff did conduct a 11 12 preliminary analysis of each measure under 13 consideration. And it uses an algorithm that 14 asks a series of questions about each measure under consideration. This was an algorithm that 15 16 was developed by the MAP Measure Selection 17 Criteria and approved by the MAP Coordinating 18 Committee to evaluate each measure.

19 It really is intended to provide MAP
20 members with a succinct profile and to serve as a
21 starting point for MAP discussion.

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So you'll see here highlighted the

seven algorithm criteria. Again, this is not new 1 2 for those of you that have been participating in But, you know, it does look at addressing 3 this. 4 a critical quality objective not adequately addressed by the measures in the program set. 5 The measure is evidence-based and it's 6 7 either strongly linked to outcomes or an outcome 8 measure. 9 Number three, the measure addresses a 10 quality challenge. 11 Number four, it contributes to 12 efficient use of measurement resources or 13 supports alignment of measurement across 14 programs. Five, the measure can be feasibly 15 16 reported. 17 Six, the measure is reliable and valid 18 for the level of analysis, program and/or setting 19 for which it is being considered. 20 And seven, if the measure -- if a 21 measure is in current use, no unreasonable 22 implementation issues that outweigh the benefits

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of the measure have been identified.

2 And you'll see on here our decision categories highlighted. The four categories 3 you'll see on the left in blue we have the 4 support for rulemaking, condition support for 5 rulemaking, refine and resubmit for rulemaking, 6 7 and enough support for rulemaking. So there have been, I know, at least 8 9 from the November web meeting there were some questions that arose on the refine and resubmit. 10 11 There were concerns about this category. So the 12 Coordinating Committee created this category with the thought that measures under consideration 13 14 receiving this designation would be brought back to MAP before implementation. 15 16 A few other highlights is the HHS 17 Secretary has statutory authority to propose 18 measures after considering MAP recommendations. 19 We have the feedback loop that was 20 implemented to provide MAP members updates on 21 measures on prior MUC lists. And then I'm going to have Erin talk 22

1	about this more, but you know, this was something
2	that's under review with the Coordinating
3	Committee. If you want to bring up more
4	highlights.
5	MS. O'ROURKE: Sure. Thank you.
6	So I just wanted to pause here because
7	we heard your concerns in November about this
8	category. To give everyone some of the history
9	who may not have been on that since the
10	beginning. We have struggled with how we how
11	MAP expresses support for the concept of a
12	measure but when the information available may be
13	limited, or they have some, some specific
14	concerns about how the measure is specified but
15	the guidelines necessitate moving forward.
16	So we've gone through many iterations.
17	We originally had a category of support
18	direction. There was a desire to be a little
19	more concrete around what that meant. So we
20	moved to conditional support. And then reviewing
21	measures under development through a separate
22	pathway.

1	There were also some problems there.
2	So we created this refine and resubmit category
3	to preserve what people liked about the measure
4	under development pathway. That was that a
5	measure wouldn't go down when everyone agreed it
6	was important and we should move forward on
7	continuing to, to develop it or make changes that
8	are necessary but not given that support that we
9	heard from developers can be challenging to get
10	the resources to continue work on it.
11	However, this year there were some
12	concerns raised that unfortunately MAP doesn't
13	always get to see the changes that they give the
14	measure this designation of refine and resubmit.
15	But as Hiral said, the Secretary does have the
16	authority to move forward with it. And a measure
17	might not always come back to MAP to be re-
18	discussed and re-voted on.
19	So we brought this issue to the
20	Coordinating Committee during their web meeting
21	on November 30th to reiterate that the intent was
22	to support the concept that they to recognize

that there's a potentially significant issue with 1 2 the measure that should be addressed before it's implemented. 3 The Coordinating Committee did want to 4 5 provide some advice to the workgroups. And, Harold, I might put you on the spot to see if you 6 Harold is one of our 7 have anything to add. 8 Coordinating Committee co-chairs. 9 DR. PINCUS: Yes. MS. O'ROURKE: The committee suggested 10 11 that workgroup members may want to use this 12 category judiciously, perhaps giving a measure this designation when it really does need a 13 14 substantive change that would require it to come 15 back to MAP. Both CMS and NQF have processes 16 that define a substantive change. On the endorsement side there's a set number of criteria 17 18 that designate a re-review. 19 And Ted, Pierre, correct me if I'm 20 wrong, but CMS maintains similar process. 21 So the committee suggested that might 22 help guide that conversation.

1	The committee also noted to please
2	clarify what the suggested refinements are. This
3	is something we heard from Coordinating Committee
4	members who review and finalize the workgroup
5	decisions, as well as some measure stewards and
6	developers, that the more concrete you can be
7	with your guidance, the more they can actually
8	act on it and make those changes.
9	So, Harold, not to put you on the
10	spot, but if there is anything you'd want to
11	share from your perspective as co-chair.
12	DR. PINCUS: So what we identified
13	really was a problem with using refine and
14	resubmit is that there is no process for refining
15	and resubmitting. So that that creates a problem
16	with having that category.
17	And so but there is this kind of
18	netherworld between so there's supporting and
19	then there's supporting with conditions when
20	there's a very specific condition that can be,
21	you know, readily or reasonably achieved within
22	the time frame versus and then in between that

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and do not support.

2	And that's a frustration that all the
3	workgroups have had in terms of that sort of
4	netherworld between having a specific condition
5	and sort of just saying we don't support it, and
6	trying to express what the concerns are that
7	limit that. But revise and resubmit is just
8	poorly labeled, isn't really what you know,
9	doesn't really work as a category.
10	So a couple of thoughts have been put
11	forward. One is to simply eliminate it as a
12	category and just make a recommendation to not
13	support it. It's really that, that low. Or to
14	perhaps reduce the threshold to support it.
15	That's one idea.
16	The other is to keep it but use it
17	more judiciously, and when we do use it, to be
18	very explicit about what the problems are so that
19	there's a possibility for CMS to sort of take
20	that information and apply it because it's, you
21	know, potentially within the time frame or
22	potentially around the next round. But the idea

is to have as full a discussion and a feedback to 1 2 CMS so they can actually use this information going forward. And that's really what we want to 3 4 do. 5 The name of the category is less 6 important in some ways. But it's really to focus 7 more specifically on just those measures on the 8 MUC list where we think there's something to 9 salvage there but we need to give them more advice about how to fix it. 10 11 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Well thank you. It 12 seems to me that the ambiguity is really resubmit 13 to whom? 14 DR. PINCUS: Right. 15 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And we have no, no 16 ongoing process for the MAP to reconvene and all 17 that sort of thing. So I assume the measure 18 developer is the one that has to resubmit it. 19 But to whom is really what the problem is there. 20 I have a 3-people stack. Scott Friedman first. 21 22 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Yes. So I brought

1 this up on the conference call.

2	So, the conditional support, if
3	there's something that needs to be tweaked and
4	they tweak it, I'm not sure it has to come back
5	to us. But on the call we had refine and
6	resubmit. And then we had a discussion a year
7	ago. And to be honest with you, I didn't
8	remember all the nuances on the discussion. And
9	you're asking us to make a decision on stuff I
10	didn't really remember.
11	And so what I said was if it's refine
12	and resubmit, you resubmit it and we discuss it
13	here. It doesn't make sense to me to discuss it
14	on this quick phone call and approve them. And
15	if they've been corrected, that's fine, I'm not
16	sure it needs to come back to us to approve it.
17	If it's the initial approval you can, you can
18	approve it without having it but, again, it's
19	hard for me to approve something that I don't
20	really have enough information on in a quick
21	phone call.
22	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Helen, you're next.

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1	MEMBER BURSTIN: Thanks. Just a quick
2	question.
3	I think one of the concerns to start
4	with has been the question of what do you then do
5	with measures that are not fully developed and
6	tested. And I think that was at least to start,
7	as Harold just recalled, a lot of those measures
8	float into this category.
9	So unless the measures coming forward
10	on the MUC list are in fact all fully developed
11	and tested, you're basically left them with a
12	pretty stark choice of do not support. Am I
13	interpreting that correctly, Erin?
14	MS. O'ROURKE: Yes. And I think that's
15	why we kind of ended up with tough choice for the
16	committee that you have imperfect information.
17	But a do not support has some fairly potentially
18	serious repercussions for continuing development
19	of a measure.
20	I did want to clarify just on Scott's
21	point about the intent of the feedback loop. We
22	implemented that as a way to update MAP members

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	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
1	about what's happened since you've seen the
2	measure and to show how your input has been acted
3	on. But not necessarily take a new vote or ask
4	for formal approval.
5	So it's more of an informational
6	update.
7	But that is something where we want feedback on,
8	whether the feedback loop worked and how we
9	should move forward with that this year.
10	So I think this is a work in progress
11	and an issue that, as Helen mentioned, we've
12	struggled with since the beginning when MAP is
13	forced to look at measures so early and with
14	imperfect information. But a "do not support"
15	does have consequences.
16	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Just a couple other
17	comments. Then, Pierre, I'm going to give you
18	the final word here.
19	Stephanie, you're next.
20	MEMBER GLIER: Thanks. Helen, thanks
21	for raising the testing issue. I wonder
22	actually, though, if we can revisit how we

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discussed testing because I think we were -- CMS 1 2 is not submitting measure concepts to us anymore. A couple years ago we did see straight concepts 3 that were not fully specified or tested or even 4 5 begun testing. And that's not true anymore. We're seeing measures that are somewhere, they're 6 7 fully developed, they're somewhere in the testing Testing may not be complete. 8 process. 9 But I think the way I understand these 10 categories, if we are -- we could totally say conditional support pending testing that 11 12 demonstrates evidence of reliability, validity, and the other endorsement criteria are met. 13 14 No, we can't? 15 MS. O'ROURKE: Yes. Sure, so this is, 16 unfortunately, where things get a little 17 challenging and where we've tried to perhaps 18 clarify what's the role of MAP and what's the 19 role of endorsement. So MAP doesn't have strict 20 requirements about submitting testing data. And 21 we tried to turf any questions about looking at, 22 you know, the specific results of reliability and

validity testing to the CDP standing committees 1 2 who are specifically charged with reviewing the scientific acceptability of a measure. 3 We asked MAP to think more about the 4 5 fit-for-purpose and for a specific program is 6 this the right way to be going. However, we know 7 it's hard for people to make decisions about a 8 measure that could be used for payment and public 9 reporting with imperfect information about whether it is reliable and valid. 10 11 But I did want to clarify that we, we 12 don't ask for testing results. If you look at the refine and resubmit, that is a bit of the 13 line in the sand of whether we consider the 14 completion of testing, whether it's early 15

development or fully developed. And that's someof the language here.

MEMBER GLIER: I don't want to
undermine you at all. I totally under -- I have
read this a number of times. I understand where
you guys are drawing the line. And I think I'm
questioning the application of it because I think

1	actually if you look at the discussion guide you
2	guys put together which I love. Thank you for
3	putting it together. I very much appreciate it.
4	there are some places where you say
5	conditional support pending NQF endorsement
6	showing that testing matches the updated
7	specification, that's conditional support.
8	And there's also revise and resubmit
9	to show the testing is done at the individual
10	clinician level.
11	And I can see the distinctions there.
12	But I think from a MAP point of view those seem
13	very much like something that a CDP committee
14	should be looking at and not something that MAP
15	should be trying to distinguish between. To me -
16	- and I acknowledge that I'm saying something
17	that is different than what the official matrices
18	and categories say, but it seems to me that our
19	conditional support should be for the broader
20	statements about what we expect a measure to
21	achieve or to demonstrate before we think CMS
22	should consider implementing it in a program,

without saying you need to -- I think the problem 1 2 is revise and resubmit sounds both like we like the direction of this concept. We think you need 3 4 to incorporate this new information or you need 5 to adjust it in the following way. That really is a change in the way the measure is specified 6 7 rather than we think this is probably good, just 8 prove it.

9 So I think my, my personal preference would be to say we think this is good, just prove 10 it, should be conditional support and we should 11 12 be very clear about what those conditions are. 13 So, for me that is both the measure is, like, 14 somewhere in testing and we think it looks good but we're not going to -- we don't expect that to 15 16 come back to us, because we think it looks good. 17 Just, do you understand what I'm 18 saying? 19 MS. O'ROURKE: Yes. And that's 20 helpful. And I think that's an important 21 clarification. But historically we've used

conditional support for when a measure basically

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just needs to go to the endorsement process and
 get that final review and the condition is
 pending NQF endorsement.

4 Whereas some of the testing my not 5 necessarily match the specifications. We tried to highlight that I think more as a, a flag for 6 7 the workgroup members that you may want to 8 discuss and suggest further refinements. But I 9 think that's helpful feedback and something we can consider when we look at these again. 10 11 Because it's good to know what works for you all 12 and what doesn't and how we can clarify and make 13 them more usable. 14 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: You decided to pass? Pierre, would you give us kind 15 Okay. 16 of your CMS view. 17 MEMBER YONG: Sure. Thanks, Bruce. 18 So, a couple things. Certainly appreciate the conversation. And I think, as 19 20 Erin has highlighted, it's been sort of an 21 evolving category over the years. And so 22 obviously there is a lot of nuance that happens

underneath the actually category, the 1 2 recommendations and such. And so that's a particular reason why you see, as Bruce mentioned 3 six, but I think there are at least eight of us 4 5 here, CMS employees who are here all day with you So they're listening and sort of taking 6 all. notes, copious notes as we listen to the 7 8 conversation that's had about each measure and 9 sort of taking that back as we think about sort 10 of our next steps. 11 Would actually, I think, as we have

this conversation encourage, you know, Erin and 12 the staff to make sure that there's sort of the 13 14 categories are applied equally throughout the MAP committees, just because that will help us. 15 16 Because if you readjust how you use these 17 categories, hopefully that will also carry over 18 to the other committees, too, because otherwise 19 it's very hard for us internally to know the 20 different standards if they are applied 21 differently across the workgroups.

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And the final sort of comment I'll

make, and it sort of addresses a little bit of 1 2 what Helen brought up, as well as what Stephanie brought up, but we did try to be very judicious 3 4 in terms of what we put forward on the MAP this 5 So my hope -- I'm crossing my fingers and year. my toes -- but that there probably will be less, 6 7 hopefully, measures that may fall into this 8 refine and resubmit for rulemaking category this 9 year.

I know that also there have been some 10 11 changes in the voting process because there were 12 some measures last year which, you know, didn't quite reach that 60 percent threshold and so then 13 14 fell to the less, the next lower threshold which tends to be refine and resubmit sometimes. 15 And 16 so, hopefully with these tweaks there will be 17 less measures that fall into that category. But 18 we'll see. 19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I'd actually like to

20 move on. I think we've heard the conversation. 21 And it will come up later if somebody wants to do 22 refine and submit. We're going to have this

conversation all over again around a specific measure probably.

But, Harold, thanks for the advice in 3 4 terms of making us more sensitive to the fact 5 that if we're going to say refine and resubmit we better be very specific. Because I think you're 6 7 right, in the past sometimes we would just use it 8 as a grading system without actually giving some 9 full advice about what's the trouble with the 10 measure. 11 So, if it's okay --12 DR. PINCUS: Hey, I mean a lot of --13 just to follow up on what Pierre said -- a lot of 14 what our understanding of what CMS finds helpful is the discussion, and in a qualitative sense, of 15 16 what the problems are and what are some 17 strategies about how to fix it. 18 MEMBER YONG: That's right. Thanks, 19 Harold. 20 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. I think it's 21 time to actually dig into the whole project here 22 today. And we're going to start by talking about

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1	the
2	Oh, do you want to talk about voting?
3	MS. DUDHWALA: Yes.
4	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I didn't want to talk
5	about voting. Do you want to talk about voting?
6	Okay. So you all understand how we're going to
7	go about deciding.
8	MS. DUDHWALA: Okay. Just a few more
9	housekeeping things before we get into the fun
10	stuff, so.
11	So we just wanted to go over with you
12	the voting instructions very briefly. And just
13	make sure that everyone knows who has voting
14	capacity.
15	Everyone should have one of these
16	clickers if you are a voting member. If you
17	don't, please let us know.
18	So the key voting principles is that
19	MAP has established a consensus threshold of
20	greater than 60 percent of participants. So the
21	stakeholder groups would need to agree to reach
22	the threshold. Abstentions do not count in the

denominator.

2	Every measure under consideration
3	receives a decision, either individually or as a
4	part of the slate of measures. All of the
5	measures are voted on or accepted as part of the
6	consent calendar.
7	So, the workgroup will be expected to
8	reach a decision on every measure. There will
9	not be a category of split decisions. That would
10	mean the Coordinating that would mean that the
11	Coordinating Committee decides on that measure.
12	However, the Coordinating Committee may decide to
13	continue discussion on a particularly important
14	matter of the program policy or strategy.
15	Okay. The staff will provide an
16	overview of the process for establishing
17	consensus through voting at the start of each
18	meeting. After additional introductory
19	presentations from staff and the chair to give
20	context to each programmatic discussion, voting
21	will begin.
22	The in-person meeting discussion guide

will organize contents as follows: 1 2 Measures under consideration will be divided into a series of related groups for the 3 purpose of discussion and voting. And that is 4 5 how we have done this for this clinician in-6 person MAP group. Each measure under consideration will 7 8 have been subject to preliminary staff analysis 9 based on the decision algorithm that we just reviewed. 10 11 The discussion guide notes the results 12 of the preliminary analysis, i.e., you know, 13 support, do not support, conditional support, or 14 refine and resubmit, and provides the rationale to support how that conclusion was reached. 15 16 Okay, so first up will be the staff 17 will review a preliminary analysis consent 18 calendar. The staff will present each group of 19 measures as a consent calendar, reflecting the 20 result of the preliminary analysis using the MAP 21 selection criteria and programmatic objectives. 22 Step two, the measures under

consideration can be pulled from the consent 1 2 calendar and become a regular agenda item. We did reach out to all of you for any input. 3 But 4 it can also be done today during the in-person. The co-chairs will ask the workgroup 5 members to identify any MUCs they would like to 6 7 pull off the consent calendar. Any workgroup 8 member can ask that one or more MUCs on the consent calendar be removed for individual 9 discussion. Workgroup members are asked to 10 11 identify any MUCs to be pulled off for individual 12 discussion prior to the in-person meeting, if 13 possible, or at the in-person. 14 Workgroup members should clarify if they are pulling a measure for discussion only or 15 16 if they disagree with the preliminary analysis and would like to vote on a new motion. 17 Measures 18 pulled for discussion will focus on resolving 19 clarifying questions. If during the course of 20 the discussion a workgroup member determines the 21 discussion has shown the need for a new vote, a 22 workgroup member can put forward a motion.

1	Potential reasons members can pull a
2	measure: disagreement with the preliminary
3	analysis, or new information is available that
4	would change the results of the algorithm.
5	Once all of the measures that the
6	workgroup would like to discuss are removed from
7	the consent calendar the co-chair will ask if
8	there is any objection to accepting the
9	preliminary analysis and recommendation of the
10	MUCs remaining on the consent calendar.
11	If a measure is not removed from the
12	consent calendar, the associated recommendations
13	will be accepted without discussion.
14	So, step three, discussion and voting
15	on measures identified for a new motion.
16	Workgroup members who identify the need for
17	discussion describe their perspective on the use
18	of the measure and how it differs from
19	preliminary recommendations in the discussion
20	guide. If a motion is for conditional support or
21	refine and resubmit, the member making the the
22	member should clarify and announce the conditions

or suggested refinements.

2	Workgroup members assigned as lead
3	discussants for the relevant group of measures
4	will be asked to respond to the individuals who
5	requested discussion. Lead discussants should
6	state their own point of view, whether or not it
7	is in agreement with the preliminary
8	recommendation or a divergent opinion.
9	The co-chair will then open for
10	discussion among the workgroup. Other workgroup
11	members should participate in the discussion to
12	make their opinions known. However, one should
13	refrain from repeating points already presented
14	by others in the interests of time.
15	After the discussion, the workgroup
16	members who made the motion have the option to
17	withdraw the motion, otherwise the workgroup will
18	be asked to vote on the motion.
19	If the motion is for conditional
20	support or refine and resubmit, the chair can
21	accept conditions or suggest refinement based on
22	the workgroup discussion.

1	If the main conditions or refinements
2	directly contradict each other, the chair should
3	ask for a separate motion after the original
4	motion has been subject to a vote.
5	Step four is tallying the vote. If
6	the motion put forward by the workgroup member
7	receives greater than 60 percent of the vote, the
8	motion will pass and the measure will receive
9	that decision.
10	If the motion does not receive greater
11	than 60 percent of the vote, the co-chair will
12	resume discussion to develop another motion. To
13	start the discussion, the co-chairs will ask for
14	another motion. If that motion receives greater
15	than 60 percent of the vote, the motion will
16	pass. If not, discussion will resume.
17	If no motion put forward if a
18	motion if a no motion put forward by the
19	workgroup achieves greater than 60 percent of the
20	preliminary analysis, decisions will stand.
21	Abstentions are discouraged but will
22	not count in the denominator.

1	Okay, and I don't know if there are
2	any questions or, Bruce, if you want to add
3	anything since you've gone through this in the
4	past and used this, but.
5	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: No. I think on the
6	third bullet here, we would still have to vote
7	for the preliminary analysis and get 60 percent.
8	MS. DUDHWALA: Erin, do you agree?
9	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: It just doesn't
10	you know, we have to vote on every one. And that
11	would just be in other words it would just
12	revert back to the original motion which is the
13	PA and the recommendation. You have to vote at
14	some point.
15	MS. O'ROURKE: Okay. Yes, that makes
16	sense. We can vote the original motion then.
17	MS. JUNG: I'll make this as fast as
18	possible.
19	So, everybody who's an organizational
20	member and a subject matter expert should have
21	these clickers here. I'm just going to go to
22	this next slide.

1	So, the voting slides are those two
2	screens up in the front. There's no question.
3	Please select option or for those of you on
4	the phone, please message us your votes.
5	Option 1 is we'll just to option 1,
6	2, 3, or 4. The number should show up on your
7	clicker. If it does not, let us know and we'll
8	replace the clicker.
9	Also, you have the option to select or
10	change your answer as many times as you would
11	like, it's just the last answer that you log will
12	be the one that is counted.
13	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And if you push the
14	same answer three times it only counts once.
15	Okay, and how many votes should we
16	have?
17	MS. JUNG: We have 21. So, for a 60
18	percent consensus we need 13 votes on the option.
19	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So I see, does that
20	mean 15 people have voted? We're getting there.
21	All right, anybody asleep at the
22	switch? Okay. We only have 17. I mean, do we

have to do a count in the room? 1 2 Okay, we're getting there. Okay. And we have two on the phone. Do we have a way to 3 4 get their votes? Okay, great. 5 MS. O'ROURKE: I did want to just --6 Yeah, to jump in, you'll see Madison and Harold 7 clicking clickers. Staff obviously do not get 8 They're voting proxy for people on the votes. 9 This is from their link. So just to phone. clarify. 10 11 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So this isn't set up 12 as a timed vote. So we'll just watch and see 13 when the popcorn stops popping and then call it. 14 Okay, good. 15 So, now can we go on? 16 MS. JUNG: So, did you put your vote 17 in? Okay. 18 Let's see, I'll try mine. 19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: It looks like we 20 still only have 19. So why don't you guys go or 21 why don't you find out an exact number of people. 22 MS. JUNG: So, we should have one more

1 vote. 2 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: There's 20. MS. JUNG: So, if we could all press 3 4 one more time that would be great. Oh, there we 5 qo. Okay, so now we have 21. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: That may have 6 7 happened that somebody pushed it before the timer 8 started. 9 MS. JUNG: Yeah. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And if you think you 10 may have pushed it before the timer started, just 11 12 push it again and you're fine, so. 13 MS. JUNG: Okay. 14 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, now we can move 15 on. 16 I think on this, on this particular 17 first group of measures, first of all they're all 18 very, very similar. It's a whole new category. 19 And we're going to start with a presentation from 20 Ted and his group. And then we're going to have 21 public comment. 22 And then what, so far I have not heard

anybody wants to pull a specific measure from the
consent calendar. So what I'm going to try to do
is have a conversation about the measure category
and the characteristics of these measures,
preferably without pulling any of them off the
calendar.

7 If somebody wants to pull any one off 8 the calendar, then it will get a separate vote. 9 But I'm going to start with a conversation about kind of a class of measures, the type of 10 measures, rather than the clinical topic. 11 And 12 then if we get through with that and people have 13 a concern about a particular clinical topic, then 14 that's the time to pull it from the consent calendar. 15

16 Does anybody have any -- Does that 17 sound right to people, especially those of you 18 who have spent some time looking through all of 19 I mean all the recommendations are the these? 20 Pretty much all of the commentary are the same. 21 same. And all of the public comment is pretty much the same for all the measures. 22 So it just

1	seems like that is a reasonable way to approach
2	it from our face-to-face discussion.
3	So if there's no objection to that,
4	why don't you guys start with kind of the overall
5	picture, and how these came about, and why did
6	you choose this methodology. And I'm sure there
7	will be some questions about the methodology.
8	But sort of have a general discussion before we
9	get into worrying about voting for an individual
10	measure.
11	Ted, please start. Reena, or who's
12	leading? Reena, go to you. Okay.
13	MS. DUSEJA: Thank you, Bruce.
14	Good morning. My name is Reena
15	Duseja. I am the Director of the Division of
16	Quality Measurement at CMS as well as an
17	emergency physician, and been working on this
18	work with Ted Long and with our contractors.
19	Want to introduce yourself?
20	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Sri Nagavarapu. I am
21	co-project director of project for Acumen.
22	MS. DUSEJA: And you guys have met Ted.

1	So, we're going to tag team on this
2	presentation here. So, we'd like to give you an
3	overview of the MIPS cost measures. And I'll
4	take the first few slides and then hand it over
5	to Ted.
6	So, next slide, please.
7	So, in order to meet the mandate of
8	MACRA, CMS has been developing cost measures that
9	are episode based for the Merit Based Incentive
10	Payment System. The measures that you're seeing
11	today on the MUC list actually are measures that
12	we selected for our wave one of development. And
13	they were picked basically because we saw these
14	as, like, high volume, high cost for Medicare
15	beneficiaries.
16	And so the eight measures that are
17	listed here are the ones that we're submitting
18	for the MAP to consider. Of note, that these
19	measures were really developed with extensive
20	stakeholder input. And what we mean by that, and
21	we'll go into more detail, is that we got input,
22	got a lot of gathering input from clinicians,

1 specialty societies. We've also engaged with 2 patients and family representatives, subject matter experts, and other stakeholders. 3 4 Next slide, please. 5 So there are actually five essential 6 components to the cost measures. So a cost 7 measure really represents the Medicare payments 8 for the Medicare care -- medical care for an 9 insured patient during an episode of care. And there's five components here. 10 So you'll see that 11 on this slide. 12 One is actually defining the episode 13 groups, for how long the duration of care that a 14 patient is counted into the system. Then there's this issue of attributing 15 16 the episode group to clinicians. 17 The third issue is really assigning 18 cost to the episode group. 19 And then the risk adjust episode 20 groups. 21 And finally there is this consideration of how do you align the measure 22

1 with quality.

2 Next. So this one shows you that we have 3 really engaged a broad bench of stakeholders. 4 5 And to each component of the cost measures 6 through development. And you'll see here, like, 7 for example, the Technical Expert Panel, the role 8 here in the development of the cost measures was 9 to provide high level guidance to the overall development process. 10 11 We've also implemented what we call 12 clinical subcommittees. And the role of the clinical subcommittees is to select the episode 13 14 groups to develop and provide detailed clinical 15 input to each component. And so that actually 16 you need in selecting the episode windows, the 17 attribution roles, the service assignment roles, 18 their roles in the Risk Adjustment Model, all the 19 components that I talked about in the previous slide. 20 I'll hand it over to Ted. 21 22 MR. LONG: Okay. All right. Thank you again for the opportunity to come in and talk today. This has been a long time coming for us. We've been excited to bring these new cost measures forward.

5 One of the reasons we've been particularly excited is if you take one thing 6 7 away from what our introduction here is, and the 8 key to the methodology we used here is that it is 9 defined by clinician and specialty society input. Every single step of the way -- and I'm going to 10 give you some granular details and examples here 11 12 -- is defined by the input we receive from practicing clinicians, from the societies, 13 14 because we really believe that's the only way to get this right. 15

We have three big buckets of input. I'm going to go over the buckets here and then I'm going to go back to, on the next slide, the five components of cost measures and give you specific examples about how exactly we infused the input we received into building the cost measures themselves.

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1	The three main buckets are, first, our
2	TEP. So, we've had an excellent TEP that has
3	leaders in academia, practicing clinicians,
4	healthcare administration, and patients and
5	family members as well.
6	The TEPs met four times to discuss
7	each of the five components of episode-based cost
8	measures I'll go over in a little more detail in
9	a moment.
10	That high-level feedback has been
11	infused across the whole process. But there's
12	still a need for us to have that granular
13	feedback to understand what exactly should be
14	included in these cost measures. What services
15	should be included?
16	For, let's say we didn't use this
17	but if you have a hip replacement, what
18	services are part of the hip replacement pre-op,
19	post-op? What complications are part of that?
20	And if you have post-op pneumonia on day 30,
21	well, that may not be related. But what about
22	day one? What is the exact time frame for

1 including all of these different aspects of what 2 happens to the patient into these cost measures which are tied back to individual clinicians or 3 groups? 4 5 It's very complex, but we've been very fortunate to have our Clinical Committee and our 6 7 Clinical Subcommittee really guide us at every 8 step of the way. 9 Our Clinical Committee was something that we -- I know the term sounds similar -- the 10 11 Clinical Committee had a specific task. This is 12 over a year ago now. They laid out the menu of 13 what episode groups we could build into the first 14 episode-based cost measures. And they looked at 15 trigger codes. So, how do you know when an 16 orthopedic surgeon is doing a hip replacement? 17 Well, you look at the CPT code. So they looked 18 at those specific issues. 19 Next we convened what we're excited 20 about, our Clinical Subcommittees. And this is 21 something new for us. What we did is we 22 basically said if we want to get this right and

really understand what clinicians and societies think, we really need to have everybody at the table talking about these things.

4 So, for the first wave -- now, when I 5 refer to waves we have three waves. The reason we have three is because if you look at all of 6 7 the clinical areas that we could build cost 8 measures based on it's too much to tackle at 9 So we divided it by three. So, the first once. wave is the first third of clinical areas, so 10 11 that we could get that part right and to move on 12 to the second wave.

What you're seeing today is the results of the first set of measures from the first wave, which is why not all clinical areas are included.

Just for the first wave alone we were fortunate to have nearly 150 clinicians affiliated with nearly 100 national specialty societies at the table with us in in-person meetings and over numerous meetings by phone to make all of these decisions with us and for us.

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1	Next slide, please.
2	I'm going to dig into a little detail
3	in terms of what the decisions they made is.
4	But, again, the point I really want to drive home
5	is that the clinicians and the societies that
6	partnered with us were the ones that made the
7	decisions with us and for us and informed every
8	step of the process.
9	For defining episode group here's a
10	good example. So defining episode group means
11	deciding what either procedures or acute in-
12	patient medical admissions we want to build
13	first. Those are the episode groups. So we had
14	our Technical Expert Panel give us guidance about
15	how to approach that.
16	We then had our first Clinical
17	Committee lay out the menu of options. But then
18	when we narrowed it down to a third of the
19	clinical areas we put our Clinical Subcommittees
20	into a room, they met each other, they shook
21	hands, and they decided what they wanted to do.
22	They made the decision every time for which

episodes to build, resulting in what you see today.

3	It was not a decision we made at CMS
4	and then asked them to do the work for it. They
5	were invested and they made the decision about
6	which episodes to build based on what they felt
7	was most important. And we gave them criteria
8	and things like that from the TEP's guidance, but
9	it was really their ownership over that because
10	they were our partners in the process.
11	Second step is attribution. So, in
12	some ways this is, in some ways it's simple, in
13	some ways it's very complex. We had our
14	Technical Expert Panel give high-level guidance
15	on how to approach attribution to know which
16	clinicians would be attributed an episode for a
17	surgical procedure or an acute in-patient medical
18	admission. We then vetted and ran all of this
19	by, comprehensively through, the Clinical
20	Committee Subcommittee members which are,
21	again, 150 practicing clinicians from, affiliated
22	with 100 national societies. So that's what we

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wanted to do to sort of get the attribution piece right.

Next, assigning costs. So pause for
a moment on this one. This is probably the most
time consuming one of them all. And I am
eternally grateful for all of the time that's
been put into this by all of the clinicians who
have been working with us.

9 Every single thing that happens to a patient has a cost or a claim associated with it. 10 11 To know which of those costs or claims to include 12 in the episode group to include an episode-based 13 cost measure you have to go through each one and 14 you have to decide what's included, what's not included, and on what time frame. I don't think 15 16 I need to belabor the point that that gets almost 17 infinitely complex.

But we had our team at the table and they looked at everything comprehensively and recommended every step for us. And that's what, again, that's what we really wanted to do to get this right. So our Clinical Subcommittees put

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countless, hundreds of hours into this. 1 2 Fourth component, risk adjustment. So, again we had our TEP weigh in on a high level 3 what this means conceptually, how to approach 4 this, and then we vetted it through the Clinical 5 Subcommittees, including looking at specific 6 7 variables that could be leveraged for a risk adjustment model. 8 9 Then finally, aligning with quality. Now, we're careful. We know cost and resource 10 11 use is a new, it's a new MIPS category and it's a 12 category here discussing, we're discussing in NQF 13 today. And we were very intentional about 14 ensuring that the cost measures we're building 15 now and how we're thinking about them have a plan 16 or a current alignment with quality measurement, 17 whether that's an individual quality measure or 18 our TEP has actually given us other strategies to ensure that there's alignment with quality, to 19 20 paint the whole picture of what this really means 21 for patients.

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We gave all of that information, after

TEP had shared with us their thoughts, to the 1 2 Clinical Subcommittees. And that was part of their, how they decided which episodes to choose. 3 And it was part of how they approached building 4 5 episodes themselves as well. But I wanted to be clear that that was something that was important 6 7 to us to include as one of the five essential 8 components from day one. 9 Next slide, please. What we did is we worked with our 10 11 clinical subcommittees to really build these 12 episodes. We had seven clinical subcommittees 13 there with us at every step of the process from 14 choosing which episodes to build to weighing in Then, and that concluded the 15 on every decision. 16 end of the summer. We were on a bit of a time 17 frame here because before we came here to you all 18 today -- we've been looking forward to this day for a while -- we wanted to actually test them. 19 20 So we did. We've comprehensively 21 completed now a field test where we're proud to say that we had over 10,000 unique clinician 22

reports were accessed for clinicians across the U.S. And this is just for these eight episodebased cost measures.

The reason we did that is we really 4 5 wanted to know what clinicians thought. We got a lot of really good feedback from the field test. 6 7 And when we field tested the episode-based cost 8 measures they, of course, were tested at that 9 point but field testing gave us that information we needed to really perfect or at least, I 10 shouldn't say perfect, but to really refine the 11 12 measures with what we had.

13 And the feedback we got was very 14 helpful but the other step that we took was the feedback that we received from the field test, we 15 16 then took all of that back last week -- Sri has 17 not slept -- to the Clinical Subcommittees, 18 because they're our team, and we gave all of the 19 feedback to them in a condensed manner. We 20 talked about it all. And we've actually gone 21 ahead and made the changes.

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So we really wanted to by the time we

got here today, to the extent that we can, get 1 2 this right with as much feedback as we can from the 150 clinicians we've engaged the whole way 3 4 along, to a national field test with 10,000 access reports. All of that has been 5 incorporated into what you see today. 6 Next slide, please. 7 To make a high, a few high level 8 9 points and then I'll stop. The cost measures to us have clear linkage to the Merit-Based 10 11 Incentive Payment System. So it addresses our 12 priority of making care more affordable. 13 MACRA, which created the Quality 14 Payment Program, created MIPS, specifically calls for episode-based cost measure development. 15 And that's driven our process. We've incorporated 16 17 detailed clinical input at every component of 18 cost measure development -- and that's what I 19 went over with those five components -- and 20 exactly how clinicians were there with us at every step of the way. 21

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We have fully specified the measures.

They have gone through field testing. And they 1 2 are currently claims-based only. Meaning it's a priority for us when we talk of Meaningful 3 Measures to think about what this means for 4 practicing clinicians and groups on the ground. 5 These measures have zero burden. There's no 6 additional reporting that clinicians needs to do. 7 8 It's purely based on their claims. And we can 9 give them the information that the cost measures have based only on that. 10 Finally, we have, we've done the 11 12 reliability and validity calculations. We 13 understand that's part of the scientific 14 acceptability for the CDP process not to overlap, but we have those numbers. I believe they're 15 16 included. We can share them as well. Because we 17 really wanted to give you all the information 18 today to really understand the level of work 19 that's gone into this, all of the decisions and 20 where we are exactly. 21 So, next slide is just a Q&A. 22 So, happy to answer any questions.

And, again, thank you for your time. We've been 1 2 looking forward to this. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: At this point 3 4 questions just on the process, not about the 5 particular measures, okay. Go for it. You're 6 up. 7 Oh, Ann, you're first. Sorry. 8 MEMBER GREINER: Thank you for that 9 presentation. And, gosh, a lot of work has been And it seems that that will help in buy-in 10 done. 11 and the adoption of the measures. So 12 congratulations. 13 MR. LONG: Thank you. 14 MEMBER GREINER: Can you talk a little bit about the role of patient and family input, 15 16 and also just have you considered other 17 stakeholders in terms of your input? 18 MR. LONG: Yeah. Actually that's a 19 fantastic question. If we had more time I'd be 20 excited to tell you even more about this. But two responses. First is the role 21 of patients and family members. We were 22

intentional to include two in our Technical
 Expert Panel. But we felt like that was a good
 start but wasn't enough.

So one of the things I didn't mention 4 5 is we actually created a version of the Technical Expert Panel with only patients and family 6 7 members. We asked them, what do you think about 8 How do you conceptualize this? cost measurement? 9 What's important to you that we could translate to the Clinical Subcommittees? 10 And then we 11 helped to do that translation.

12 That's ongoing. And we hope to build 13 it up more and more as we develop more of these 14 cost measures. But we were excited about the 15 idea of really creating, giving patients and 16 family members their own space to have their own 17 influence with a very clear path to the Clinical 18 Subcommittees.

19 The other pieces that you mentioned, 20 other stakeholders. One of the interesting 21 things about the way we approached this is, for 22 example, for our orthopedic or musculoskeletal

clinical subcommittee. We didn't restrict it to 1 2 just orthopedic surgeons. We included all of the other clinicians that have a role in affecting 3 4 patient care along the way because they have 5 insight that we want to build into this as well. So, I'm a primary care physician 6 7 myself. I don't have an episode here but I 8 certainly play a role in a lot of this. So we, 9 each of the clinical subcommittees has actually a diverse array of different types of clinicians 10 11 which have different perspectives, which we are 12 excited about too. 13 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I'm getting a long 14 list here. And let's try to keep this to mostly sort of the development process questions. Okay? 15 16 And we'll get into some of the technical things 17 about the measures later, if that's okay with 18 people. 19 So, next up is Helen. 20 MEMBER BURSTIN: Thank you. It's 21 really great to see the process you went through 22 and how much engagement you pulled in from the

medical specialty societies and the clinicians. 1 2 Although, interestingly, they still had many comments on these measures. So, oftentimes as 3 we've seen, as people look at these cost measures 4 5 they are incredibly complex. And so I think oftentimes the devil's in the details. 6 So I 7 would hope that these measures really do flow in 8 for a full review for endorsement because these 9 are really complex. 10 I have two questions though. One is that you mentioned risk adjustment, but there's 11 12 no specific discussion of whether you've looked 13 at social risk adjustment. We know cost measures 14 is a very significant concern, particularly around issues of stinting. I don't know if 15 16 you've already tested these measures or have 17 plans to test these measures for social risk. 18 And just one very small comment. It's 19 hard to say these are without burden. I know 20 they are claims-based, but the opportunity costs 21 of reviewing these measures is really quite

substantive even if they're claims-based.

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1	MR. LONG: Yeah. And actually the way
2	that we want to give this information back is
3	I know it's beyond the scope of discussion today
4	but we're, it's a great opportunity for us to
5	really translate this, which can be a new area to
6	a lot of clinicians, in a clear, simple, and
7	actionable way. Hear you on that, your specific
8	question there.
9	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Sure. No, thanks a
10	lot for the question. Real quickly on the second
11	question, one of the great things about the field
12	testing process has been the opportunity to hear
13	from people not only about the measures
14	themselves in terms of substance but how they're
15	presented.
16	And so I think what we've heard in
17	general is that the field testing reports are an
18	improvement over the way reports were done in the
19	past, let's say, with the supplemental QRURs.
20	But people also pointed out a number of places
21	where that information could be clarified
22	further, that particular items could be stressed

and explained in a different way.

2 And so I think one of the values of 3 that process has been trying to make sure that 4 that's communicated in sort of as clear a way as 5 possible.

Yes, so for the social risk 6 Sorry? factors we have been testing for social risk 7 8 This came up originally in the risk factors. 9 adjustment TEP that Ted discussed, because people had an interest in this. We started thinking 10 11 about it there and constructing socioeconomic 12 factors using information at the census block 13 level from the American Community Survey.

14 What we've done essentially is take the components of our socioeconomic status index, 15 16 so elements of educational attainment, income, 17 dual eligibility status, and employment rates, 18 unemployment, and then use those in the risk 19 adjustment models. So take the risk adjustment 20 models as vetted by the subcommittees, add those 21 factors to get a sense of the change in 22 predictive power. And you see very little change

in predictive power based on metrics like 1 2 adjusted R-squared. So that's something that we were happy 3 4 to continue looking at with potentially different 5 socioeconomic factors. But we tried to take as broad a range as possible for that validity 6 7 testing. 8 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Harold, you're next. 9 DR. PINCUS: Two points. One, it would 10 be helpful to, and you guys have done a 11 tremendous amount of work. And really, I admire 12 the work that you're doing in this area. 13 Could you give an example of sort of 14 what, something that was learned in field testing that you fed back to the Clinical Committee and 15 16 they sort of -- that would be helpful to get a 17 sense. 18 And the second thing, just as the 19 representative from the Medicaid group, these are 20 all for Medicare. Have you thought about any 21 kind of cost measures for Medicaid? 22 MR. NAGAVARAPU: Yes. No, thanks for

the question.

2	So I think one, basically as Ted said,
3	we had a series of these webinars with the
4	Clinical Subcommittees this past week. What we
5	did was our team went through the field testing
6	comments that we got and summarized them by
7	category, really by the components that Reena
8	discussed, the five components of episode-based
9	cost measures. Tried to summarize that for the
10	Clinical Subcommittee, highlight the most
11	substantive areas of the measures in order to try
12	and prioritize the discussion.
13	And then we went through those areas
14	to try and make sure that the subcommittee felt
15	comfortable with the decision.
16	So, as an example of something that
17	changed last week in response to field testing,
18	the GI Subcommittee built a screening and
19	surveillance colonoscopy measure. That's
20	something where we received field testing
21	comments from specialty societies that were
22	involved in the measure because through the field

testing process they realized that the trigger codes that open the patient cohort for a screening surveillance colonoscopy was broader than they expected and than they really intended with the measure.

And so, what happened was through, 6 7 through that discussion we were able to scale 8 back the trigger codes. And so they sort of 9 worked to ensure that the episode group was limited to colonoscopies that were actually 10 11 performed for screening surveillance purposes and 12 doesn't include diagnostic colonoscopies, by 13 requiring a particular modifier to appear on HCPC 14 CPT codes.

They also made some other changes to 15 16 the patient cohort based on those sorts of 17 comments. So I'm looking here. They added an 18 exclusion of surveillance colonoscopies performed 19 in the inpatient setting and done in the same 20 session as an upper GI endoscopy. And they added 21 an exclusion of endoscopic mucosal resection. 22 There is another change that they made

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there, something that came through sort of loud 1 2 and clear in the field testing comments from those specific specialty societies was the 3 decision on site of service. 4 Originally in the 5 summer when the measures were being built there was discussion of the site of service issue. 6 And originally there was no subgrouping that was done 7 8 for site of service.

9 This was different than what some of the other subcommittees did. 10 So the Ophthalmology Subcommittee for instance for the 11 12 cataract removal did include a site of service 13 distinction in episode subgrouping. And the GI 14 Subcommittee had a chance to think through this and last week decided to actually subgroup by 15 16 site of service.

17 So they updated, they added subgroups 18 on place of service. And the subgroups are sort 19 of a hospital outpatient department, and 20 ambulatory surgery center, and an office setting. 21 And so I think that's just one example 22 from one subcommittee. But for each subcommittee

we tried to walk through the substantive aspects 1 2 of the measure based on the specific comments we received and implement those changes. 3 MR. LONG: Yes. And to your first 4 5 question, Harold, have we thought about this with respect to Medicaid? We should say I think, I 6 7 would say the preliminary thoughts, we'd love to talk to you more. Let's go through it today. 8 9 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: David, you were next. 10 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Oh, I just was wondering since CMS has withdrawn support for 11 12 some other care bundle programs, is this meant to 13 substitute? Is this just a different pathway, a 14 different statutory framework? How does all that 15 fit together? 16 MR. LONG: Yeah, that's a good 17 question. So I'll be very specific about this. 18 So, MACRA as a statute has a specific 19 requirement for building episode-based cost measures for use in the Merit-Based Incentive 20 21 Payment System. This is specifically a part of that requirement for the Merit-Based Incentive 22

Payment System for clinicians in that program. 1 2 Beyond that there are, you know, are implications to everything that's done. 3 But this is specifically for that. So the consideration 4 5 today for you all is really for the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System, given that MACRA 6 7 requires it, given that we are bringing these 8 here today, do these make sense? 9 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Peter, you're next. MEMBER BRISS: Great work. I'd like to 10 11 encourage CMS to do some of this kind of rapid 12 learning with these sorts of measures as you're 13 implementing them. My guess is that these sort 14 of very specific cost measures aren't -- my hypothesis is that they aren't that, going to be 15 16 that useful in reducing global costs of care much because they're such a little slice of all the 17 18 And they may be subject to some gaming. costs. 19 And so, so my guess is that we're And that 20 going to need more global measures. 21 these kind of things would have to get into the hundreds, and be very burdensome to actually do 22

what they're supposed to do. So learn rapidly on 1 2 these about whether they're useful or not. MR. LONG: We couldn't agree more. 3 And 4 I will say these are just the first set. So as 5 we move forward I think we will begin to -- give us a little more time -- be able to address that 6 7 with more episodes, too. But also having a global sense of things is definitely on our 8 9 minds, too. So I just want to agree with you. 10 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Scott, your card's 11 been up and down. But I actually saved your 12 place in the queue, so go for it. 13 MEMBER FURNEY: Thanks for not putting me in the back of the line. Helen asked my first 14 questions about socioeconomic risk factors. 15 16 The second question, as many of these 17 measures are considered potentially tertiary, is 18 in the system I'm in there are 47 facilities. And there's a very clear correlation with almost 19 20 any other external risk adjustments we see. The 21 larger facilities appear to have a bias, and that tracks along with the tertiary or quaternary 22

2	So one of my concerns, and I'm going
3	to ask how over time we'll learn, perfection
4	being the enemy of progress, how will we learn
5	about any biases built into the risk adjustment
6	that don't disenfranchise those providers that do
7	high risk work?
8	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Yeah, thanks very much
9	for the question.
10	So far in our, in our testing of
11	statistical validity the approach we have taken
12	to this is to try and sort of stratify providers
13	by the risk profile of their patients to get a
14	sense of whether the risk adjustment is
15	compensating appropriately for clinicians with
16	sets of patients with higher risk on average.
17	What we've seen in sort of standard
18	kind of statistical approaches, like analyzing
19	predictive ratios by risk order deciles is that
20	you don't see, fortunately, any sort of pattern
21	that would suggest that the risk adjustment model
22	is having a more difficult time compensating at

high levels of patient risk. So that's been
 encouraging.

The other way that we've seen this so 3 4 far is we've put out a national summary data 5 report publicly that examines risk adjusted cost distributions by various provider characteristics 6 to get a sense of, for instance, whether in rural 7 8 areas the distributions look substantially 9 different than urban areas. We haven't seen marked differences 10 11 But and we haven't seen marked there. 12 differences by sort of provider risk profiles like I mentioned on that metric either. 13 But I 14 think what we can continue doing is monitoring those sorts of characteristics, look at, you 15 16 know, from suggestions like here is like practice 17 size or group size, for instance, and continue 18 kind of keeping an eye on those sorts of metrics 19 to ensure that as practice patterns evolve over 20 time that we don't see any sort of unintended 21 discrepancy.

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CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Beth, you're next.

1	MEMBER AVERBECK: Just a couple of
2	questions. Is the methodology available to the
3	clinicians along with raw patient level data for
4	improvement opportunities?
5	And then second, and this kind of
6	crosses a little into the specification question,
7	is both price and utilization included in a cost
8	measure so that as a clinician we could, you
9	know, kind of decide which area has the most
10	opportunity?
11	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Yeah, thanks for the
12	question.
13	So in the field test reporting what
14	we've tried to do is include varying levels of
15	detail from sort of the highest level, this is
16	your measure score, this is how it's broken down
17	by subgroup of the measure, so maybe by site of
18	service for instance. And then as you move
19	through the report try and provide more and more
20	detail.
21	So, you know, thinking about the
22	report in terms of sort of tabs of an Excel

workbook let's say, the first tab is a real high 1 2 level overview; the second one is trying to break things down by different categories of services, 3 4 so maybe different specific types of 5 complications and so on. There what we tried to do is split up the utilization and the pricing 6 7 and sort of for the reason that you're saying; 8 right?

9 So we have some metrics that say what 10 fraction of your episodes included this 11 complication, let's say. And then, then a 12 separate column that says, okay, what is the 13 average cost contribution to your episodes of 14 this complication? For exactly the reason that 15 you have in mind.

And then as you keep going through the tabs of the report you get to more and more detail. The last tab is sort of each row is an individual patient's episode and provides some detail there. And we've gotten feedback through the field testing process about information people would find more or less important there

1	that I think we could add or remove going
2	forward. But, you know, we think like trying to
3	tailor that to make things as actionable as
4	possible is going to be crucial.
5	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Stephanie.
6	MEMBER GLIER: Just wanted to echo
7	other folks saying congratulations on this work.
8	It's an incredible amount of work and you guys
9	have done a great job incorporating a lot of
10	feedback into the process.
11	I wanted to see if you could elaborate
12	a little bit more on component five, the
13	alignment of cost and quality. I'd really love
14	to know whether that's sort of the clinical
15	subgroups are deciding what quality components
16	count? Or are you really looking like, are you
17	going back to the Meaningful Measures framework
18	and saying, you know, here are the little dots
19	that actually we can draw a dotted line over to
20	the cost category with? Or how are you thinking
21	about that going forward?
22	MR. LONG: Yeah, that's a great

question. I think the answer is in terms of the sort of what the Clinical Subcommittees are currently doing versus the opportunity moving forward a little bit, so the answer is a little bit both.

6 So what they're currently doing, what 7 they've used is we give them information on the 8 existing quality measures that would be 9 potentially aligned or even harmonized with the 10 episode-based cost measures they were choosing 11 between. And that was very helpful, I think, for 12 them at that point.

13 But moving forward there are other 14 things we could do, too, on the program side. So 15 how do we think about what the alignment should 16 look like between quality measurement and cost 17 measurements? And that, I think the Clinical 18 Subcommittees can help us think about that. But 19 that does go on to the CMS program side for us to 20 think about as well. And I think the Meaningful 21 Measures framework will inform how to identify 22 the highest priority areas for that.

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1	So I think that will be a little bit
2	of ongoing work.
3	And the TEP, the second time the TEP
4	talked about it I think it's available now
5	they had a really interesting discussion about
6	this, too. So you can go, I can share that with
7	you, too.
8	MR. NAGAVARAPU: And just to add on
9	that. We tried to think about alignment from
10	sort of multi-dimensionally in the sense of
11	thinking about, one, the overlap of patient
12	cohorts let's say; right? At the most
13	fundamental level, like are you designing a
14	measure where for those specific patients there
15	are also quality measures present; right?
16	And so what we did is when the
17	selection of episode groups was happening by the
18	Clinical Subcommittees trying to present them
19	information on the extent of quality measures
20	that were available in the MIPS program. And in
21	that discussion is a really interesting
22	discussion because sometimes there would be

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measures where there wouldn't be that many 1 2 existing quality measures, but someone would say, but there are these other quality measures that 3 are relevant. Our society has developed this. 4 They're available and could be used. 5 Right? And so I'm kind of looking at a list 6 7 here of for each of the eight cost measures 8 there's a number of quality measures that are 9 sort of have an overlap of patient cohorts. So 10 for like knee arthroplasty, for instance, there's 11 quality measures; for a total knee replacement in 12 shared decision making; perioperative care for like the selection of antibiotics and things like 13 14 this. Right? 15 So, for each cost measure there are 16 quality measures with that patient cohort 17 overlap. The other dimension of alignment is 18 sort in the details of measure specifications. 19 And, for instance, the Ophthalmology Subcommittee 20 wanted to ensure that this was aligned with PORS 21 measures in terms of those definitions. And so 22 the exclusions for certain types of patients that

are used in the PQRS measures are also being used here to try and align the patient cohorts as much as possible.

And then there is a discussion, for 4 5 instance, about episode windows, how long the range of costs are counted and how that aligns 6 7 with quality measures. So, for instance, the 8 development of the pneumonia measure there is 9 discussion about what quality measures are out 10 there for pneumonia. Do they look at 30 days? 11 Do they not? Like, where do the 30 days start 12 from, and so on.

13 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Eric, you're next. 14 MEMBER WHITACRE: I didn't want to drag this out but I'm still stuck on the risk 15 16 assessment. I'm just not quite sure -- this is 17 as a practicing surgeon -- how you exactly do it. 18 And if there's not a profound understanding at 19 the clinician level, whether or not there The harder 20 couldn't be unintended consequences. 21 more difficult cases are often sicker patients. 22 Right now in the current system, CPT

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reimbursement rules I get paid the same for doing 1 2 more work and accepting more risk. How does this all work? Where I know 3 if Mrs. Smith has diabetes or is a smoker how 4 much risk I'm accepting and how that works in 5 clinical practice? 6 7 MR. NAGAVARAPU: Thanks very much. So 8 in practice, the way we're doing the risk 9 adjustment, and it's because of the sensitivity 10 of the types of concerns that you have in mind, 11 is by looking back through the patient's claims 12 history in order to look not only in the exact time of service at the time that the surgery 13 14 happens, but also before that, that inpatient, outpatient, Part B, physician supplier claims to 15 16 understand diagnoses that have been seen in the 17 patient's history to try and capture different 18 elements of that history. 19 Now, traditionally what we have used 20 in cost measures before was a shorter look-back

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of 90 days. The reason for that was that there's

a tradeoff between sort of if you look back

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further there's two issues. 1 2 One is that you may lose certain patients because you don't have that far of a 3 4 history on them. The other is that there are certain 5 acute conditions that may resolve, that sort of 6 arise a year ago that resolves. 7 8 So, so traditionally we'd use 90 days. 9 We discussed this with the TEP to get their sense of how long we should be looking back into a 10 11 patient's history. The suggestions there were to go further. And so, so for these measures we've 12 13 gone to 120 days. That's something that's easy 14 to update but we feel comfortable with the tradeoff that we're at with 120 days. 15 16 And I think, you know, in initial 17 testing we haven't seen really big red flags 18 based on sort of the risk profile of a 19 clinician's patient pool, but that's something 20 that we should, you know, continue to track. 21 MEMBER NGUYEN: Just wanted to

reiterate, thanks a lot for all this great work.

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to go to the ICU, into the episodes that we
currently have. Because you couldn't do more,
and it's a crucial piece of it. So it is
definitely built in.
Do you want to?
MR. NAGAVARAPU: Yeah, I won't add
much. I think that's a really exciting important
area to look into. And I think the sorts of
issues with risk adjustment that are being
brought up are, you, coming really to forefront
there. And so we're looking forward to working
in that area.
CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Dale, you're next.
MEMBER SHALLER: I was just curious,
with the field testing that you did, did you get
enough data to actually look at can you
comment on the extent of variation that you saw?
And also, sort of related to
Stephanie's question, and this is something you
probably having gotten to yet, but the actual
correlation that you were able to look at sort of
the cost issues compared to some of the quality

indicators and what's the correlation there? 1 2 MR. NAGAVARAPU: Sure. So, thanks. We put out a -- there were a lot of, there's a lot 3 4 of interest in this sort of question about sort 5 of the extent of cost variation. And so what we did is we put together a national summary data 6 report based on the measures. And towards the 7 8 end of field testing put this up publicly. 9 And so there what we have provided, in addition to other results, is sort of a 10 11 distribution of the risk-adjusted cost that you 12 see nationally, as well as broken down by various 13 characteristics, so, of clinicians or patient 14 populations. In general you see quite a 15 substantial performance gap in the initial 16 analyses that we've done, as well as sort of the 17 analyses thematically by sort of areas of 18 complications and so on for field testing. 19 You do see that things like inpatient readmissions tend to drive this variation. 20 Post-21 acute care is very important in driving 22 variation. And so there are aspects like this

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that have come through.

2	And we've provided results on the
3	performance gap for the MAP, but more details are
4	available on that national summary data report
5	that we could point folks to online.
6	MR. LONG: Yeah, actually we can share
7	that. I think it does really capture the various
8	questions specifically and has great figures and
9	graphs and tables and everything.
10	For your other question related to the
11	relationship between what we see the cost
12	measures going, and quality measures going to, I
13	think that once we implement the measures we'll
14	be able to really understand that. But to the
15	it's an important point. It's definitely on our
16	minds. We think a lot about that. So thank you.
17	MEMBER BURSTIN: I'm just curious what
18	efforts or what alignment there is between this
19	and some of the existing payment methodologies,
20	like the DRGs or the ABCs, which is the actual
21	payment that gets made, which could be very
22	different than the episodes you arrived at.

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1	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Thanks very much. So,
2	I think one of the issues that older approaches
3	to episode grouping often ran into is grouping in
4	a way that doesn't necessarily recognize Medicare
5	payment policy. And the reason that can be
6	problematic is that you get variation attributed
7	to clinicians that really is not in their control
8	but is sort of a relic of Medicare payment policy
9	and the way the DRG system is geared.
10	So to give you a specific example,
11	there are particular procedures that could occur
12	in an inpatient setting that could appear with a
13	range of DRGs, MS-DRGs. And if you're not
14	careful to condition on only the DRGs that are
15	clinically tied to that procedure it would be
16	easy to get a very heterogeneous pool of episodes
17	where you would potentially be penalizing a
18	clinician for performing a procedure in a case
19	where there's something much more extreme that
20	happened to a patient that pushed them into a
21	high payment MS-DRG that really typically isn't
22	associated with, with that procedure.

1	And so what we've tried to do, both in
2	partnership with the Clinical Subcommittees as
3	well as kind of building on previous work we've
4	done with episode groupers is try and condition
5	as much as possible on Medicare payment policy to
6	try and avoid penalizing a clinician for
7	situations like that.
8	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: You're next.
9	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Again I'd like to
10	echo all the work that Acumen's done.
11	In reading over the comments, one of
12	the issues was unintended consequences that with
13	these procedures if commissions are going to be
14	graded some will go to a lesser invasive
15	procedure initially, which may or may not be
16	successful, and then subsequently go to the
17	reported condition, which may in fact increase
18	the cost to this particular disease process.
19	Have you guys looked at that and
20	addressed that? Do you have any concerns about
21	that?
22	MR. LONG: Yeah, I'll start with that.

1	I think this is a really important
2	point. I think it circles around the fifth
3	component there, which we consider a cost measure
4	to really be complete once there is a plan in
5	place for what it means to have quality
6	measurement done concurrent with the cost
7	measurement itself. Because the only way to
8	really, or the best way to really get at your
9	question there is to look at what happens, what
10	actually happens to the patient. Did they get
11	the care they need? What was their outcome?
12	And the way to do that is quality
13	measurement. So, you know, with the measures
14	here it's been a, we're very intentional to have
15	it be one of the five core components of it
16	because to us we aren't doing the world any good
17	if we don't have a way to really know if there
18	are unintended consequences from happening.
19	So there's a piece now where we want
20	to make sure these measures have current quality
21	measures that exist to our plan in place. And
22	that's been a very important part of the work so

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But moving forward, to the points made 1 far. 2 earlier, that's something we're going to continue to monitor. And that's going to need to be 3 something that we continue to think about the 4 5 ways to really build together cost and quality. And that has program issues, too. 6 But it's something that is really, really important and we 7 8 are definitely thinking about that. So I 9 appreciate the point. MEMBER VAN DECKER: Thanks. Bill Van 10 11 Decker from Cardiology again. My non-financial 12 disclosure is I was honored to be the co-chair of the Cardiovascular Subcommittee of this project, 13 14 so I have some familiarity with it. And then, number two, I'd like to 15 16 thank the 30 members of the subcommittee who 17 struggled with what I think is a challenging new 18 frontier here, trying to do the best we can 19 recognizing unintended consequences are possible, 20 and try to get this the best we can. 21 So I'll make a couple of quick 22 comments and then I'd like to ask a question for

the administrative piece of this.

2	I think that the subcommittee
3	struggled most with what, well, the obvious
4	first of all, I think the subcommittee, at least
5	in cardiovascular, which chose two areas to go
6	into, was shrewd in trying to find the cleanest
7	type of homogeneous groups to start with for
8	which there are relatively good quality markers
9	out there. Because you have to start from
10	somewhere where you have some solid base to go.
11	This is going to get much more complex
12	when you get into a lot of acute medical
13	conditions and the Venn diagram of overlap
14	becomes dramatic, and then we have to recognize
15	that.
16	You know, the areas that we struggled
17	with the most were risk adjustment, as everyone
18	pointed out. I think that we should all be
19	honest with ourselves that the risk adjustment
20	here is claims-based mostly because that's the
21	coin of the realm. So we're dealing mostly with
22	HCC, we're not dealing with registry data. But

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1	it is the quickest way to get here.
2	We have argued a lot for socioeconomic
3	conditions. Coming from North Philadelphia I
4	understand those.
5	And lead to my summary question here,
6	but we did struggle with that.
7	Now, the second piece of this is
8	attribution to a clinician who may or may not
9	have total control over what's going to happen in
10	this episode. You know, these groupings are
11	basically, at least in this first go-round, cut
12	into either procedural groups which somebody
13	could worry about one procedure choice over
14	another. But there's also some acute medical
15	conditions in here.
16	The procedural ones are going to be
17	attributed to the procedural physician, plus or
18	minus how they look at that. But at least that's
19	a fairly straightforward marker.
20	The acute medical stuff, like acute MI
21	or pneumonia, is going to be attributed to the
22	clinician who has the majority of the E&M

decision making claims on the patient in the 1 2 initial hospitalization, at least 30 percent of the claims. And you can well imagine 32 percent, 3 28 percent, so you know, we're going to need to 4 see how that plays out. But it was kind of the 5 coin of the realm going in, and there was not 6 7 great reason to say that that's not a good place But we need to recognize this is a 8 to start. 9 work in progress as to how this happens.

10 And then, you know, the last piece of this was basically subgrouping to make sure that 11 12 we were as homogeneous as possible and that we 13 were at least picking things that have quality 14 markers that can get folded in from other realms or be watched, like deaths and readmissions and 15 16 the complication rates, especially in the 17 cardiovascular world, which are relatively well 18 known from our registry data than CBR.

So that's kind of just my summary
things on what obviously was a intense process,
including the refinement meeting last week where
we talked about stakeholder input.

1	I guess my question after that long
2	summary to the administration piece is this is
3	obviously a work in progress. How do we see
4	adjustments down the line? What do we see as the
5	feedback focus committee, the subcommittees, so
6	that we try to get this better and better before
7	we even worry about the Venn diagram of the more
8	and mores? How do you see that playing out?
9	MR. LONG: Yeah, that's a great
10	question.
11	So I think, well, first-off thank you.
12	And I think one of the points you made, which is
13	really important, is these are hard decisions.
14	None of this is easy. This is all a new area for
15	all of us. And the reason why we're fortunate to
16	have you involved and the other 30 members is,
17	again, what we have now our approach has really
18	been we really want to know what clinicians and
19	what people like yourself think. That's the best
20	way we're going to get to the best place.
21	But it's not, it's not like it's a yes
22	or no, black/white easy, or right/wrong decision.

A lot of these things are very challenging. And thank you for sticking with us, and including last week.

4 You know, moving forward, I think it's 5 an issue for us from a program standpoint at CMS about any measure, whether it's a quality measure 6 or one of these cost measures, that may be 7 8 changed over time. And that's where there's a 9 maintenance process under CBG for the National 10 Quality Forum. And it's something that we 11 actually welcome.

12 And I think what we have today are the 13 fully specified measures with all of the input 14 that we have to date. But that's not to say that six months from now, a year from now there might 15 16 be a coding change or there might be new ICD--10 17 codes, or there might be a new perspective that 18 somebody has that's, you know, your committee then says, well, you know, we should really look 19 20 at this.

And we're, I just want to be clear,
we're very open to having those conversations

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1	ongoing. And, you know, I think that the
2	mechanism NQF affords, especially with, again,
3	the endorsement process, offers an opportunity
4	for us to really continue to think about the
5	measures and to continue to think about them over
6	time longitudinally with key milestones.
7	So I will end by saying thank you
8	again for all your help because we really would
9	not be here without you, so.
10	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Patti, want to have
11	the last comment before we go to the public
12	comment?
13	MEMBER WAHL: Sure. So representing
14	the purchaser perspective, I know a lot of our
15	employers work directly with health plans and
16	these similar type measures, as well as directly
17	with providers. And I know in the past CMS has
18	partnered with NQF and with the American Health
19	Insurance Programs, AHIP, for a common set of
20	harmonization of measures across the spectrum.
21	So I was wondering if these type of measures, if
22	you're considering adding them to that

1 collaboration as well?

2	MR. LONG: Thank you for your
3	interesting and creative idea. Let's talk. But
4	today we're, right now we're at the point where
5	we're excited that we sort of have them at a
6	critical point and we want to sort of have a
7	stepwise progression.
8	But the sky's the limit in terms of
9	where we could go. So thank you.
10	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. Michael or
11	Leslie on the phone, any comments or questions?
12	MEMBER ZUN: I do not have any left.
13	MEMBER HASSETT: I do not.
14	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: All right. I think
15	it's time to move to public comment. And we'll
16	do that in sort of two phases. One, we have
17	public here in the room and we have a microphone
18	for them. And we also have the opportunity of
19	the Operator open up the lines for public comment
20	on this group of measures, sort of a similar
21	discussion to what we've had.
22	So at this time is there anybody in

1	the room that would like to make a comment?
2	Are you heading for the mic? Make
3	sure it's working. Could you make sure the
4	microphone's working.
5	There you go.
6	MS. MCILRATH: Okay. I'm Sharon
7	McIlrath with the American Medical Association.
8	I want to start by saying that the AMA supports
9	the use of the episode groups in general. We
10	think it's a better way to go than the current
11	cost measures that we have from the VBM.
12	On the other hand, and we think this
13	process has been really excellent, unfortunately
14	we don't think it's complete. And so we cannot
15	give full support to the measures that are before
16	you today.
17	Just some things that, that have
18	where we would like to have more answers. Well,
19	one question is the representativeness of the
20	sample. Unfortunately the time was truncated for
21	that and it was very difficult to draw the
22	reports out. Even some members of some of the

panels had difficulty doing that. And it's our
 understanding that primarily the respondents were
 very large groups.

4 So we don't know how that would play 5 out when it gets into a smaller group. We know 6 that it was about 7 percent of groups that 7 represented about 20 percent of physicians. We 8 don't know -- I mean we know those people 9 accessed the report. We don't know what they did with it. And we don't know what the individual 10 11 physicians did.

We don't know what happened at the individual measure level. We don't know how many responded at that level. We don't know what the reliability is at the different minimum case thresholds and how that would stack up with the responses that were received.

18 There were some of the -- a couple of 19 the measures where almost everyone was in a 20 group, every one of the respondents was in a 21 group where they had 10 to 20 minimum cases. And 22 so we don't know even how many of them would have

caseload. So that is a place where we'd ave some more information. And we think that that's a place where p needs some more information. Noting, as somebody said, that a the specialties still have some Another issue is that, as was pointed GI group made some major changes. I
And we think that that's a place where p needs some more information. Noting, as somebody said, that a the specialties still have some Another issue is that, as was pointed
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I don't know about other ones. But a
would be how would it stack up after if
nother field test with those measures
would you see in terms of the
ty after you had switched the site of
where you treated that.
So there is we also have some concerns
tie with the quality, as has been
here. In particular, one of the TEP
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1	less ability for a physician to pick measures
2	that would have actually matched with their
3	practice and had some relevance for them.
4	Another issue is, which was mentioned
5	by one of the discussants here, was that there
6	was very little discussion of how would it tie in
7	with clinical, the I never get these initials
8	straight the qualified registries.
9	And then on the risk adjuster, the
10	issue about the claims and the discussions in the
11	workgroups, there were a number of comments made
12	by the discussants there about if only they had a
13	claim measure that would tell them this. But
14	they couldn't do this risk adjuster because it
15	isn't on the claims. And as you think about that
16	you can think of a lot of examples where that
17	would be the case.
18	One, and the question about
19	attribution, we would like to have seen some data
20	that showed, particularly when you had a multiple
21	attribution, who did, who did it get assigned to?
22	Were they people that were in the same group?

1	Were they people that were in different groups?
2	What specialties tended to get sort of attributed
3	together? You know, would that what's the
4	face value of that?
5	So, the bottom line is we just don't
6	think the we don't want, we are not saying
7	that they should not have further work but we are
8	also not ready to say, you know, they have our
9	full support. And as noted, a number of the
10	specialties that were involved did not either.
11	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you.
12	Anyone else in the room?
13	(No response.)
14	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. Operator, can
15	you make an announcement on the phone, please.
16	OPERATOR: Those who would like to make
17	a public comment, please press star then the
18	number 1.
19	Okay, we do have a public comment from
20	Brad Conway.
21	MR. CONWAY: Hi. Can you hear me?
22	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: We can. Go ahead,

please.

1

2 MR. CONWAY: Thank you so much for your 3 time. Appreciate it.

Just to echo AMA's comments and a question on process. I know you're not getting into the details of each cost episode at this point, but just a question on process.

8 And what measure or what version, I 9 guess, of the measure -- I'm sorry. Let me just 10 back up. Brad Conway with the American College of Gastroenterology. And we were part of the 11 12 technical component and Clinician Panel which, to credit Acumen and CMS, is very inclusive. 13 The 14 meetings, the input, and the process in and of itself was, it was very well appreciated and very 15 16 well, the feedback we got was pretty good.

But just a question on which version before the NQF is considering right now, is it post the trial, the field testing? Is it posttrial field testing as well as additional input? Or is the episode before NQF right now prior to the field testing?

Í	上4
1	It's just there seems to be multiple
2	versions, as you mentioned. And I just don't
3	know if the two processes are occurring
4	concurrently or if the measure before the NQF
5	right now includes all the input based on the
6	field testing as well as the input from the
7	Clinical Subcommittees and technical experts.
8	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Great. No, thanks for
9	both of the comments. And I think they are very
10	closely related in a lot of ways.
11	So in terms of the material sent to
12	the MAP, so fortunately we were able to, you
13	know, get through reliability and validity
14	testing for these measures. We submitted
15	reliability numbers to the MAP for the measures.
16	And the measures tend to have high reliability.
17	We looked at an alternative side of
18	case minimums for the measures, looking at 10,
19	20, 30, 40, 50. I think the measures sent to the
20	MAP focused on 20, 30, 40, just because those are
21	case minimums that are more in line with some
22	traditional CMS reporting. But, you know, we

could, we could provide additional information 1 2 there. But we are fortunate to know that the 3 4 measures as constructed before have high reliability. 5 Those measures, to answer the second 6 question, those, the measures and the reliability 7 8 results are based on diversion of the measures 9 before last week's refinements to the measures. And so we anticipate that with the refinements to 10 11 the clinical validity of the measures that the 12 reliability would improve from this point. An example of that is the site of 13 service distinction that comes into the 14 colonoscopy measure, as well as the increased 15 16 homogeneity of the patient cohort for 17 colonoscopy, which will tend to, on both counts, 18 reduce the sort of statistical noise within the 19 measure. 20 And so I think we're starting from a 21 high starting point in terms of reliability. And 22 there were improvements in this past week that

1	would, we expect would further increase that.
2	MR. CONWAY: Thanks.
3	MR. LONG: Just to add on one thing to
4	that. We did run the reliability numbers. And I
5	think they're in the paperwork that people have
6	in front of them.
7	To quickly summarize, yeah, the
8	reliability I believe for the calculations we
9	have were every measure at a case minimum of 20
10	for individual clinicians had a reliability of
11	.65 or higher. Most were higher than .7, almost
12	all, so.
13	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Operator, are there
14	any additional public comments?
15	OPERATOR: No, sir, there are no other
16	public comments at this time.
17	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So we'll have a 10-
18	minute break. And then we're going to come back
19	and have some additional discussion and,
20	hopefully, a vote.
21	Thank you.
22	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter

went off the record at 10:49 a.m. and resumed at 11:04 a.m.)

CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: For those of you who 3 4 are at the table, you can see on your screen, 5 there's a list of the measures in this consent calendar. Just to review the consent calendar 6 7 process quickly, all of these measures are under 8 the cost and resource use measure set. 9 As you recall, they're all very similar in terms of their construct. Each has a 10 11 little bit different clinical topic, but they're 12 all very similar in terms of the methodology and 13 the construct. 14 They all, on this consent calendar, the preliminary evaluations by the staff are all 15

17 conditional support. And the condition on all of 18 them is the same, and that is that they be 19 submitted to NQF at some point in time.

the same, and that is conditional support,

20 And so there are nuances of course 21 about individual things in terms of the clinical 22 topic, but as a group, they're very, very

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similar.

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2	So what I would like to do next is to
3	have the, basically the motion of the staff to
4	accept the consent calendar is really the motion
5	on the table. And that means to accept
6	everything in the consent calendar as-is. So
7	it's kind of a yes or no vote.
8	Now, before we take that vote, there's
9	an opportunity to talk about some of the, I've
10	said before, we'll have an opportunity to talk
11	about some of the technical things that if you
12	have a question about any of the one.
13	If you really think that any one of
14	these eight measures should be withdrawn from the
15	consent calendar and voted on its own, and that
16	would be if you thought it should have something
17	else besides conditional support, or if you have
18	another condition you would like to add. So does
19	that make sense to people?
20	And if you are fine with conditional
21	support, there's no reason to pull it off the
22	consent calendar just to ask, you know, a brief

technical question about the measure.

2 So I'm going to try to expedite this a little bit. But I don't want anybody to feel 3 4 that they didn't have a chance to challenge anything that is on the consent calendar. 5 So if you care to pull something off 6 7 the consent calendar, primarily because you want 8 to offer a different outcome for that measure, or 9 you have some real problems with how it was constructed or, you know, you really want an in-10 11 depth conversation, then now is the time to pull 12 it off the consent calendar. 13 And I will allow people to pull them 14 off all the way up until the point we vote. Okay? Once we decide to vote, you're done with 15 16 your opportunity to take them off. Okay? 17 So I know that's a little confusing, 18 we don't always use the consent calendar. But in 19 a case like this, it makes a lot of sense to do 20 it this way. Eric, go ahead. 21 MEMBER WHITACRE: I think this is in 22 the spirit of what you're asking. If I have a

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general question about the measure

specifications, it seems to be the same in each one, can I ask that at this point? It's sort of a generic question.

5 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Sure. And that's sort of what I was hoping would happen. 6 And if 7 we get to the point we're all ready to vote and anybody, any member says, you know, my concern 8 9 has not been addressed about a specific measure, then that's the time to pull it from the consent 10 11 calendar.

We'll set it aside, we'll vote on the consent calendar as it is, and then address and vote on that measure separately.

15 MEMBER WHITACRE: SO this would be a 16 general question, and I think it's true for all 17 the measures. It has to do with the numerator 18 calculation. It says that the numerator is the 19 cost measure, so on and so forth.

This is then multiplied by the national average of observed episode cost to generate a dollar figure. That must be

geographically adjusted, just as in CPT, right,
 with GPCIs?

3 MR. NAGAVARAPU: So, the national 4 average observed cost is something that is 5 payment standardized. So it uses CMS payment 6 standardization methodology which includes 7 geographic adjustments.

8 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Are there other9 questions? Stephanie, go ahead.

MEMBER GLIER: This is more of a 10 program question, not specifically about the 11 12 measures. Can you walk us through whether CMS has a timeline already in mind for the continued 13 refinement of these measures? 14 Is there a statutory deadline you're working towards from 15 16 that side from just having episode cost measures?

And perhaps at the risk of getting into an area that you can't talk about yet, are you thinking about how you might be incorporating these into rulemaking in the future, how to build them into the cost category for MIPS to start with?

I	
1	MS. DUSEJA: That's a great question.
2	So yes, so the goal is obviously bringing these
3	measures to the Committee and getting your input
4	for rulemaking. So that would be the goal.
5	But in terms of the question that you
6	first started with in terms of refinement, we are
7	committed to continuing the type of getting the
8	feedback from the MAP as well as through the TEPs
9	and our clinical subcommittees to continue to
10	refine the measure.
11	(Off microphone comments.)
12	MS. DUSEJA: Well, I think we always
13	have a standard process of doing that. So, you
14	know, we have TEPs usually once a year. We've
15	had the clinical subcommittees, that's more of an
16	open question of how often we can tap into the
17	resources.
18	They've been so willing at this point
19	to give so much over the summer and the fall, and
20	we'll continue to do it as the need is there.
21	And so there's always that openness to continue
22	involving the clinical subcommittees and TEPs, as

well as the other mechanisms we have for public feedback.

3 MEMBER WHITACRE: Another question going back to attribution. I noticed in the 4 presentation that there was a formula that was 5 developed. Will this play into the new G-codes, 6 7 the patient relationship codes? Will that be used, how is that going to be introduced? 8 9 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I see Ted left you 10 guys in the hot seat. So, is that intentional? 11 MS. DUSEJA: He had another meeting, 12 unfortunately, for a few minutes. So yes, so we 13 do have patient relationship codes. And the 14 purpose is, we proposed in the rule for, and it was finalized through our PFS for it to be 15 16 voluntary at this point. 17 So we really are looking forward to 18 using the patient relationship categories and 19 codes to help us in terms of being able to help 20 with that attribution in getting more 21 information, if that helps. 22 MEMBER WHITACRE: So potentially, the

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clinicians involved could override the formula 1 2 that you have established. Or would you be looking for that as a part moving forward? 3 4 MS. DUSEJA: So no, at this point 5 we're just collecting information. I think it's a little too unknown at this point because the 6 7 categories have just been developed and proposed. 8 But based on information we get from the 9 reporting, then we'll be able to go back to the TAP and the clinical subcommittees to think about 10 11 that attribution. 12 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. I have a 13 brief question. A lot of the questions have been 14 about how do we refine and make this better. And 15 as most of you know, an episode has a trigger, an 16 event like Robert's knee surgery, okay, is a 17 trigger. 18 And then there's a pre-period that you 19 can be expanded or contracted to include, you 20 know, lots of things. If it's too short, you 21 wouldn't find somebody that does an x-ray every 22 month up until the surgery. You know,? If it's

too long, you're picking up too much stuff. 1 2 And it was also mentioned earlier that the more complex the patient is, and in terms of 3 all of the other stuff that's going on with them, 4 5 it's harder to decide what should be in and what should be out. 6 7 And can I assume that all of these are 8 -- and also the risk adjustment methodology, 9 those are all things that can be tweaked? Ι mean, that's sort of you need feedback on all 10 11 that stuff. 12 And in my mind, the only way to get 13 that is to put it out there and run it on a 14 larger scale. I mean, isn't that true? I mean, is that your intent? 15 16 MS. DUSEJA: Absolutely. I would 17 completely agree with you. 18 MEMBER WHITACRE: Are the measures 19 being submitted for NOF endorsement? 20 MS. DUSEJA: Yes. 21 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, all right. 22 Any other general comments before we move to a

1 vote? Yes, Peter, please.

2	MEMBER BRISS: Yes, I have one. This
3	is for CMS and NQF. Has your thinking about NQF
4	endorsement for these, I think it would be easier
5	to I don't know which committees might opine
6	on which of these measures. But it would be
7	easier if you could do as much bundling as
8	possible.
9	I think that you're likely to get into
10	trouble if you try to do these eight measures in
11	eight different NQF committees that gave you
12	answers that were all over the place.
13	MR. AMIN: So, typically these
14	measures would be, well these measures will be
15	evaluated by a cost and resource use standing
16	committee that has, while the criteria are very
17	similar to the quality measures, the
18	specifications obviously for the cost and
19	resource measure is different.
20	So they will be looking at the
21	importance, the scientific acceptability,
22	usability, and feasibility. But under scientific

acceptability, they'll be looking at what we 1 2 expect in terms of cost and resource use specifications. 3 So I think that's a really good point, 4 5 I want to make sure to take that Peter. consideration. 6 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Is there any 7 Okay. 8 Member who would like to have any of these eight measures extracted from the consent calendar? 9 MEMBER FURNEY: I would like to have 10 11 MUC17-363. I have concerns about many of the 12 procedure based codes or hospitalizations for the 13 risk adjustment methodology, creating a bias for 14 tertiary facilities. But that one particularly I 15 think we need to discuss. 16 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: 363 will be extracted. Are there any other extractions? 17 If not, we'll move on to approval of the remainder 18 19 of the consent calendar with the exception of 363 20 which will be discussed and voted on separately. 21 So the vote is are you in favor of the 22 remaining consent calendar, with the exception of

1363, or are you not. So it really is a yes or no2vote.

(Off microphone comments.) 3 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: We're voting only on 5 what the consent calendar says. And if it says conditional support, that's what it gets. 6 Now, 7 these all happen to be, but consent calendar 8 could have four different recommendations, in 9 which case a yes vote would be for each one of those individual things. 10

11 So this is a consent calendar, we're 12 voting on what you were given ahead of the 13 meeting with that recommendation and the 14 particulars of the condition. So if you want to 15 add a condition, that would be a time, for 16 instance, to pull it off the calendar. Or if you 17 wanted it to be something besides conditional.

But if you agree with the conditional support in this case, they're all that, and the conditions that are in the preliminary analysis, then you should vote yes. If you're not in favor of that, or you're just having a bad day, I mean,

1	you can vote no.
2	(Laughter.)
3	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. So the vote
4	is on, do you have the slide?
5	(Off microphone comments.)
6	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Oh, I'm sorry.
7	Sorry, I apologize.
8	MS. MUNTHALI: Sorry, that's okay. We
9	just wanted to note that there are two recusals
10	from the workgroup. Diane will be recusing
11	herself, and so will Bill because of their
12	involvement on the technical expert panels.
13	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you for that.
14	So do we know the remaining total count?
15	MS. JUNG: It's 19.
16	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Nineteen. So we're
17	looking for 19 on the popcorn popper right now?
18	MS. JUNG: Yes, that's correct.
19	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay.
20	MS. JUNG: So at this time, voting for
21	the consent calendar for cost and resource use is
22	now open. Option 1, yes. Option 2, no. remote

participants, please send in your decisions.
 Michael Hassett, if you're still with us, please
 send in your vote.

We still have quorum. So the voting is now closed, we have 18 total responses. Wait for this to pull up. So we have 94 percent yes and six percent no.

8 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So that exceeds the 9 60 percent criteria. So those are approved as-10 is. So we'll now open a conversation on 363, 11 MU17-363. And Scott, I'll have you take the 12 first volley, and then I would like to hear from 13 the lead discussants.

14 So, of all of the MEMBER FRIEDMAN: measures generally supportive of the category and 15 16 agree that there has been a great deal of work in 17 developing these measures. This is one in 18 particular where I have pretty direct evidence 19 that there will be potential unintended 20 consequences of developing such a measure with 21 what is really a very pleomorphic condition. So in the 47 facilities that we serve 22

in our system, we've had to develop a triage 1 2 system where patients may look identical when you look at coding data, but we keep relatively 3 uncomplicated ones in our smaller rural 4 facilities, the more complex but not disastrous 5 go to our medium level facilities, and then all 6 of the disastrous ones go to one facility. 7 And so we have enough high volume of 8 9 these to differentiate into a triage system. And if I understand the measure correctly, from what 10 11 I've been able to read, this will induce a 12 significant bias against the facilities that 13 accept tertiary patients. So I would like to have that 14 15 discussed, and if possible answered so that we 16 know whether that is an unintended consequence. 17 Certainly my fear in looking at many of the 18 procedural measures, I think that echoes what 19 others said earlier. 20 This one in particular I think is 21 risky because of the pleomorphic nature of the clinical condition. 22

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Can I ask you a
2	question? And that is are you proposing
3	additional conditions, or are you proposing that
4	this be given a different designation?
5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
6	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: In its current form,
7	I can't come up with a condition that would allow
8	it to be, at least for me personally to approve
9	it. The coding specificity perhaps could be
10	reviewed. But as we're not supposed to use the
11	revise and resubmit category, I just think the
12	codes covered under this are too diverse of a
13	clinical entity to safety be put into one cost
14	based measure.
15	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And so do you
16	currently have a suggestion for an alternative
17	motion than conditional support?
18	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Mine would be not to
19	put this forward to
20	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So do not support?
21	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Do not support, yes.
22	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So the motion on the

table is do not support. That doesn't mean we 1 2 can't have any kind of discussion, but that's really what the next thing we're going to vote 3 4 Okay. Do you have any response to that, on. 5 Sri? 6 MR. NAGAVARAPU: Sure. So, what we've 7 done in order to speak to these sorts of concerns 8 is look at kind of the statistical validity 9 testing that we've done as well as the national 10 summary data report that was put out publically. 11 Looking at the national summary data 12 report, if you -- and these are, again these are measures for clinicians, but looking at 13 14 clinicians operating in urban areas let's say versus rural areas. 15 16 If you look at the risk adjusted cost 17 distributions from the publically available 18 report, you don't see any discrepancy in sort of 19 the higher levels of episode spending between 20 urban and rural that might be a concern given the 21 type of concern expressed. 22 And so that's one piece of evidence

that makes me feel comfortable about this type of 1 2 concern. So if you look, for instance, at the 90th percentile and the 99th percentile for this 3 particular measure, for urban areas the 90th 4 percentile of risk adjusted cost is \$30,688, for 5 rural areas it's \$30,627. So a difference of 6 7 about \$60 off a base of \$30,000. For the 99th percentile where you 8 9 might expect the most problems for this type of 10 concern, for urban areas you see \$38,689, for rural areas it's \$38,750. So that's a difference 11 12 of about \$60 off a base of \$38,000. So that's kind of the first piece of 13

evidence that we have along this front because it's a type of concern that we've been concerned with as well.

17 The other thing we've done is a more 18 traditional analysis of predictive ratios by 19 deciles of risk scores. What you would expect is 20 that predictive ratios would tend to show larger 21 discrepancies between observed and predicted 22 values for riskier providers if this concern was

actually having any impact on data.

And fortunately, we don't see that. In the highest deciles, you see predictive ratios where observed spending is actually slightly less than predictive spending in the highest two deciles of risk orders.

7 And so I think this is an important concern that we've thought about in terms of the 8 9 statistical testing we've done so far. Some of the socioeconomic status testing that we've done 10 11 before I think also speaks to this concern. And 12 there also we saw very little impact to the 13 predictive power of the models from adding 14 socioeconomic status.

So this is something we're definitely 15 16 open to adding new risk adjusters, or adjusting 17 risk adjusters, like the sort of the clinical 18 aspects of the risk adjusters were mentioned. 19 And so there's codes that can be adjusted to 20 better represent to get a condition. That's 21 something we can definitely do in refinements. 22 But fortunately, it looks like the

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initial and statistical analysis suggests that 1 2 the concerns for now aren't showing up in the But this is something that we can revisit. 3 data. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Scott, I would 4 5 actually like to hear from the lead discussants. And then please save the concern that you have. 6 7 Scott or Sri --8 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Sure. Sure, sure. 9 I was one of the lead discussants. I'll bring up 10 one of the comments. Again, the comments are, in 11 my opinion are helpful because the sub-specialty 12 organizations comment on them, and the American 13 Academy of Family Practice also suggested there was an issue with this measure and there were two 14 15 disease processes that were lumped together. 16 And so, and this is a trend that goes 17 with some of the other measures as well, not so 18 much with the I measure which I have a lot of 19 expertise with. 20 So the question was, what he brought 21 up, and the question is can we look at the risk adjusting and tweak it to make the measure better 22

because he's suggesting that, you know, even
 though you guys look at the data, the data is not
 real accurate.

4 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Oh, sure. I would 5 like to disclose the conflict of interest that 6 I'm a neuroradiologist and that a large source of 7 heterogeneity in cost of care is me in this, you 8 know, in this field. And so I'll just put that 9 out there. You know?

But the first thing is I want to say, 10 you know, that I think that this measure is a 11 12 really good starting place for looking at the cost of care in stroke, and that in spite of the 13 14 challenges of lumping, you know, what my livelihood depends on, the heterogeneity of this 15 16 population, I think that in terms of the clinical 17 consequences and the cost of care patterns, I 18 don't think that that's something that can't be 19 overcome with quality severity adjustment.

20 So I do think that this has a lot of 21 merit. For example, you know, which was raised 22 and is really completely valid is the difference

between hemorrhagic and non-hemorrhagic strokes, and then some of the underlying clinical factors that the patients might have.

But I think you can get at that with 4 5 risk adjustment, which is actually fairly good for stroke care. It's not as good as for 6 7 cardiology, you know, because it just isn't and because the same lesion on one side of the brain 8 9 behaves very differently than on the other, 10 whereas to a first approximation, you know, the same lesion in a coronary artery behaves 11 12 similarly. Obviously there's differences.

13 So I think that we, and I think that 14 the outcomes are also more heterogeneous with 15 respect to specific kinds of function. But 16 again, I think that you can get at all of that 17 with good severity adjustment.

18 I've already mentioned that the 19 heterogeneity patterns of care are present, but 20 they do not, to a first approximation, correlate 21 very well with outcome. And so I think that 22 again, this is a place where a cost measure would

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be potentially fruitful.

2	One thing that I am concerned about is
3	that there have been in the past, you know, I'll
4	say two or three years several very high quality,
5	randomized trials published in New England
6	Journal, Lancet, you know, places like that that
7	have really revolutionized the interventional
8	care of certain categories of stroke.
9	And the one, my one principle concern
10	here is that we need to somehow take into account
11	for a costly but extremely effective pattern of
12	care that's, you know, well documented to
13	basically take people out of the disabled outcome
14	groups and put them into the non-disabled outcome
15	groups at a fairly substantial rate.
16	Now, there's a lot of debate about
17	what the best instrument is and what the best
18	time threshold is and what the best imaging
19	triage is and there's all that stuff.
20	But that's minimal compared to this
21	change that is quite expensive. And so if
22	there's a way of looking at pattern of care with

1	respect to clot extraction, I think that is
2	something that might disfavor large centers as
3	was mentioned that are getting specific kinds of
4	referrals.
5	So as long as that can be taken into
6	account, you know, I say give it a try.
7	MEMBER BURSTIN: I just want to build
8	on, I think, some of the questions raised about
9	risk adjustment. I think it was less about
10	social risk, and I think the particular issue
11	raised was really whether there might be
12	differences when you look at quaternary hospitals
13	for example.
14	And my specific question is, and
15	again, what can you do, it's not clear from the
16	limited specifications we have, and of course the
17	endorsement committee should have all of that,
18	what happens to transfers?
19	Certainly I think a lot of places
20	within your system, Scott, I assume are
21	transferring some of the most complex patients to
22	the most high end facility for some of those

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exact procedures that David just mentioned.

CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Scott, we're back to you.

4 MEMBER FURNEY: Yes. I think the 5 points have added nicely to what my original 6 concerns were. This is really two different 7 conditions, hemorrhagic and ischemic strokes. 8 And then those are pleomorphic among those 9 conditions.

10 The analysis that you described, urban 11 versus rural, may not have the specificity of one 12 that is either of tertiary or quaternary compared 13 to primary facilities. That would be very 14 helpful. If we knew that analysis was complete, 15 I would certainly feel better about the measure.

And that can be done either by transfer status, or it can be done by zip code. So if the patient's primary zip code is different than the treatment zip code, and distance are both good correlates of severity of illness. So those are just other ideas. But I haven't heard much to mitigate my concern so far.

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. Stephanie?
2	MEMBER GLIER: I think maybe I can ask
3	some questions of you guys. So in the clinical
4	subgroup, did you talk about this issue that's
5	been raised about whether these are conditions
6	that should be lumped together or not, and how
7	did the clinical subcommittee comment on those
8	questions?
9	MR. NAGAVARAPU: Thanks very much.
10	This is exactly the, one of the first issues
11	actually that the subcommittee dealt with because
12	they recognized that that specific family of DRGs
13	is a heterogeneous family. And so they actually
14	did make the distinction that all of you are
15	breaking up and use the principle diagnosis on
16	the inpatient claims to split up patients into
17	these two categories to ensure greater
18	homogeneity.
19	So this was exactly, like, at the
20	forefront of the subcommittee's mind in terms of
21	the heterogeneity, and there was that division.
22	In fact, in this past week, there was kind of,

people wanted to make sure about the homogeneity of these patients. And so reevaluated the split that was made to make sure that those two groups, these are subgroups that are reported in the field testing reports. You can kind of see the breakdown by subgroups there.

7 They wanted to make sure that the 8 subgroups were homogeneous, and realize that 9 there's a very small group of patients who 10 receive TPA, thrombolytic agents in the 24 hours 11 prior to admission to a hospital that were 12 captured in MS-DRG 065.

13 It's a small group, it's around two 14 percent of the original sample. And so what they 15 decided to do, they took a vote on this and 16 decided to exclude those complicated patients 17 that were transferred for exactly the sort of 18 reasons that are being brought up here, that this 19 is a different set of patients.

There was a feeling that the issue with thrombolytic agents is an important one to bring up. But they wanted to keep this patient

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cohort as tightly defined as possible. 1 2 And so did have these two subgroups, and then within those subgroups added additional 3 4 exclusions to ensure even the homogeneity of those two specific subgroups. 5 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Sri, am I to 6 7 understand that the analysis is divided into the two separate clinical categories? Is that what 8 9 you just said? 10 MR. NAGAVARAPU: That's right. 11 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Did you hear that? 12 Does that help you at all, Scott? 13 MEMBER FURNEY: It does. And perhaps 14 that's still leaves the heterogeneity among ICHs. 15 You can have one, an intracerebral hemorrhage 16 that's 4 millimeters and you can have one that's 17 four centimeters. Those are very different, and 18 the transfer in concern. 19 I would have envisioned these would 20 have been two different items if they're two 21 different conditions. And maybe that's part of 22 my confusion. I think that removes some of my

concern, but the transfer in and severity and 1 2 heterogeneity of the groups still persists. MEMBER SEIDERWURM: So since you 3 excluded some of the non-hemorrhagic, I think it 4 is, yes. Since you excluded some of the non-5 hemorrhagic infarcts to make a pure example, did 6 you also exclude some of the hemorrhagic 7 8 categories that might be a little different like 9 subarachnoid hemorrhage kind of goes down a 10 pretty different care pathway or was there 11 discussion of that in some way, because I think 12 that is another category that is treated 13 differently that might confound things. 14 MR. NAGAVARAPU: Yes. Thanks for the So it is the case that the 15 question. 16 subcommittee identified subarachnoid hemorrhages 17 as a specific category that was distinct and 18 excluded them from the patient cohort. 19 And in terms of other key exclusions 20 from the triggers in order to ensure the 21 homogeneity of the patient population, there was also a series of exclusions based on various 22

structural causes.

2	So for instance, the presence of a
3	diagnosis code for malformations of pre-cerebral
4	vessels, there's also a small patient cohort with
5	very distinct conditions such as, like, locked in
6	state.
7	And so the subcommittee went through
8	and excluded those as well. And I should note
9	that these specifications are in documentation
10	posted on the CMS website. So there's kind of a
11	workbook that walks through the exclusions as
12	well as the risk adjusters that are used.
13	And if there's risk adjusters that can
14	be captured that can add to this, that's
15	something that we would definitely be happy to.
16	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay. The motion
17	before you is to not support this measure. So
18	it's kind of a negative, double negative. Let's
19	be careful about that. So if you vote yes, the
20	recommendation would be not to support this
21	measure. I'm sorry about the confusion that
22	might cause.

1	But the motion on the floor is for the
2	category of do not support. And you either agree
3	with that and say yes, or you disagree with that.
4	If the motion gets 60 percent or more, then this
5	MUC will get the assignment of do not support.
6	If you, if it doesn't make 60 percent,
7	we revert to the original motion which is what we
8	have before us in the preliminary analysis. Is
9	that okay with everybody? I want to make sure
10	everybody's clear about what we're doing. Okay.
11	So we're ready to vote. Is everybody
12	clear on the process? Okay. We're ready to
13	vote. If you vote yes, then the assignment for
14	this particular MUC will be do not support.
15	MS. JUNG: Okay. Voting for MUC17-
16	363, intracranial hemorrhage or a cerebral
17	infarction is now open. Option one, yes. Option
18	two, no.
19	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And you have the
20	MS. JUNG: I'm just going to ask
21	Michael Hassett, can you send me your vote though
22	email? Okay, we have 19 responses, voting is now

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So we have 26 percent for yes, and 74 1 closed. 2 percent for no. 3 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, we revert to the initial motion which would be conditional 4 5 support with the conditions that you have in your preliminary analysis. And once again, this will 6 7 be a yes or no vote. 8 Is there any discussion on the motion? 9 Seeing none, are you ready for the -- I'll let 10 you. 11 (Off microphone comments.) 12 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: We got to wait, get 13 the machine reset. Wait a second. 14 Okay, voting for MUC17-363 MS. JUNG: 15 is now open. Option one, yes. Option two, no. 16 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So option one, yes 17 is that you agree with the preliminary analysis 18 that it should be conditional support with the 19 conditions stated. 20 MS. JUNG: Just one moment. It looks 21 like the votes are not being captured, so let me 22 do a quick reset. Okay. So --

1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: All those in favor
2	
3	(Off microphone comments.)
4	MS. JUNG: For those on the phone,
5	that was 16 votes for yes and 13 for no. Three.
6	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I thought this was
7	a great discussion, and the kind of stuff I was
8	hoping we would kind of get out on the table.
9	And the fact that we kind of ended up with
10	approving all those recommending that they go
11	forward is a testament to the amount of work you
12	guys have put into it.
13	So thank you for that. And like I
14	said before, the only way we're going to tell is
15	to run it out there and see how it works, and see
16	what the trouble spots are. So, thanks for that
17	and thanks for the discussion.
18	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right, we are
19	moving on to the next area of the consent
20	calendar which is opioid use measures. This is a
21	consent calendar of one, which is very concise.
22	John, is there anything you want to do to open

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this consent calendar?

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2	DR. BERNOT: Sure. Obviously today,
3	the measure up right now is the continuity of
4	pharmacotherapy for opioid use disorder, that is
5	MUC17-139. The preliminary analysis on this was
6	refine and resubmit with testing at the clinician
7	level.
8	And normally I don't give a
9	commentary, but I did want to make one point to
10	wrap back since we had the discussion about
11	refine and resubmit to Stephanie's point about
12	whereas it could be perceived as an arbitrary
13	line from our perspective, even though that might
14	be the case. We had a very distinct standpoint.
15	The reason for this being refine and
16	resubmit versus the others is because we did not
17	have testing data at that level of analysis at
18	all, whereas the other one we had it with the
19	condition that it would be then blessed.
20	So again, that is up for debate with
21	this particular workgroup, but I wanted to
22	clarify why we landed on one versus the other.

It was because we never had the data, that it 1 2 wasn't even generated, that it was given to us at the clinician level. So just wanted to clarify 3 4 So I'll turn it back to you, Amy. that. CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. 5 We're going to start with public comment. 6 To help us stay on track, we ask that you keep your comments 7 8 to two minutes or less. And we'll start with, if 9 there's anyone in the room that would wish to make a public comment on this. 10 11 I see no one heading to the 12 microphone, so operator, would you announce and 13 open the line for public comment, if necessary? 14 If you would like to make OPERATOR: 15 a public comment, please press *1 on your 16 telephone keypad. Again, to make a public 17 comment, press *1. We have no comments at this 18 time. 19 All right. CO-CHAIR MOYER: This 20 measure has not been pulled for discussion, but 21 it is also standing alone on its consent calendar. We will I guess have the lead 22

discussants present an overview of the measure,
 and then I believe we could move to vote since it
 hasn't been pulled.

So if anyone wants to have further 4 5 discussion after the introduction of the measure, we would need to pull it for discussion, 6 technically. And let's see, Leslie is on the 7 8 So Leslie, did you have any opening phone. 9 comments you wanted to make on this? All right. 10 Ann, did you have any comments you wanted to make 11 on this?

12 MEMBER GREINER: Sure, thank you. 13 Obviously this is an important area, a big public 14 health issue, and I believe the only opiate measure that's in the MUC list. I know that it's 15 16 been endorsed at the plan level, and people see 17 this as a very important measure for promoting 18 the ongoing treatment of individuals that have 19 opiate use disorder. So I think there's no 20 question about its importance.

21 And I think really the question, which 22 you raised earlier, is whether or not it's

appropriate at the clinician level. And I 1 2 understand that the endorsement committee was concerned about how clinician attribution worked, 3 and so they raised that concern. And they also 4 suggested that it was not yet ready for P4P. 5 And so I think we take that concern 6 7 seriously since our work is to make 8 recommendations for clinician level measurement 9 that relate to payment. And so the fact that we've got some questions about attribution, that 10 11 we have an endorsement committee that said it's not yet ready for P4P, I think we really should 12 13 go through the process of getting this measure tested at the clinician level. 14 And so I guess it would make sense to 15 16 support this conditionally, you know, if you 17 follow the logic that it would then be tested at 18 the clinician level and make sure that we can 19 address the attribution comments. Thank you. Or 20 attribution concerns I should say, not comments. Okay. And just to 21 CO-CHAIR MOYER: clarify, as I think Janet stated, this one, they 22

had actually put as refine and resubmit instead 1 2 of the conditional support because of the extent of the work and the testing that needed to be 3 4 done on it. Just to clarify that that is the 5 motion on the consent calendar and on the table. Are there any additional discussion on 6 7 this measure, or do we feel that we can move 8 forward with voting on the consent calendar? And 9 I see Harold. DR. PINCUS: Could you say a little 10 bit of how the clinician, the accountable 11 12 clinician is defined in this measure as it 13 applies to clinicians? 14 MEMBER YONG: So the measure steward I believe is on the line, should be Soeren Mattke 15 16 from RAND. Soeren, do you have a line, and can 17 you address the question? 18 MS. JUNG: Operator, do you have 19 Soeren Mattke on the line? 20 MEMBER YONG: I know he's calling in 21 from abroad. Okay, we'll just give her 22 MS. JUNG:

a minute to give him an open line. 1 2 MS. O'ROURKE: Operator? I just want to confirm that you heard here and if you have 3 Soeren on the line, and if you could open his 4 5 phone. Soeren's line is open. 6 **OPERATOR:** 7 MR. MATTKE: Okay, can you hear me 8 now? 9 CO-CHAIR MOYER: We can hear you now. 10 MR. MATTKE: Okay, great. So Soeren 11 Mattke from RAND here for the developer. This is 12 a very new measure that was just submitted and 13 endorsed by NQF this summer. And by the time of 14 the NQF proceedings, we did not have a clinician level analysis ready, partly hampered by the fact 15 16 that thus far, substance abuse codes have been 17 redacted in Medicare claims, so we couldn't 18 really use the Medicare sample data. 19 But that's on our to-do list. We have 20 not done commercial, we have done Medicaid. And 21 now that Medicare is releasing substance use 22 codes, we are going to test Medicare and then

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resubmit as you requested.

CO-CHAIR MOYER: Dale?

MEMBER SHALLER: 3 This is just a 4 process question because I'm not sure I entirely 5 understood, and I don't want to bog the process But by voting in favor of refine and 6 down. 7 resubmit, the developer goes back and does 8 additional testing at the clinician level. The 9 results, the findings of that study, or analysis, are brought to whom? 10 11 Do we ever see it back here again as 12 a resubmitted measure that this group deliberates over, or does it just follow its own sort of 13 14 course and CMS makes its own decision? MS. O'ROURKE: So I can answer from 15 16 what the intent was, and then maybe ask Pierre to 17 weigh in a bit on the CMS perspective. So when 18 the coordinating committee created this, the hope 19 was that measures would come back after testing 20 was completed and MAP could see it again. 21 However, the way the process is set 22 up, and the authority that the HHS secretary has

does not guarantee that you would see it again.
So it's something the coordinating committee
members wanted you to bear in mind when you vote,
there is not necessarily a guarantee that it
would come back on the MUC list and be put back
for a formal vote.

You may just be updated on the status
through the feedback loop in the fall web
meeting.

MEMBER YONG: And so from our 10 11 standpoint, certainly we will go back internally 12 and have discussions. Certainly, we work with 13 the measure stewards, in this case RAND on this 14 particular measure, and work with them in terms of hopefully addressing some of the concerns 15 16 raised by the MAP during these discussions. 17 Internally, there's a discussion over, 18 you know, we seriously consider all of the MAP 19 recommendations. Ultimately, it is, you know,

within the secretary's discretion as to whether
or not to move forward with proposing after
considering the MAP's recommendation.

1	Sometimes there are other pressing
2	sort of priorities, for example, and noted that
3	we don't have a lot of opioid related measures in
4	the program, and it's one of the priorities that,
5	you know, we are all trying to work towards in
6	terms of addressing the opioid epidemic.
7	So I'm not saying that we will or will
8	not, but you know, I'm just adding that as a
9	consideration. But sometimes there are other
10	pressing sort of priorities from the agency's
11	perspective that may lead us down the path of
12	proposing a measure after considering the MAP's
13	recommendation.
14	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I saw Peter first,
15	and then Stephanie, and then I believe we're
16	working on getting Leslie an open phone line so
17	that he can comment as well.
18	MEMBER BRISS: So, you might consider
19	going forward. You know, it strikes me that this
20	could be a useful distinction that makes the
21	revise and resubmit more useful as opposed to
22	approving, conditional approval.

So if, so it seems to me that sort of 1 2 logically that conditional approval means we like the measure concept if you deal with some 3 additional details and prove stuff like 4 reliability and feasibility. We're fine with 5 6 approval. 7 And a revise and resubmit might be 8 we're kind of positive about the measure concept, 9 but there are more details that would need to be worked out and we would like to see it again 10 11 after you've worked out those details. That 12 might make those categories clearer, just 13 something for you to consider. 14 MEMBER GLIER: Thanks, Peter, for 15 teeing me up. I was going to say something 16 really similar which is that I would like to pull 17 this measure. I would like to propose a motion 18 of conditional support pending NQF endorsement, 19 review and endorsement of this measure tested at the clinician level. 20 21 I think the reason for that is exactly what Peter said, I think if we say revise and 22

1	resubmit, that means that we actually want to
2	talk about some part of the concept here again.
3	I feel like so far it seems like we are all kind
4	of on the same page that this is a good concept.
5	And if it does in fact work at the
6	clinician level, then CMS should use it. And our
7	job is not to serve as an endorsement committee.
8	We're not reviewing the testing data about
9	whether it works, whether the attribution model
10	works. That's really up to the endorsement
11	committee.
12	And so if they review it and it works,
13	then I don't think we need to talk about it
14	
	again, whereas if we do, if there was actually a
15	again, whereas if we do, if there was actually a change to the concept that we were asking for
15 16	
	change to the concept that we were asking for
16	change to the concept that we were asking for that would require a revision to the measure,
16 17	change to the concept that we were asking for that would require a revision to the measure, that's the kind of thing that I would want to ask
16 17 18	change to the concept that we were asking for that would require a revision to the measure, that's the kind of thing that I would want to ask for a measure to really come back, if we're
16 17 18 19	change to the concept that we were asking for that would require a revision to the measure, that's the kind of thing that I would want to ask for a measure to really come back, if we're asking for it to be a different measure rather

1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay, it sounds like
2	Leslie has an open line.
3	MEMBER ZUN: Yes, hi. Thank you so
4	much. I'm sorry about the difficulty getting
5	into the system. You know, I think conceptually
6	we agree that this is something that needs to be
7	addressed.
8	I think it needs to be better defined
9	because there are a number of concerns from the
10	clinical perspective such as, you know, why
11	patients are not continuing their therapy, if
12	they're having problems with their therapy or
13	follow up, or ability to obtain the medicine.
14	So I think it needs to be better
15	defined and looked at to ensure that we're
16	looking at the right criteria.
17	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. So, Leslie,
18	are you saying that would support the original
19	refine and resubmit?
20	MEMBER ZUN: Correct.
21	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. Harold?
22	Sorry, Stephanie, do you have a response to that?
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1	MEMBER GLIER: I have a question in
2	response to that. Leslie, are there specific
3	parts of the, so are you saying that there are
4	different parts of the measure, of the
5	specifications that you think need to be adjusted
6	to either incorporate new exclusion criteria or
7	some other component of the specification per se,
8	that the endorsement committee didn't Leslie,
9	are you on mute?
10	MEMBER ZUN: I'm sorry, I didn't hear
11	that last part of that about the endorsement
12	committee.
13	MEMBER GLIER: I just trailed off.
14	That's why you didn't hear it. There wasn't much
15	more there. Are there things in the specs that
16	you think need to change that really doesn't need
17	revision at a clinician level?
18	MEMBER ZUN: Yes, I do think there's
19	things that need to be addressed by a clinician.
20	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. Harold?
21	DR. PINCUS: So actually Peter and I
22	co-chair the endorsement committee. But I think

1	the way Stephanie phrased the recommendation,
2	it's something that seems to me that there is
3	some accountability for response in that it goes
4	back to the endorsement committee for, you know,
5	for consideration as a clinician level measure.
6	And that's the condition. And so it
7	is specific in terms of a condition and, you
8	know, could fit in that kind of framework. And
9	clearly, there are, like, important issues in
10	terms of applying this at a clinician level.
11	You know, while there are significant
12	number of individual clinicians that take
13	responsibility and have had the same sort of
14	training and so forth around providing medication
15	systems treatment, that the bulk of the treatment
16	is done in clinic type settings. And the
17	attribution of clinicians is a little bit unclear
18	in terms of how that would apply.
19	DR. BERNOT: I just want to clarify.
20	So if there's no more discussion, the motion on
21	the table is Stephanie's for the conditional
22	support of NQF endorsement at the clinician

level.	,
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2	And we will have to vote on that
3	before we can have a different category come
4	forth. We can continue the discussion, but I
5	just wanted to make sure we're clear that is the
6	next vote that will occur.
7	MEMBER WHITACRE: I just, since the
8	two co-chairs of the NQF committee are here, if
9	it does go back to your committee for review
10	under conditional support, will you be able to
11	address more than just the level of analysis, but
12	will you also get into the
13	Would you also be able to get into the
14	specifications, or would they be the same kind of
15	specs that were used at the plan level just
16	applied to a clinician level, or do you get to
17	deconstruct it any further is kind of my
18	question.
19	DR. PINCUS: My assumption is that
20	what is requested to be addressed is the full
21	range of issues
22	MEMBER WHITACRE: Okay.

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1	DR. PINCUS: for applying it at a
2	clinician level.
3	MEMBER WHITACRE: So it's not just,
4	okay. You're not just taking the same measure
5	and trying to do a different sampling. You're
6	DR. PINCUS: Right.
7	(Simultaneous speaking.)
8	DR. PINCUS: But we wouldn't re-look
9	at the measure for at a plan level.
10	MEMBER BRISS: Can I comment on that,
11	too? I think that the Committee would, I agree
12	that the Committee would have the opportunity to
13	look at all the issues. I think that as you've
14	heard already, the more specificity you can give
15	us about what you think your issues are.
16	You know, so there's the level of
17	specification, you guys have been real clear
18	about that. There's less is are, issues are a
19	little greyer to me. So the more specificity you
20	can give us, the better job we'll do in,
21	obviously in dealing with your issues.
22	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Leslie, did you have

an additional comment? Okay, so not seeing any other comments in the room, or hearing them on the phone, the motion on the floor is to vote for a conditional support. And the condition is to fully address the range of issues for applying this at the clinician level.

7 And I heard attribution and I heard 8 potentially some considerations about what the 9 level of control or accountability is for the 10 physician with regard to the measure, and that 11 there may be some additional exclusions or other 12 categories that might be needed.

Yes, go ahead, Ann.

MEMBER GREINER: So, given the kind of urgency in responding to this issue, do we have any sense of how quickly the NQF endorsement committee could take this measure up at the clinician level?

DR. PINCUS: We actually are having regular calls. And so there is a process that's in place. I can't remember the exact schedule, but it's sort of every few months where that's

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going on. I think the regulatory step may not be 1 2 the meetings of the endorsement group as much as it is putting together the data, or to respond to 3 4 these issues. 5 CO-CHAIR MOYER: I would expect that as well. All right. We are going to vote, if 6 7 our handy voting machine is ready. So a yes vote 8 is for conditional support to offer the measure 9 with the full range of issues at the clinician level addressed. 10 11 MS. JUNG: And just one moment. We're 12 again having issues. Apologies. Let's see. 13 Okay, let's give that another try. So this is 14 for the MUC17-139, continuity pharmacotherapy for opioid use disorder. 15 16 (Off microphone comments.) 17 MS. JUNG: Let's see if this will 18 reset really quickly. Okay, the total, oh you 19 can't see it on that screen. But the responses 20 for this are zero right now. I think that's just 21 counting historically what has been voted. But 22 it's not clearing at this moment. So if we could

give it a try, that would be great. 1 2 So this is MUC17-139. Option one, Option two, no. And if this doesn't work, 3 yes. we will move to a hand vote. 4 Okay, we are going to 5 CO-CHAIR MOYER: move to a hand vote, although part of me thinks 6 7 we need to stand up. So if you're voting yes on this measure, stand up and stretch or something. 8 9 (Off microphone comments.) 10 MS. JUNG: So that's 21 votes for yes 11 with 100 percent. 12 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. We are 13 moving on to the next area of the consent 14 calendar. This is another consent calendar of 15 one. This is the HIV screening measure. And 16 John, I'm going to let you queue this one up. 17 DR. BERNOT: Sure. Again, one measure 18 here. This is HIV screening, MUC17-367. The 19 preliminary analysis recommendation was 20 conditional support with the condition of NQF 21 endorsement which will review testing and 22 demonstrate reliability at the clinician level.

1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. This
2	measure has been pulled from the consent
3	calendar, so there will definitely be discussion
4	on it. But first, we will start with any public
5	comment related to it. Is there anyone in the
6	room who would like to make a public comment on
7	this measure?
8	I don't see anyone in the room.
9	Operator, would you announce on the lines that
10	this is open for public comment?
11	OPERATOR: Yes, ma'am. If you would
12	like to make a public comment, please press star
13	and then the number one. There are no public
14	comments at this time.
15	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. To start the
16	discussion, Stephanie, you had pulled this from
17	the consent calendar. Could you give us a brief
18	perspective on why you had pulled it and what
19	we're hoping to accomplish?
20	MEMBER GLIER: Sure. I pulled the
21	measure because it's possible that I was
22	misreading the actual testing data. But it

looked to me like the measure is a fairly high 1 2 performing measure to begin with. And it's guite narrow. And as the 3 4 public comments on this measure reflected, there 5 seem to be some other good ways to assess HIV screening going on in the population. 6 7 Perhaps the MIPS program is not the 8 best way to promote HIV screening among the 9 Medicare population, particularly since the measure is specified for a primarily non-Medicare 10 11 population. 12 So my motion would be to recommend a 13 do not support vote, not because I don't think 14 public health and HIV screening is important. Believe me, I'm trying not to undermine my whole 15 MPH here. But I'm not sure that this is an 16 17 effective measure for the MIPS program and have 18 some concerns. So if others feel differently, 19 I'm very interested to hear that. 20 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. We will 21 go to the lead discussants for response. Helen? 22 So it's an MEMBER BURSTIN:

interesting perspective, Stephanie. I think it's a real struggle, as you look at this measure, what's the right level of analysis. It sounds like the developer has in fact addressed some of the concerns raised as part of the standing committee review.

7 It's still not completely clear 8 whether the issue that has been raise multiple 9 times as part of comments as well as the review 10 of what happens with patients who get screening 11 outside of the clinical setting, and how that 12 data is captured I think remains a pretty 13 significant issue.

14 So, I would personally prefer that it maintains its conditional support to allow a 15 16 committee who's already seen it to have a chance 17 to look at how the measure's been modified and 18 specifically see if there are opportunities, 19 particularly, I think it's an e-measure as well, 20 to see if there might be opportunities to pull in 21 population level data to perhaps have the best of 22 both worlds where you might be able to at least

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understand the proportion of patients in a 1 2 community who are screened, and then look at that clinical level measure in that context. 3 I think, you know, obviously it's a 4 5 grade A recommendation of the task force. Ι think it's the right thing to do. 6 I don't 7 actually share as much of the concerns these days 8 about patients declining screening. I know that 9 was mentioned in the AAFP comments. 10 I think it has very much in practice, when I see patients that I resident just become a 11 12 normal routine screening test we do. This is 13 just what's recommended for your age and sex. 14 It doesn't, I think, have guite as much of the stigma. But again, I practice in a 15 16 big urban center. So perhaps some of that 17 reflects living in places where HIV may not be 18 quite as comfortable a conversation. 19 So I would actually recommend that it 20 maintains its conditional support to allow the 21 standing committee that knows it well to look at the changes and see if those other modifications 22

would work.

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2	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I'm going to break in
3	really quickly. We've had some people say
4	they're having trouble hearing all of the
5	speakers. So if you could make sure that you
6	talk directly into your mic and maybe get a
7	little bit closer so that everyone can hear
8	what's going on. That would be great, thank you.
9	Charlene, I'm going to let you give opening
10	comments, and then we'll come up to you.
11	MEMBER NGAMWAJASAT: So I agree with
12	the motion for maintaining conditional support.
13	HIV screening is an important measure given the
14	number of people who are HIV positive but who
15	remain undiagnosed.
16	But I agree that there are issues with
17	the way in which the measure is written in
18	regards to the ever portion of the measure. It's
19	really hard to capture the totality of a
20	patient's history in terms of testing.
21	And I concur with the comments that
22	remain in terms of this is a measure that's

related to testing rather than the offer, and the 1 2 screening associated with that. And then I have a question related to 3 the definition of the HIV test as well. 4 I'm 5 curious if that includes point of care testing such as the rapid testing that's now available. 6 7 DR. GREEN: Hi. (Off microphone comments.) 8 9 DR. GREEN: Yes, I was going to. I'm Dan Green, I'm a medical officer. 10 I work in Pierre's division, or group rather. 11 So I can't 12 answer your first question, or your last question rather. But I think there are folks from the CDC 13 14 on that may be able to answer that. 15 I just wanted to make one comment, 16 Stephanie, to your concern. And it makes perfect 17 sense, the age range 18 to 65. Clearly, we don't 18 have that many folks that are Medicare bennies at 19 that age. 20 But did want to mention that, you 21 know, the program does allow for reporting of all 22 patients, you know, depending on the method that

the data's being collected. So from EHR, from 1 2 registry, from QCDRs, it's going to be all patient data. 3 4 Claims really is the only one now 5 pretty much that's Medicare and web interface, of Thank you. If the CDC folks can answer 6 course. the last question, that would be great. 7 8 MEMBER BRISS: Sorry, I can't answer 9 that question. 10 MEMBER YONG: We have CDC colleagues 11 on the phone, on the phone line. 12 MS. JUNG: Operator, do we have, we 13 have a few people on the line. I think it's 14 Ethan Jackobs, Christina Allen, Samuel Simon, or 15 Jenna --16 OPERATOR: Abigail is open. 17 MS. JUNG: We can hear you. 18 MS. VIALL: Can you hear us? 19 MS. JUNG: Yes. 20 DR. PETERS: This is Dr. Phil Peters. 21 I'm here with Abby. And I think the question was 22 regarding the rapid test. So if a rapid test is

1	done within a healthcare system, that usually is
2	put into the electronic medical record.
3	So from a medical systems standpoint,
4	there wouldn't be a difference between a rapid
5	test done or a traditional lab-based test.
6	I think there was another question
7	about people receiving testing within the
8	community. We don't have data about exactly what
9	percent of all persons are receiving testing
10	within the community. But in general, those are
11	persons who have self-identified as being at high
12	risk for HIV infection.
13	And sort of, that's a very important
14	targeted part of the HIV testing that's done.
15	But this screen is really to kind of get at those
16	people who don't self-identify and don't kind of
17	spontaneously present in the community for HIV
18	testing.
19	And we know at the time that people
20	get HIV diagnosed, about 30 percent of people did
21	not report that they had a risk factor before
22	they got their HIV test. After they get their

diagnosis, then usually they report what their
 risk behavior is.

MS. VIALL: And this is Abigail. I do want to just note that HHS has long had a requirement to report on its HIV testing activities to Congress.

7 I would estimate, and I would have to
8 go back and look, but I would estimate about ten
9 percent of tests are actually through publically
10 funded programs through CDC.

11 The vast majority are administered 12 through health, community health centers, or 13 they're billed under Medicare and Medicaid. So 14 very little testing is actually done in the 15 community anymore. Proportionally speaking.

16 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Thank you for that.
17 We'll go to Peter, and then Girma.

18 MEMBER BRISS: So, at a more global 19 level, this is a real important measure. So this 20 is an A recommendation for the task force, 40 21 percent of the new HIV infections sort of happen 22 from people that don't know they're infected.

1	2.
1	And so in addition to screening, that
2	helps the person being screened. This is also an
3	unusual screening test in the sense that it may
4	protect other people as well.
5	There's a lot of room to move, and a
6	lot of the the developer has done a
7	considerable amount of work since the initial
8	committee reviewed a deal with the issues that
9	were raised in the initial committee review.
10	So conditional support might be a
11	reasonable answer.
12	MEMBER ALEMU: I didn't think it was
13	organization of agencies that supports HIV
14	patients throughout the country. I think one of
15	the problems, as Charlene and Helen mentioned, is
16	that many people do not know that they are
17	infected. And infections spread.
18	We could have controlled the infection
19	in a much better way if we had such methods. So
20	I think just by using the screening, or the
21	measure which is recommended, I think this
22	conditional support for dealing with the

requirements which are stated, we are in support 1 2 of that. So I think it will be a great help. CO-CHAIR MOYER: Stephanie? 3 MEMBER GLIER: So, I'm feeling 4 5 sufficiently shamed here. I think, I don't know if this is actually an option, but I would like 6 7 to withdraw my motion. 8 But I would like to state some 9 skepticism here that in a voluntary program where clinicians who are likely treating patients who 10 are not screened frequently for HIV, I'm not sure 11 12 that I buy the premise that clinicians are likely 13 to choose to report a measure where their rates 14 are going to look low. So I think the measure is actually, in 15 16 itself is a good measure, and I think this is a 17 really important issue to be measuring, and I 18 hope that HHS will continue to be looking at 19 population level HIV screening so that we can see 20 whether, in fact, if we put this into the MIPS 21 program, are we seeing some sort of concordance 22 between what we're seeing in the performance rate

among those clinicians who choose to report this 1 2 measure and what's happening at the population level because I think if the goal here is to 3 4 drive screening rates, I'm all for that but I do 5 feel we have to go about the MIPS program being able to effectively do that through this measure. 6 7 However, motion withdrawn. Going back to the original motion. 8 9 MS. O'ROURKE: This might be obvious, 10 but just to maybe allay some of Stephanie's 11 concerns. We do capture all of this feedback, 12 and it goes to CMS with the recommendation on the 13 measure. 14 So it's not just the measure. It's all of this conversation. 15 It's also written up 16 in the reports and the spreadsheet that we send. 17 We also pass along MAPS input to the standing 18 committees when they review measures for 19 endorsement. So just to hopefully put your mind 20 at ease that your concerns are noted and do go 21 somewhere. 22 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. For those

of you on the phone, there are many notes being 1 2 taken. We are going to go ahead and vote then on the original consent calendar recommendation 3 4 which was conditional support for the measure, I 5 believe coming back through the NQF endorsement 6 process. So we're going to 7 MS. JUNG: Great. 8 go with a hand vote again. So option one, yes. 9 The voting is now open. Please raise Sorry. 10 your hand for option one. So we have 18 yeses. 11 (Off microphone comments.) Okay, 19 yeses. 12 MS. JUNG: And then 13 option two, no. And two nos. So we have 19 14 votes for yeses and two votes for no. CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. 15 Since we 16 are on a roll, we're going to keep going for a 17 little bit. We're going to try and get as far as 18 we can by 12:30, and at 12:30 we'll let you eat. 19 But hopefully we'll be more caught up by then for 20 having pushed through. 21 The next consent calendar that we'll 22 be talking about is the functional status

1	measures. And there are several measures on
2	this, two of which have been pulled from the
3	consent calendar, MUC17-170, the average change
4	in functional status following lumbar discectomy
5	laminotomy, and MUC17-177, the average change to
6	leg pain following lumbar spine fusion surgery.
7	And John, I'll let you kick this off.
8	DR. BERNOT: Thank you. So, I will go
9	through these one-by-one here, and we do have
10	four measures under here. The first one is
11	average change in fictional status following
12	lumbar spine fusion surgery. That's MUC17-168.
13	And the initial preliminary analysis for that was
14	support for rulemaking.
15	The next one on the list is MUC17-169
16	which is the average change in functional status
17	following total knee replacement surgery with a
18	preliminary analysis on that one of support for
19	rulemaking.
20	The third one on the list, MUC17-170,
21	that is the average change in functional status
22	following lumbar discectomy laminotomy surgery.

The preliminary analysis for this was a conditional support for rulemaking with the condition that the measure should be submitted to NQF for review and endorsement. This measure has been pulled.

And the final measure on the calendar 6 is the average change in leg pain following 7 8 lumbar spine fusion surgery. That's MUC17-177. 9 And the preliminary analysis on this particular one was also conditional support for rulemaking 10 with the condition that it should be submitted to 11 12 NQF for review and endorsement. And that one has 13 also been pulled.

14 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. We will 15 go to public comment, starting with if there's 16 anyone in the room who would like to comment on 17 these measures.

18 Okay, I'm not seeing anyone moving 19 towards the microphone. Operator, would you 20 check to see if there's anyone who would like to 21 comment on the phone?

OPERATOR: At this time, if you would

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like to make a public comment, please press star 1 2 then the number one. There are no public comments at this time. 3 4 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay, thank you. Are 5 there any other measures that anyone would like to pull from this consent calendar other than the 6 7 two that have already been identified? 8 Seeing no motion in the room, are 9 there any objections to moving forward to voting on accepting the recommendation on the remaining 10 consent calendar measures? 11 12 Seeing none, we will open the vote to 13 accept the measures remaining on the consent 14 calendar. Those are all measures that were 15 recommended as support for rulemaking. 16 MS. JUNG: So for this consent 17 calendar, it will be MUC17-168 and MUC17-169. So 18 option one will be yes, option two will be no. 19 Again, we need to see a raise of hands for option 20 one, yes. 21 MS. DUDHWALA: And Michael, if you 22 want to send me or share your vote. Michael

1	Hassett.
2	MS. JUNG: You can put your arms down.
3	Okay, so we have 21 votes for yes.
4	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. Moving to the
5	two measures that have been pulled from the
6	consent calendar, these were pulled by Stephanie,
7	similar to before. I'll just ask you to kind of
8	walk through the reasoning for that.
9	MEMBER GLIER: Surprise, it's me
10	again. Both of these measures are already in use
11	in Minnesota. They're very similar to measures
12	that we have already supported and are already in
13	use in the MIPS program. And I move to recommend
14	support without any conditions.
15	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. We'll go to
16	the lead discussants to respond. Eric?
17	MEMBER WHITACRE: I would tend to
18	agree with that, except for the fact that the
19	last two measures that we're considering are not
20	yet NQF endorsed. So did I understand that you
21	want to go full-tilt without the NQF endorsement?
22	Can we do that?

1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I believe we have the
2	power to do that. I'm going to let Beth talk
3	about that, though.
4	MEMBER AVERBECK: So, I do some work
5	with Minnesota Community Measurement and had a
6	chance to talk with them prior to this meeting.
7	And there was a plan to submit them for
8	endorsement.
9	Part of the reason they haven't been
10	submitted is the amount of time and effort it
11	takes to go through the process given the staff
12	that we have. So it is being planned to be
13	submitted for endorsement, if that helps.
14	CO-CHAIR MOYER: And, Kevin? You were
15	the other lead discussant on this. Did you
16	MEMBER BOWMAN: I don't have anything
17	to add.
18	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. David?
19	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: So, I just want to
20	say that I support the content, you know, of all
21	four of these. This is maybe a moment to discuss
22	the requirement for NQF endorsement. Now, I know

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we're NQF, and I know NQF is a major endorser,
the major endorser. But sometimes the process of
endorsement does seem burdensome and at times
idiosyncratic.
And when, sometimes when one comes
before the specialty group when fields like the,
you know, the restaurant review in Woody Allen,
that the food is terrible and the portions are
small.
And you just don't know quite, you
know, what direction you're being pulled in. So
I wonder, yet at the same time I also feel that
this group isn't really the group that should be
bypassing that because just as a group of, you
know, very well informed and well briefed
specialty experts might seem capricious at times,
wouldn't we be even structurally more capricious?
So I would respectfully, you know,
disagree. And CMS has the flexibility to do what
it wants to do. But I think that we ought to
maintain the integrity of what I will state is an
imperfect process.

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1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: I saw Scott first.
2	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I've been asking
3	this for several more years, I'll ask again.
4	What is CMS' opinion on NQF versus non-NQF
5	endorsed measures for quality reporting?
6	DR. GREEN: So, when there is an NQF
7	endorsed measure, our preference certainly is to
8	adopt the NQF endorsed measure. We are not
9	required to have NQF endorsement. But again, it
10	is preferred, especially when there's a measure
11	with a similar concept that is endorsed.
12	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Peter, is that your
13	card?
14	MEMBER BRISS: Yes. So I think David
15	and I have been around this table as long as
16	anyone perhaps. And we're getting to the, we may
17	have done it enough times that we can finish each
18	other's sentences.
19	I think that over time in the MAP
20	process we've sort of gotten better about what
21	our job is which is sort of making judgements
22	about what measures are appropriate for CMS

programs as opposed to what the Committee's jobs
 are which is getting under the hood on the
 details of measures.

And I would submit that we're better off if we sort of stick to the existing division of labor and not try to short circuit it, for what it's worth.

8 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. I'm going 9 to break in briefly in a non-chair capacity. As 10 a user of measures, it's frequently helpful to me 11 to have that NQF endorsement to rely on and to 12 use.

13 In addition, I think it's helpful to, 14 as we look at the kind of sometimes cacophony of measures to have kind of an official measure of 15 16 something. And I think in many times it's the 17 NOF endorsement that kind of sets that this is 18 the measure standard, and then others should be 19 aligning to that, or at last trying to align to 20 that.

21 So, and I do also have concerns about 22 giving measures a pass on things we might not

give other measures on because we like the 1 2 developer or because -- and not like, but I mean, it's respect that's been earned. 3 But I know that bothers me when I sometimes 4 5 see it on, or feel like I see it on a standing committee. I saw Stephanie and then I think Amy, 6 7 and then we'll come back to David. 8 MEMBER GLIER: I think NQF endorsement 9 is a really important process and it has a lot of value. And I'm not trying to undermine the value 10 11 of NOF at all. 12 I will note, we are not NQF. We are 13 the MAP which is convened by NQF, but we are our 14 own representative organization. So I'm not speaking for NQF, and we do not speak for NQF. 15 16 I will say personally I totally agree. 17 I think NQF endorsement is really valuable in a 18 lot of ways. I'm glad CMS prefers NQF endorsed 19 measures when available. I think in this case we have two 20 21 measures that are very similar to measures that 22 have been endorsed. I would expect them to be

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4	And therefore, I am led to believe
5	that they are ready for implementation. I would
6	not want that to deter Minnesota Community
7	Measurement from submitting them of endorsement
8	and going through the process in case there are
9	issues that come up.
10	And if during an endorsement issues
11	did come up, if CMS had already adopted them into
12	the program, I'm sure CMS would recognize that
13	and would flag the measures for re-review of
14	income way as they have done with previous
15	measures that have had issues come up during
16	endorsement reviews.
17	So my recommendation, my motion
18	stands, I'm not withdrawing it this time. I
19	really do think these measures are ready for CMS
20	to adopt the into the program, and I would
21	anticipate that that would be going in parallel
22	with Minnesota Community measurement submitting

successful in an endorsement process. I note that they have been used successfully in 3 Minnesota.

them for endorsement with my expectation that 1 2 that would likely be successful. 3 MEMBER NGAMWAJASAT: I just had a clarification question. So if MUC17-168 and 169 4 were endorsed by NQF, what is the difference 5 between 170 and 171? 6 (Off microphone comments.) 7 8 MEMBER NGAMWAJASAT: Right, I know 9 that they're not endorsed. But why would we not 10 follow that same process? I guess that's just --11 MEMBER AVERBECK: It has to do, and 12 I'm not a surgeon, so I'm a general internist. 13 But my understanding, it has to do with the type 14 of procedure. So it's the same metric, it's just a different type of procedure. 15 16 And the first two, those procedures 17 were submitted for endorsement. The second two, 18 it's the same specification but under a different 19 procedure code. And so my understanding, for the 20 process, it goes specific to the procedure codes. 21 MEMBER WHITACRE: This is surgery. So I've said two things in support of surgical 22

content since I've been on the Committee. 1 This 2 is a little bit more. They're different procedures, but 3 4 they're applying the same metric for 170, 177 is 5 a P assessment, but it has comparable measures. So I guess in speaking to Stephanie's 6 concern, I think we have every reason to think 7 8 that if this goes through with conditional 9 support for rulemaking, the impact will be the same, that these would likely be accepted. 10 11 But I don't want to MEMBER AVERBECK: 12 make CMS wait to include it in a rule until we 13 finish the endorsement process. That's the 14 distinction here. 15 MEMBER NGUYEN: So the distinction is 16 just the waiting time, the period for that. 17 Okay. 18 MEMBER WHITACRE: Do they, does CMS 19 have to accept our recommendations? 20 I mean, they usually do, PARTICIPANT: right? 21 22 DR. GREEN: We have to go through the

process of putting measures on the MUC list and 1 2 going through the MAP process. But you know, we obviously highly value you guys' opinions. 3 Hence 4 why we're here. 5 But in the end, I mean, if their secretary deems that there's a sufficient need 6 7 for a particular measure, we can go against it. And similarly again for a non-NQF-endorsed 8 9 measure, although we appreciate it when you guys do endorse them. 10 11 CO-CHAIR MOYER: David? 12 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Yes. So since 13 we're on the topic of CMS discretion, one of the, 14 and we're on the topic of NQF endorsement and some of the difficulties around that, there are 15 16 some costly aspects to getting your measures 17 endorsed, and they are the most explicitly 18 defined and scientifically rigorous aspects of 19 the measure testing process. 20 And so what I was wondering, since we 21 have a captive audience of CMS people here, if it 22 would be possible to make the suggestion that we

find a way in some aspect of the program, you 1 2 know, maybe through the practice improvement aspects of the MIPS or somewhere where if people 3 4 undertake measure testing activities, if they 5 could have some credit or if there could be some other source of funding for this for a group 6 7 like, you know, Beth's, not to talk about a 8 conflict of interest. 9 But just if there's some way to help out with that because that is a bottleneck for 10 11 measure developments all over the country. 12 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. I fear 13 we're straying a little from the measures. But 14 good discussions, and good points. Is there any other additional discussion around the motion on 15 the floor which is to move these two measures 16 17 forward with support for rulemaking? Otherwise, 18 I would like to propose that we vote. 19 So I see no burning comments from the 20 floor. So we are going to move forward to vote on these two and the motion on the floor which is 21 22 to move forward with support for rulemaking.

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I	
1	MS. JUNG: So voting for MUC17-170 and
2	MUC17-177 is now open. Option one is yes.
3	Option two, no. Please raise your hands if you
4	would like to vote option one.
5	MEMBER WHITACRE: And this is
6	specifically for rulemaking, not conditional?
7	MS. O'ROURKE: That is the motion on
8	the floor, yes. So, let me make sure I'm
9	tracking. If you vote yes, you are saying fully
10	support the measure, no conditions. If you are
11	voting no, you do not agree with the motion to
12	fully support the measure and we can discuss a
13	new one. I would default that to a conditional
14	support.
15	MS. JUNG: So again, that's option one
16	for yes, please raise your hands. Seven yeses.
17	And for no, please raise your hands. So that's
18	12, that isn't. That doesn't add up correctly,
19	hold on. Can we see yes one more time, please?
20	All right, sorry, that's nine. Okay, so we have
21	our total.
22	So we have nine yeses and 12 nos. I

believe with the 12 nos, that is consensus for 60 1 2 percent. CO-CHAIR MOYER: 3 Okay. 4 PARTICIPANT: No, you failed to make 5 consensus on yes. Oh, apologies. 6 MS. JUNG: Let me 7 quick check. 8 Okay, so we do not CO-CHAIR MOYER: 9 have consensus to move the forward measure, the measure forward with support for rulemaking. 10 So 11 the motion was not supported, and now we would 12 default to -- and now we are going to default back to the consent calendar our recommendation 13 14 which was conditional support for rulemaking with 15 the measures being submitted to NQF for review 16 and endorsement. 17 Do we need to have any discussion 18 around this, or can we move forward with the 19 It looks like we can move forward with a vote? 20 All right, I'm going to ask people to vote. stand up this time so we make sure we get 21 22 everyone counted.

1	2.
1	MS. JUNG: So this is for option one,
2	yes. So that's 21 yeses.
3	CO-CHAIR MOYER: And now we all get
4	lunch.
5	DR. BERNOT: Just yes, one quick
6	message for lunch. So we actually almost caught
7	up. Thank you, Amy. We're only 15 minutes
8	behind. We actually had put a little extra time
9	in lunch. So we will come back at 1 o'clock.
10	That still gives 30 minutes, and then
11	we have a presentation. So there will be a
12	little time to finish up your lunch at that point
13	too while Karen is going over the rural map.
14	So 1 o'clock we'll reconvene to have
15	the rural map presentation. Thank you. Lunch is
16	served in the back.
17	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
18	went off the record at 12:31 p.m. and resumed at
19	12:59 p.m.)
20	DR. BERNOT: Okay, we're going to get
21	started this afternoon with a presentation on the
22	rural health MAP.

1	Z.
1	Will you guys quiet down back there?
2	We're starting. Okay, Karen Johnson's with us.
3	Karen, would you just introduce
4	yourself and your position at NQF, and then fill
5	us in on what's going on with the rural MAP?
6	MS. JOHNSON: Sure. So, thank you
7	very much. My name is Karen Johnson, I'm one of
8	the senior directors here at NQF and I have the
9	pleasure of overseeing a new MAP Workgroup that
10	is dealing with rural health.
11	So, I, along with my colleagues,
12	Suzanne, Kate, and Madison, are really excited to
13	work on this project.
14	We wanted to let you guys know that we
15	exist, so that's what this is about.
16	A little bit of background, a couple
17	years ago, we were funded by CMS to do some work
18	on rural health, and that project, really, was to
19	provide guidance on performance measurement
20	issues and challenges for rural providers.
21	So, they wanted us to make
22	recommendations for measures appropriate for the

1 use in CMS payment programs.

2	And one of the interesting things
3	about that is we took care to bring in critical
4	access hospitals, rural health centers, FQHCs in
5	rural areas, folks who traditionally have not
6	actually participated in CMS quality programs, in
7	part because they're not paid through the PPS
8	system.
9	So, there's a lot of challenges.
10	A couple of the issues that we felt
11	that we really needed to understand in terms of
12	rural providers and rural patients are these four
13	here on the list.
14	These are interrelated, right?
15	So, one is geographic isolation.
16	When you're isolated geographically,
17	you may have problems with shortage of staff,
18	transportation issues become a problem, so
19	there's a lot going on with geographic isolation.
20	Small practice size again can be part
21	of that, but it also means that you don't have a
22	lot of people to rely on to report quality

measures or to do QI efforts once you know that 1 2 you have a problem. Heterogeneity, there is no rural 3 provider who looks just like all the other rural 4 5 providers. They're very different. So, the folks in New England are not 6 7 the same as the deep South, not the same as the 8 loud West, so a lot of heterogeneity. 9 And that has a lot to do with what 10 measures actually can be used by these rural 11 providers. 12 Not all hospitals in rural areas do 13 surgery, so there's surgery measures that are in 14 the hospital programs they can't report on. 15 Low case volume has to do with having 16 enough patients to be able to have a reliable and 17 valid measures. 18 So, these were all issues that we 19 talked about knowing that they impact the 20 programs and what we can be doing for rural 21 providers by CMS. 22 So, the overall recommendation from

that group a couple years ago was surprisingly 1 2 possibly to us, for sure, make participation in CMS quality measurement and quality improvement 3 programs mandatory for all rural providers. 4 However, allow a phased approach, 5 again, and many have not done this at all, and be 6 7 sure to address low case volume. There were many recommendations to 8 9 support that overarching recommendation but several have to do with measure selection. 10 And one of the ones, it's actually the 11 12 last one on this list here, but one was to create 13 a Measure Applications Partnership Workgroup to 14 buy CMS. And so we're very excited that we now exist. 15 16 We have this Rural Health Workgroup 17 but we also wanted to -- the recommendations were 18 to use guiding principles for selecting measures 19 that would be used by CMS to use a core set and 20 menu of optional measures for rural providers to 21 not forget about patients-in-home models. 22 So, that takes us to right now.

	23
1	Again, we are a brand-new Workgroup to
2	join you guys and we are going to develop
3	criteria for selecting measures and identify core
4	sets of measures that are rural-relevant.
5	We will also talk about gaps in
6	measurement and talk about alignment, and we'll
7	be doing a measurement topic that's relevant to
8	vulnerable individuals in rural areas.
9	That topic is yet to be determined so
10	I can't tell you what that is for sure yet, but
11	we are very busily working.
12	We will be interacting with other MAP
13	Workgroups, so I'm getting to tell you that we
14	exist in today's discussion with you guys.
15	We're going to be here tomorrow and
16	Thursday as well to talk with the other
17	Workgroups to make sure everybody knows that
18	there are folks who are paying attention to rural
19	issues very specifically.
20	We will be providing input to the
21	Coordinating Committee on the MUC measures, the
22	measures that you guys are looking at, nowhere

near in the detail that you guys are looking at, 1 2 just a holistic approach from the rural 3 perspective. 4 And then finally, the Coordinating Committee at the end of the summer will be 5 reviewing and hopefully approving the 6 7 recommendations that come out of the Workgroup. 8 So, where are we to date? Well, we've 9 seated our Workgroup, so we have a fantastic 10 group of people. 11 We're very excited about those and we have convened our first meeting just a couple 12 13 weeks ago and we have another one tomorrow. So, 14 we're moving very quickly. So, the initial guidance, just so you 15 16 know, that we've gotten from our Workgroup thus 17 far is to pay particular attention and focus in 18 on measures that are NQF-endorsed, that address low case volume, that are cross-cutting, and 19 20 there is probably going to be a few must-have 21 topic areas or conditions. So, for example, the two conditions 22

that have come up have been diabetes and 1 2 hypertension. So, what we need to do for identifying 3 4 the core sets is to really think about what 5 measures will work for most rural providers and their patients. 6 7 So, that cuts out a lot of the 8 specialty things that would work for other, 9 bigger folks. 10 So, for you today, we have about maybe 11 ten minutes. We wanted to maybe have a little 12 bit of discussion, so a few questions, we can 13 pick one question and talk about it totally or 14 maybe hit a few of these. What are some of the key issues for 15 16 clinician programs that you want us to think 17 about as we do our work, and particularly around 18 identifying core sets. 19 Does the initial guidance ring true? 20 Cross-cutting, NQF-endorsed, maybe a few specific 21 conditions or topic areas, does that make sense 22 or is there something you think that rural health

folks should think about? 1 2 Going forward, do you have any guidance or input on what we can do to help you 3 4 going forward? And then finally, what advice can you 5 give our new Workgroup? Many of you have been on 6 7 MAP Workgroups for a long time, so what should we 8 be thinking about? 9 So, I'm going to open it up and see if anybody has anything they would like to basically 10 provide to the Rural Workgroup? 11 12 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you, Karen. 13 Go ahead, Eric. 14 MEMBER WHITACRE: One thing might be the Medicare designation of an individual 15 16 clinician's specialty. 17 I know general surgeons who work in 18 some of these locations, and basically, they 19 function as a primary-care physician for many of 20 their patients. 21 And I don't know if that would change how Medicare would look at them in terms of 22

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1	performance, but they're doing a wide spectrum,
2	providing a wide spectrum of care, providing
3	anti-hypertensives, diabetic medications, as well
4	as doing some surgery.
5	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Go ahead.
6	MEMBER ALEMU: I'm asking for the
7	presentation. All organizations provide grants
8	and technical assistance to rural providers
9	throughout the country.
10	And what we hear from them
11	consistently is that they don't have measures
12	which are relevant to their specific situations.
13	And what MAP will bring to the table
14	will be those measures that are relevant, at the
15	same time, will be suitable for reporting for
16	imbursement purposes, for quality improvement
17	purposes.
18	So, we are excited that CMS has taken
19	action to look into this specific issue.
20	So, in the coming days, the rural MAP
21	will get information from what we are doing today
22	from the clinician group as well as from the

1	hospital Workgroup.
2	I would assume that the measures that
3	we look into will be a subset of what we will be
4	recommending.
5	So, I think to get informed about what
6	will be done in the next few days will be very
7	useful for the MAP, the rural health MAP. Thank
8	you.
9	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Peter?
10	MEMBER BRISS: Thank you for that
11	comment. This is a really good direction. In
12	addition to what you said, I'd think about a
13	couple more issues.
14	So, I think that you might want to
15	think about whether the standard NQF endorsement
16	is enough or whether you need an additional lens
17	for rural providers.
18	So, I wouldn't be surprised, for
19	example, that feasibility looked a little
20	different, or expected performance levels looked
21	a little different or risk adjustment.
22	It might need to be different.

	4
1	And so I don't have an agenda about
2	how those should come out but it strikes me that
3	there might be things that you had to do that are
4	on the endorsement process, that you might have
5	to add on to the endorsement fund process to
6	actually make the measures as relevant and useful
7	as they could be.
8	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I don't see any
9	other questions or comments. Are there any
10	questions on the phone?
11	I believe none on the phone.
12	Stephanie, go ahead.
13	MEMBER GLIER: I'm sure you were
14	already doing this, and you didn't include who
15	you have on the Workgroup already but I hope you
16	guys are making sure to include the rural patient
17	perspective as well, as you're going through the
18	considerations.
19	So, whether that's actually through a
20	group Member or through getting input directly
21	from what is important to rural patients, what
22	concerns they're facing, as we're thinking about

1	also how to ensure that the measures that CMS is
2	encouraging are valuable.
3	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Two questions come
4	to my mind.
5	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Can I just make a
6	comment about the microphones?
7	The microphones are very directional
8	so make sure you're at least no more than six
9	inches away and talking at the microphone.
10	Because the folks in back can't hear
11	very well and the folks on the phone can't hear
12	very well.
13	Yes, sir?
14	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Now, most people
15	would pay extra not to hear my voice so it's very
16	rare that I would get that kind of a request.
17	So, are you primarily focused on
18	helping or figuring out how rural practices might
19	be able to report or meet the existing measures?
20	Or are you more focused on creating specific
21	measures for rural practices, or possibly both?
22	That's one question.

1	And then the second is isn't this area
2	a little bit like the socioeconomic status issue
3	that we've wrestled with, that if you're offering
4	a service in a smaller community, unless it's an
5	emergency, completely non-portable service, do we
6	want to have risk adjustment for that variable,
7	or do we want to try to encourage a more uniform
8	style of practice?
9	MS. JOHNSON: So, to your first
10	question, identifying the core set, I think we
11	will probably start with what's available, but
12	some of the discussion that we will have to have,
13	and we've already had it a couple of years ago
14	and we'll talk about it more, it actually gets
15	into the risk adjustment piece.
16	Not everything is going to work as it
17	is probably for rural areas. So, I think some of
18	it might be potentially suggestions for different
19	or additional risk adjustment.
20	It might be a suggestion to, for
21	example, make sure that if care is being
22	delivered via telehealth, that the measure

captures that. That might be a simple low hanging fruit.

The other thing that we'll be doing is 3 4 really talking about gaps in measurement because 5 some of the things that are really important to rural providers, not every one of them of course, 6 but are transitions and care and triaging and 7 8 hand-offs and things like that. 9 We have very few measures of those kinds of things, so I think it'll be both talking 10 11 about what we have now that will work now, as 12 well as what we need to go for in the future. 13 MEMBER SHALLER: I just think I'd be 14 remiss if I didn't make a plug for patient 15 experience. 16 I mean, if you're looking for cross-17 cutting measures, that's probably one of the 18 things you can do for some of these reasons. 19 And we also know that rural providers 20 tend to do pretty well because the small nature

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of their practices often have relationships with

patients that some of the larger organizations

MS. JOHNSON: We haven't got to that too much yet. We have several available to us. The balancing thing on that is it can be expensive to do those kinds of things. So, that might become a bit of a problem but we definitely have been talking about that. I think the one thing that has really come up so far in our one meeting is the need for measures of access to care. And I think that's where we'll have to go, as Peter was saying, possibly outside the NQF endorsement. That might be one thing because we don't have a huge number of NQF-endorsed measures that get us there. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I'll put myself in the queue. Now, two things that I would say to follow up on Eric's comments, it's kind of going to move towards a primary care set of measures

don't.

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because that's what's happening out there. 1 2 But the other thing is we have to be very careful not to have two standards of care, 3 just because diabetes is diabetes and it's not 4 5 okay to have less quality for diabetes because it's rural. 6 7 And that is going to be difficult to 8 push through. But if there's a right way to do 9 things, then we all ought to be doing them. No matter who's taking care of them or 10 11 where they're being cared for, they ought to have 12 a similar standard of care. 13 So, other comments or questions before 14 we move on? Okay, Karen, thank you very much. Good luck with that, all right? And keep us 15 16 posted. 17 All right, are we ready to move on? 18 We're going to move on to the urology measure, 19 the next slide there. And I think there's just one measure on this list as well. 20 21 Can you bring up the next slide? So, 22 it's not really a consent calendar. We have one

measure to consider and that's 239. Thank you. 1 2 MUC 239, does that sound better when I do it Okay, is there any discussion on this? 3 right? 4 And the recommendation is -- okay. 5 MS. DUDHWALA: Sure, so this is MUC 6 17239 International Prostate Symptom Score for 7 American Urological Association Symptom-Index, 8 changed 6 to 12 months after diagnosis of benign 9 prosthetic hyperplasia. And the decision criteria is 10 11 conditional support. Oh, sorry, pending NQF 12 submission. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: The recommendation 13 14 for preliminary analysis is to have conditional support for and recommend NQF endorsement. 15 16 Is there further discussion? Oh, my 17 God, Stephanie, what a surprise. 18 MEMBER GLIER: I don't want to pull 19 this measure, I'm happy to stick with the measure 20 that's on the table. 21 I wanted to commend the developers for 22 taking our advice in the previous MAP cycle and

revising and resubmitting their measure. 1 2 Thank you very much for hearing our input, we really appreciate it. Nice job. 3 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, obviously, we 5 could have more discussion from the lead discussants but if there's no objection, or did 6 7 you have anything that you wanted to say about 8 this? Scott, I think Scott --9 MEMBER FURNEY: Fully supportive. 10 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And is there any public comment first in the room? 11 And the operator on the phone, public comment on the 12 13 urology measure? At this time, if you'd like 14 OPERATOR: to make a public, please press Star then the 15 16 Number 1. There are no public comments at this 17 time. 18 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: All right, thank 19 you, and if there's any additional discussion 20 from the group before we vote? 21 And the vote is the vote on the consent calendar which is basically the 22

1 recommendation of the preliminary analysis which 2 is conditional support, and the condition is pending, not pending but recommended for NQF 3 4 endorsement. 5 Is everybody clear on that? So, it's 6 a yes or no vote. 7 MS. JUNG: Yes, so voting for MUC 8 17239 is now open. 9 Option 1 is yes; please raise your hands if you would like to indicate yes? 10 11 Okay, that look like 21 votes for yes. Just to fact-check, any votes for no, Option 2? 12 13 No. 14 MS. DUDHWALA: Well, we're waiting on the people on the phone. 15 16 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Anybody on the 17 phone? 18 MS. DUDHWALA: If Leslie and Michael 19 can just send in their votes please. Leslie and Michael? 20 21 MEMBER ZUN: I did, thank you. 22 MEMBER HASSETT: Me as well.

2.
MS. DUDHWALA: Sorry, Michael, I
didn't get yours?
MEMBER HASSETT: It was yes.
MS. DUDHWALA: Okay, thank you. So,
the total for MUC 17-239 is 21 votes for yes and
0 votes for no.
CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, I guess we can
move on to the vaccination measure. Hiral, will
you talk about that?
MS. DUDHWALA: Okay, so this is for
MUC 17310, zoster shingles vaccination, and this
one also got a conditional support for rule-
making, pending NQF endorsement.
CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, are there
comments or questions about this measure?
There's a post-prandial slumber out there.
Peter, wake them up.
MEMBER BRISS: So, a number of things
have changed about zoster immunization since this
measure was developed.
So, there's a new vaccine that was
recommended about a month ago by the ACIP, the

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Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, 1 2 which is sort of the Preventative Services Taskforce for vaccines, that's going to result in 3 4 things that are different about what's 5 recommended for a vaccine. So, it's a different vaccine, it's a 6 7 different number of doses, it's a different age 8 range. 9 And so having a zoster measure is a 10 really important thing and there's going to need 11 to be quite a bit of revision of the measure to 12 get it up to date. 13 So, it might be a revise and resubmit. 14 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, and Beth? 15 MEMBER AVERBECK: This isn't a 16 measure-specification question, but one more, there are a lot of comments on whether or not the 17 18 medication was covered under Medicare. 19 So, that might be a barrier and I 20 don't have the answer for that. It might be 21 covered under Part D. 22 So, it might just be a comment to put

with the measure to look into that or at least 1 2 clarify it, because the practices. A number of them commented on that. 3 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Did you guys have 5 any coverage comments or no? No, okay. We forgot to start with public comment. Is there 6 7 any public comment? 8 At this time, if you'd like OPERATOR: 9 to make a public comment, please press Star then the Number 1. 10 11 And there are no public comments at 12 this time. 13 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay, Stephanie, I 14 think you were first? 15 MEMBER GLIER: I think this is 16 important, I think zoster is an important 17 condition to be checking on. 18 My preference, if I had my druthers, 19 would be to have a composite measure looking at 20 all appropriate adult vaccination. 21 So, if there is going to be a revise 22 and resubmit, I would like to encourage CDC and

other measure-developers working in this space to 1 2 put together a composite measure that looks at all appropriate vaccinations being given to a 3 4 population. So, that's my comment. I'd vote for 5 a revise and resubmit. 6 7 MEMBER BURSTIN: I agree. I just want to support what Peter said as well. 8 9 I think the last thing we need are measures that are in conflict as the evidence is 10 11 changing. 12 We've seen this repeatedly, how difficult it is for clinicians, how difficult it 13 14 is for patients, and so I think a conditional 15 doesn't work for this. 16 I think it's going to need a pretty significant rewrite and I think that's actually 17 18 what that category is really intended for. 19 Is there a formal motion or if Peter's 20 going to do that? 21 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Since it's on the 22 consent calendar, you'd have to take it off the

I	2
1	calendar, and anybody can do that for any reason.
2	And then make an alternative motion,
3	either about the category, one of the four
4	categories, or the conditions, either one.
5	So, somebody think about how they want
6	to do this.
7	MEMBER GLIER: I did already pull it,
8	actually, by email.
9	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Oh, you did? I'm
10	sorry. It's not marked on my thing but whatever.
11	Okay. And what's your motion?
12	MEMBER GLIER: And I move to revise
13	and resubmit to update the guidelines.
14	My preference would also be to have
15	this be an entirely different measure that is a
16	composite measure of all vaccinations, but I'm
17	not sure that a revise and resubmit needs to be
18	as specific.
19	So, perhaps other folks can weigh in
20	about whether they're also interested in a
21	composite measure?
22	I think the guidelines update seems to

be a minimum bar, and then my higher tier bar 1 2 would be a composite measure for all vaccinations or more vaccination. 3 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Well, I have a 5 question for CMS, I guess. If we select, for instance, do not support but can we give you 6 7 reasons why? 8 Is that helpful? Or is revise and 9 resubmit really appropriate for this one? Does it make any difference? 10 11 MEMBER YONG: Well, the specific 12 category we defer to the MAP on, but certainly, 13 it's always helpful to have the reasons 14 documented. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Regardless of which 15 16 four categories? Okay, that's fair. All right, I think I lost track. 17 Beth, why don't you go next? 18 19 MEMBER AVERBECK: It was just a 20 question. 21 I think it's going to apply to some 22 measures down the road, which is when evidence

changes, and the measure will, through its normal 1 2 review process, get revised based on the new evidence. 3 Does that become conditional support? 4 5 Does it become revise and submit? Because it's part of the ongoing 6 7 measure development the stewards need to update 8 anyway. 9 So, I'm just kind of curious how we 10 want to approach those because it won't be unique to this one. 11 David? 12 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: 13 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: So, I think we've 14 encountered this difficulty before when the evidence changes, yet, we think it's a priority. 15 If a metric is removed from the 16 17 program, an unintended consequence of that could 18 be that the public or the physician community, 19 provider community, gets the message that this 20 isn't important. 21 And I just want to make sure that we 22 don't have that unintended consequence.

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1	So, I wonder if this is withdrawn from
2	the programs, if there's a notation that can be
3	made or some explanatory notes added that we
4	still think this is an important priority.
5	And that CMS also thinks it's an
6	important priority if they do.
7	DR. GREEN: No, we do think it's an
8	important priority. There's not a measure, a
9	zoster measure, in the program currently anyway.
10	So, I don't think that message would
11	be sent. The problem is, albeit, with the
12	evidence changing, it's just a delay in
13	implementation.
14	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Dale, you're next.
15	CO-CHAIR MOYER: So, my comment is
16	related to the gentleman's comment.
17	The measures actually currently in the
18	QCDR are the non-MAPs measures, so technically,
19	it's already been collected.
20	And so this is more of a process
21	question.
22	So, if we recommend a revise and

resubmit, what happens to, to your point, those 1 2 providers who are already familiar with this and are potentially collecting this? 3 4 And they're showing a performance rate of about 47 percent. So, there's a gap there. 5 So, while the current measure is not 6 7 up to date per the new recommendations, I don't 8 think clinically it's invalid. 9 I think people should still get 10 vaccination, except the age range is different 11 and some of the set of parameters need to be 12 updated. 13 So, it's a bit of a grey area for me. 14 This is my first time on the Conditional 15 Workgroup. 16 So, I agree that we should revise and 17 resubmit, but what happens in the meantime, it's 18 a measure in the QCDR. 19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Peter? 20 MEMBER BRISS: I wanted to make one 21 more -- add one more thing. 22 My wish for potential revisions is

that all vaccine measures are getting 1 2 increasingly complicated, because vaccines are being delivered in an increasing number of 3 4 places. And so I'd love to have the Committee 5 think carefully about how best to ascertain 6 vaccination, which I think has been really hard. 7 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: 8 Scott? 9 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, this is my third or fourth year and I still don't get it either. 10 So, why can't we do conditional 11 12 support for rule-making pending updating the 13 measure specifications? 14 Because we know they're going to update them and it's already -- the premise about 15 16 the measure is still a good one, and all you're 17 doing is changing some specifications. 18 Why can't we just do it that way? 19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Peter, did you have 20 a comment? 21 MEMBER YONG: -- line on the phone so 22 I wanted to make sure if they had any comments,

1 they had a chance to share those. 2 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you for that. Are there any comments from the phone? 3 4 MS. O' ROURKE: Operator, can you 5 unmute their lines? MEMBER YONG: It's Ruth Jenkins. 6 7 OPERATOR: I'm sorry, unmute whose 8 line? 9 MEMBER YONG: Ruth Jenkins. Is she on the line? 10 11 **OPERATOR:** Okay, one moment. 12 MS. JENKINS: This is Ruth. 13 OPERATOR: Hello? 14 MS. JENKINS: This is Ruth. 15 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Hi, Ruth, we can 16 hear you. It's Bruce Bagley. Do you have any comments on the vaccination measure? 17 18 MS. JENKINS: Well, we actually 19 planned to update our recommendation for this to 20 abide by the new criteria that's just come out in 21 the last month. 22 So, we agree with the conditional

1 approval just because we work with our practices 2 and our physicians and we want to have the best 3 one. Although this vaccine is not available 4 5 yet, we're anticipating it in early 2018. Okay, thank you. CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: 6 7 Did you have another comment? 8 I was going to say that I think I 9 agree with Scott, that perhaps we can also go with the conditional approval. 10 11 Because if this is a OCDR measure and 12 they're working with practices, I would assume 13 it's relatively easy to update the parameters of 14 the measure. Unless we want to go down the 15 16 composite measure route or make those significant 17 changes. 18 But in the meantime, I think if it's 19 age and inclusion criteria for vaccines that 20 qualify for the measure, that should be 21 relatively easy to make. 22 CO-CHAIR MOYER: So, I just wanted to

1 try to address some of the points raised by Scott 2 and Dale, that really I think either category could work in this circumstance. 3 It's up to the Committee and your 4 5 judgment as to if you think it should be conditionally supported or revised. 6 I think the motion on the floor is 7 8 Stephanie's to refine and resubmit. We can 9 provide the same feedback about what changes might need to be made with either category. 10 So, it's really you and your judgment 11 of if you want to perhaps give it the extra 12 support that conditional support implies. 13 14 Or if you think you want it to be more cautious and go with the refine and resubmit. 15 16 So, the process would be that we'll If that does not 17 vote on Stephanie's motion. 18 pass, someone could put forward another motion to 19 do a conditional support. 20 And to just reiterate that we do 21 collect all this qualitative feedback, if you 22 will. It's not just the votes that go forward.

	2
1	So, in the report, you'll see the
2	points of your conversation.
3	We could share some of the concerns
4	about what's covered and the reimbursement rates
5	as well as what specific changes you would like
6	to see.
7	And reiterate the group support for a
8	sister vaccination and perhaps suggest that we
9	move to a composite of adult vaccines too.
10	So, we can capture all these points
11	and move it forward to CMS. So, I hope that
12	helps but I can try to clarify if it does not.
13	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Of course, it helps
14	a lot actually. Stephanie, this is your motion,
15	so your motion on the table is refine and
16	resubmit.
17	And could I ask you to name the I
18	think there are three things that you wanted to
19	address. Do you have those on the tip of your
20	tongue or should we
21	MEMBER GLIER: I think there's only
22	two.

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Okay.
2	MEMBER GLIER: We can call them three
3	if you want.
4	So, the two are updating to meet the
5	current guidelines, the second is to move to a
6	composite measure if possible, which is really
7	so, actually, I think maybe this is worth a
8	little bit more discussion.
9	Maybe we can table my motion for a
10	second, because I think if we are actually just
11	saying we should meet the current guidelines and
12	make sure that it's still NQF-endorsed, then I
13	would agree with Dale that we should go with
14	conditional support pending NQF endorsement after
15	updating for current guidelines.
16	And if other folks agree with me about
17	wanting to move to a composite measure instead,
18	then we should be voting refine and resubmit as a
19	composite measure instead.
20	Oh, it's not endorsed, you're right.
21	So, gain endorsement.
22	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Right, so there are

The third would be NQF endorsement, 1 three. 2 right. So, is everybody clear on where we're 3 4 at? 5 MEMBER GLIER: Because I left that very unclear. Let's try again. 6 7 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: You can't table your 8 motion at this point, but you could withdraw it. 9 You can't table it. I would like to make a 10 MEMBER ALEMU: point before that. We know that measures are 11 dynamic, it's a dynamic process. 12 13 New guidelines come out, measures 14 It may be, in some cases, a year, in change. 15 other types, six years. 16 So, just recently you know that for 17 hypertension, the new guidelines came out. But we 18 are using the same measure which is out there, so 19 it takes time to change those types of measures. 20 It's not early to develop a measure 21 just within months or a year. The same happened with the cholesterol guideline. 22

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1	In 2013, a new guideline came out and
2	same has tried to cover up with the situation by
3	developing a measure on statin. Maybe we'll
4	discuss it today.
5	So, what I would like to say is we can
6	support conditionally and the measure- developers
7	will update the specifications based on the
8	guideline.
9	Especially when it comes to
10	vaccination, it's really a fast-moving process.
11	So, that's one of the points.
12	The other point is when it comes to
13	composite measures, it's really a painstaking,
14	time-consuming, and difficult process.
15	We cannot have a measure just within
16	a year, as I said earlier, and in this case, if
17	we think this measure is important, it's timely,
18	so we have to see it as a single measure.
19	But moving forward, it has been in
20	earlier MAP meetings recommended that we should
21	focus on composite measures.
22	So, what I would suggest is that let's

1 look at these measures specifically and support 2 it conditionally given that the measuredevelopers will adjust the specifications. 3 4 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Let me make a 5 suggestion to sort of move us along. Let's vote on the motion on the table, 6 7 which is to revise and resubmit with the three 8 conditions. 9 And if you think that you would rather 10 give it more support than that, with some sort of 11 the same recommendations, the same conditions, if 12 you will, then you should vote no at this vote. 13 And then we'll be back to the original 14 motion. 15 Go ahead, Diane? 16 MEMBER PADDEN: So, I guess I'm going 17 to just address the composite issue because of 18 the payments, because the shingles is Part D, 19 where if we do a composite, flu and vaccine are 20 Part B. 21 So, will that muddy the waters a bit 22 in terms of a quality measure?

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Maybe it would make
2	them fix that problem.
3	DR. GREEN: Depending on how the
4	measure's collected, and even claims I can't
5	imagine it would, but especially if it's
6	Registry, QCDR, or EHR, it shouldn't affect it.
7	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Go ahead.
8	MEMBER GLIER: Sorry, I know you're
9	trying to move us along.
10	I have two points, one is that I think
11	I actually would like to in fact table my motion,
12	or withdraw my motion.
13	Because I think if we're going to go
14	with revise and resubmit, I think we should just
15	say we want a composite measure.
16	I think the sense of this group right
17	now is that's not in fact where we are. So, I
18	think leaving it with the conditional support
19	makes sense.
20	Girma, to your point, I totally hear
21	you, measure-development is hard and expensive
22	and time-consuming.

If we are tasked with making 1 2 recommendations at CMS about what should be in the MIPS program, which is what we're talking 3 4 about at this moment, I'm not totally convinced that the zoster vaccination is worth one-sixth of 5 a clinician's quality score. 6 I would rather it be a bigger measure 7 8 that looks at all vaccination, even if that is 9 difficult, even if it does muddy the water with 10 humans. 11 So, my preference would be to have a 12 bigger measure that looks at a bigger portion of 13 patient care to make sure we're getting at the 14 holistic picture. But acknowledging where we are today, 15 16 again, I withdraw my motion for revise and 17 resubmit. I think we should go back to 18 conditional support. 19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Well, thank you for 20 that. If I might, I have to take a quick aside 21 about composite measures. And when you have individual measures, 22

vaccination's a great example of that, everybody 1 2 just tries harder to get a better rate at each individual vaccination. 3 When you have flu and pneumonia and 4 5 zoster, in order to do well on all of those, you actually are pushed to have a systematic 6 7 approach. 8 So, composite measures really drive 9 quality improvement in a way that individual measures never will. 10 11 And I think your experience in 12 Minnesota with the diabetes composite measure is 13 a great example of that. It's actually an all-14 or-nothing composite measure. Unless you're doing all, what is it, 15 16 six things, you don't get any credit. But you can't do well at that without a systematic 17 18 approach, a checklist kind of approach. 19 So, I think we should somehow continue 20 the idea that composite's a good idea without 21 kind of dismissing this measure on that 22 particular parameter.

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1	Now I'm back to Chair.
2	MEMBER SHALLER: Could I just ask, I'm
3	glad you brought that up because I was wondering,
4	when we use the term composite in this context, I
5	want to make sure I understand, are we talking
6	about a composite of all potential shingles
7	vaccinations?
8	Or are we talking about a much more
9	all of them? All adult vaccinations? That's
10	what I'm wanting to know, if that's what we're
11	talking about?
12	MEMBER GLIER: Yes, so I'm not
13	recommending a specific set of vaccinations that
14	should be included in an appropriate adult
15	composite measure, but I do think it should be a
16	broader perspective. I don't mean just shingles.
17	MEMBER SHALLER: Okay.
18	MEMBER GLIER: Or just zoster.
19	I mean a wider view of some clinically
20	appropriate set of adult vaccinations,
21	acknowledging that that is a very difficult
22	concept to operationalize.

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1	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Peter?
2	MEMBER BRISS: Yes, so I like the
3	germane approach about you have the advice be in
4	the short term we want to update a shingles
5	vaccination, and in the longer term we'd like to
6	have people explore an adult vaccination
7	composite.
8	And there's nothing that gets us to
9	what almost everybody is recommending around the
10	table.
11	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And the third thing
12	would be NQF, recommending NQF process, right?
13	Is everybody clear?
14	So, unless there's other comments, I
15	think we're ready to vote, and in this case,
16	we're going to vote on the recommendation that
17	this go forward as a conditional support with
18	those three conditions we just said.
19	Is that clear for everybody? And this
20	is a yes or no vote.
21	The conditions are to make sure it's
22	up to date, to consider the usefulness of a

composite measure that might include something 1 2 about zoster vaccination, and that they pursue the NQF endorsement process. 3 4 Is that where we are at? Okay. MS. JUNG: Okay, voting for MUC 17310 5 6 is now open. Option 1 is yes; please raise your 7 8 hands if you would like to indicate yes. 9 And then any nos? Okay, and we're just waiting for the folks remotely to tally in. 10 11 Okay, so we have 21 yeses and 0 nos. 12 CO-CHAIR MOYER: I get to tell you 13 guys that we're going to take a break and we will 14 -- you know, we're a couple minutes ahead so let's try and reconvene. 15 16 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Let's do one more 17 and then --18 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Do another one? All 19 I guess we're going to do one more set of right. 20 measures, I apologize. 21 So, the next item on the consent 22 calendar is, oh, the appropriate use measures.

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1	Okay, I have one item on the consent calendar.
2	It has not yet been pulled.
3	It is the appropriate use of DXA scans
4	and, Hiral, do you want to introduce this?
5	MS. DUDHWALA: Sure, so this is MUC
6	17173 appropriate use of DXA 6 scans in women
7	under 65 years who do not meet the risk factor
8	profile for osteoporotic fracture.
9	So, this one was given a preliminary
10	recommendation by Staff of conditional support,
11	and this is pending NQF endorsement as well as
12	feasibility issues, addressed across EHRs.
13	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay, and we will
14	start with public comment.
15	First, is there anyone in the room who
16	would like to make a public comment on this?
17	Okay, seeing none, Operator, can you check for
18	any public comments on the phone?
19	OPERATOR: Yes, ma'am.
20	At this time, if you would like to
21	make a public comment, please press Star then the
22	number 1.

1	There are no public comments at this
2	time.
3	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay, so we will open
4	it up and let the lead discussants speak to the
5	measure, and then if anyone wishes to pull it
6	prior to vote, you can also let us know that.
7	So, we'll start off with David?
8	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Sure, so this is
9	an overuse measure for DXA scanning for
10	osteoporosis, and basically, you can think of it
11	as the flip-side of the appropriate use measure
12	for DXA scanning, which is have you done DXA on
13	the appropriate population?
14	This is the flip-side of that, have
15	you done it on the inappropriate population?
16	And so the diagnostic exclusions are
17	very complete and very well defined to exclude
18	those patients which would be at high risk.
19	And it's, again, one of those half-
20	full, half-empty kind of problems because one of
21	the comments was, well, it's going to be
22	difficult to implement because the list of

exclusions is so long, but if it had not been 1 2 appropriately complete, the comments would have been to have included them I think. 3 4 So, I think that especially in the EHR 5 environment, almost all of these would be captured and they should be. 6 7 So, I would support this as a good 8 quality appropriate use measure for this type of 9 procedure. 10 CO-CHAIR MOYER: And Robert, anything to add? 11 12 MEMBER KRUGHOFF: In terms of what's 13 going on in real practice and how much 14 information the doctors actually have about this while they're practicing, but it does seem like 15 16 this is a case where there's probably a lot of 17 these scans that are done that shouldn't be done, 18 and you do want to prevent that. 19 We'd obviously like to have a perfect 20 measure that makes sure everybody who should have 21 it gets it, and everybody who shouldn't have it doesn't get it, and there is a little bit of 22

worry that the safest thing to do is to not do 1 2 it. In terms of this measure, you're not 3 4 going to score badly on this measure if you do 5 nothing at all. And so you'd like to have something 6 7 that counter-balances it, but I'm not aware of 8 any measures where we look at both sides like 9 this. Well, have you done it for exactly the 10 11 right people? And that would be a very hard 12 measure to have precise enough. 13 So, it seems to me that this is 14 something that's worthwhile to have out there and 15 to say that we want to have people work to 16 improve it, improve the data collection on it, 17 and that it probably will evolve over time. 18 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Just to clarify 19 one point, there is a metric for the other side of the coin. 20 21 MEMBER KRUGHOFF: For over 65? 22 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: NQF 0046 I think

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It's in there. So, the suggestion, if 1 it was. 2 we were going to make one along Bob's suggestion, would be to try to combine them. 3 I think that's technically kind of 4 5 difficult and sort of hard to specify and report sometimes. 6 7 So, I think given the present moment in history, we're probably better off with two. 8 9 MEMBER KRUGHOFF: The over 65 is a much simpler measure. 10 11 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Eric? 12 MEMBER WHITACRE: I guess to me, and 13 I don't do this, to me this seemed like the ideal 14 opportunity for a composite measure. Are you doing the right thing? I guess 15 16 it's the problem with EHRs in that it's too hard 17 for them to pull the exclusion criteria, the risk 18 criteria. 19 Is that the problem? 20 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: That and the coding for the claims, but CMS I think can better 21 address the coding issue. 22

1	
1	MEMBER KRUGHOFF: Isn't there also a
2	grey area, though, where if it's over 65, you say
3	just do it, right?
4	If it's under 65 and there are certain
5	things, then you have to have a real compelling
6	reason to do it.
7	But there must be some kind of grey
8	area in between where it's not such a bad thing
9	not to have done it if you're under 65.
10	Is that the case? I don't know.
11	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Wouldn't that be
12	by risk factors? Which is I think what's being
13	addressed here.
14	DR. GREEN: Yes, and that's exactly
15	right, David. This is something that I did quite
16	a bit, so it is a little bit complicated.
17	The over 65 is very easy; 65 the
18	recommendation is to get a DXA scan.
19	But particularly in women who are
20	menopausal and have certain number of risk
21	factors, there are scientific ways you can
22	determine if a patient is a candidate for a DXA

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1	by entering her risk factors into the FRAX tool
2	and calculating a FRAX score without a T score,
3	which would give you then, if the number
4	happens to be 9.3, then that's because that's the
5	risk of a 65-year-old of having a fracture.
6	So, not to give you all a lesson in
7	osteoporosis, I'm sorry, but it is one of my pet
8	things.
9	But to your point, I think it's
10	difficult to have the composite here because
11	you'd have to not just have the 65 but you'd have
12	to have all the opposites, if you will, of this,
13	in terms of should somebody have the DXA?
14	And some of it's also a little bit
15	judgment because the FRAX tool, while very good,
16	doesn't collect every single risk factor.
17	I mean, there's literally pages of
18	risk factors for osteoporosis.
19	MEMBER KRUGHOFF: It'd be interesting
20	to suggest something that tries to cover the
21	entire horizon of the do-it and don't-do-it ones,
22	just as one of our comments on this.

I	28
1	But I don't know whether we want to
2	try and recommend a measure that is that
3	demanding.
4	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: I guess I'm a little
5	confused about the population as we mentioned a
6	couple times.
7	If MIPS is a CMS-Medicare program, how
8	does this particular age group fit into that?
9	Operationally, it's like two different things.
10	DR. GREEN: Great question, Bruce.
11	So, in MIPS we are, except for claims
12	obviously, and web interface because we're
13	populating those folks, except for those two
14	reporting methods, we are collecting all payer
15	data.
16	So, even pediatricians conceivably, if
17	they had a large enough Medicare population,
18	whatever, could report and participate in the
19	program.
20	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Amy?
21	MEMBER NGUYEN: I'm just a little
22	concerned, and I think we already touched upon it

briefly, about the feasibility in the reporting aspect.

And while we're looking at that 3 4 burdens and nature of measures in meaningful 5 measures initiatives and everything that we're talking about, these measures are not easily 6 7 captured in the EHR data, even with ECQM. 8 And that's just my concern, and there 9 are the discrete fields in that electronic record, it might be very burdensome for 10 11 physicians, physician practices. 12 MEMBER WHITACRE: We have something 13 comparable to this in ordering an MRI for breast-14 cancer risk. It's a fairly complex calculation 15 to do, not every EHR has it. 16 So, as I see this in that context, 17 this measure pushes people to not do it unless 18 they've taken the extra time to document that it 19 really should be done. And if that's the intent of the 20 21 measure, and it sounds like it's to reduce overuse, then it will be effective. 22

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1	I'd be more comfortable encouraging
2	people to get the calculation if it's really
3	useful.
4	We use it in breast-cancer risk all
5	the time to order additional studies.
6	So, you don't get a breast MRI, unless
7	they meet a certain calculated lifetime risk.
8	It's an onerous calculation and this is the same.
9	So, the people who don't calculate,
10	it's not going to show up in the claims, don't
11	get the DXA.
12	MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Well, so I think
13	that if you look at the list of diagnoses that
14	are listed here, there are things that are going
15	to be coded, Crohn's Disease, cystic fibrosis,
16	malabsorption, chronic liver disease,
17	malnutrition, history of fracture, gastric
18	bypass, alars, down-lows.
19	I'm just scattering around the list.
20	These aren't things that are going to be sort of
21	hidden in a patient's chart.
22	They're going to be either noted in

the problem list or in the request coding or in 1 2 the bill. They're going to be somewhere. These aren't obscure things, I don't 3 4 think, whereas, things in the breast cancer risk 5 factor stratification are things like age at menarche and puberty and some of those things 6 which may not show up. 7 8 And so those, I believe, or family 9 history, those are different types of things, that might not ordinarily show up on a problem 10 11 list I think. 12 MEMBER WHITACRE: The difference would 13 be you wouldn't be dinged if you didn't get the 14 DXA scan on somebody with Crohn's using this 15 measure. 16 You're not going to sort through the 17 claims and say, oh, this patient has Crohn's, 18 they were 55 years old. You lose a point. 19 MEMBER SEIDERWURM: Yes, pushing to 20 not overuse this. 21 MEMBER WHITACRE: I think that your 22 points would be germane to all overuse measures,

so unless we were to reject the concept of 1 2 overuse measures, we would proceed with something like this, I quess is how I look at it. 3 4 CO-CHAIR MOYER: So, I quess I do have a guestion around that for the measure-5 developers. 6 7 So, lower is better but frequently with an overused measure, we say, well, we don't 8 9 know quite what the right rate is. And it almost feels like this is 10 11 striving for zero. Would that be accurate to 12 say, or no, as a benchmark? 13 MR. SIMON: Can anyone hear me? 14 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Yes, we can hear you. MR. SIMON: Hi, everyone, this is Sam 15 16 Simon from Mathematica. 17 So, a couple of points I wanted to 18 just raise, I'll take the most recent one first. 19 So, yes, a preferred rate would be 20 zero given that this is an overuse measure. 21 But going back a few points to the feasibility question, there was a fair amount of 22

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1	feasibility testing done for this measure.
2	We spoke with four EHR vendors as a
3	part of testing. Well, we touched on feasibility
4	in two ways.
5	One was talking with four EHR vendors,
6	all of whom supported the feasibility to
7	implement this measure as an ECQM.
8	And then secondarily, we were able to
9	collect data for this measure at three different
10	sites.
11	So, those two factors do sort of speak
12	to the feasibility of implementing this measure.
13	So, I hope that answers some of the questions
14	that just came up recently.
15	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Thank you, that does.
16	One additional thing, question, that
17	I would have then, because I get this a lot from
18	hospitals in our area, we have a lot rural
19	hospitals in Wisconsin, were any of those the
20	smaller EHR vendors, and I think Medicity is one
21	that comes to mind, that we frequently hear from
22	the hospitals, oh, but I have this and it doesn't
22	the hospitals, oh, but I have this and i

1 work. 2 Or we hear from the clinicians. Was it tested in more rural areas as 3 well do you know? 4 MR. SIMON: So, the testing was done 5 at three different sites. 6 So, given that, I don't think we can 7 8 say anything about rural versus urban, given the 9 small admittedly convenient sample, unfortunately. 10 11 I was just curious, CO-CHAIR MOYER: 12 thank you. Okay, given that, Robert, do you still have a comment or is your card just 13 14 remaining up? Okay. 15 I'm not seeing any other comments in 16 the room, so it sounds like we may be ready to 17 move forward and vote on this, if I can get back 18 to the right spot. 19 So, I'm not seeing any other comments. The vote would be conditional support for rule-20 21 making and the conditions are NQF endorsement and review. 22

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1	And as part of that, it would undergo
2	a feasibility analysis, so that's contained in
3	it. All right.
4	MS. JUNG: Okay, voting for MUC 17173
5	is now open.
6	Option 1 is yes; please raise your
7	hand to indicate yes? Okay, please raise your
8	hand to indicate no?
9	We're just waiting on the remote
10	voters.
11	MS. DUDHWALA: We have the votes for
12	the remote voters.
13	MS. JUNG: Did someone step out of the
14	room? Are we missing someone? Okay, that make
15	sense.
16	Okay, so the final vote for MUC 17173
17	is 17 yes, 3 no, with a total of 20 votes.
18	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Did you have a
19	general comment, Robert?
20	MEMBER KRUGHOFF: Is it possible in
21	this context just what I was suggesting earlier,
22	the possibility of at least suggesting to the CMS

that there is a problem of over not doing, of not 1 2 doing too much and the problem of we really want to encourage enough to be done. 3 4 And so we'd like CMS to try to explore 5 ways to create incentives and measures long term 6 that would reward taking all the people who 7 really should have it done, and getting it done 8 when they're under 65. 9 CO-CHAIR MOYER: I see furious rating 10 on the CMS side. I'm going to assume that's been 11 captured in your notes. 12 DR. BERNOT: If I could say for NQF, 13 we have it captured in our notes also as part of 14 the discussion, so, yes, Robert, thank you. 15 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right, and now we are going to take a 15-minute break. 16 So, 17 reconvene at 2:15 p.m. 18 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 19 went off the record at 1:59 p.m. and resumed at 20 2:16 p.m.) 21 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. the next item on our consent calendar is the vascular 22

measures under consideration. And I'm going to 1 2 let John introduce this. DR. BERNOT: All right. 3 Thanks. So I will introduce the next section. 4 The next 5 section is the, as mentioned, the vascular There are three measures on this 6 measures. 7 consent calendar. The first one is MUC17-194. 8 That's 9 the optimal vascular care measure. The second one is the ischemic --10 11 excuse me -- let me go give the recommendation. The optimal vascular care MUC17-194, the 12 13 preliminary analysis was conditional support, the 14 condition that CMS evaluates the program to avoid duplicate and competing measures. 15 16 The second one was MUC17-234, ischemic 17 vascular disease use of aspirin or anti-platelet 18 medication. The preliminary analysis is the 19 same, conditional support, the condition that CMS 20 evaluates the program to avoid duplicate and 21 competing measures. 22 I need to note on 234, that this

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1	measure is being proposed for both MIPS and MSSP.
2	There will be one discussion, but there will be
3	two votes for this. Each program will have its
4	own vote whether it will be included.
5	The third measure is patient-reported
6	and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral
7	venous stenting. And the preliminary analysis on
8	this is refine and resubmit the measures.
9	It is a composite measure in early
10	development that has not been tested, though the
11	individual measures have had some testing.
12	Before we go to public comment, due to
13	the competing nature, CMS is going to make a
14	statement about these particular measures.
15	So is it to you, Dan?
16	DR. GREEN: Thank you. Yes, it is me.
17	Hi, everybody, again. So I wanted to note about
18	the optimal vascular care, I mean, we're trying
19	to replace a Wisconsin Collaborative measure,
20	which is right now it's MIPS quality ID 441,
21	and we're trying to replace it with this measure,
22	the Minnesota measure, which I believe is NQF-

endorsed.

1

2	So, again, as to one of my earlier
3	comments, you know, we prefer to use NQF-endorsed
4	measures when available. We think that's, you
5	know, good for the program and good for our
6	clinicians who are reporting.
7	So PQRS 349 was retired due to blood
8	pressure changes and we had problems aligning the
9	program.
10	So the one thing I do want to mention
11	about 194, is that would also need updating to
12	reflect the new blood pressure that has come out.
13	So the only other thing is, you know,
14	the competing measure. So there is one part of
15	the composite measure, of course, is an
16	individual measure, including ischemic disease
17	use of anti-platelet or aspirin.
18	We do think that this is an important
19	standalone measure and we actually did recommend
20	to Minnesota that they provide this measure in
21	our call for measures. So we asked them to
22	submit it to the MUC MAP list.

1	4
1	And we did that because we think that
2	this measure is it was approved, first of
3	all, as a QCDR measure. And we do like this
4	measure also because the exclusions are much more
5	appropriate than the measure that we currently
6	have.
7	So, Pierre, did you want to say
8	anything else?
9	MEMBER YONG: No. I think Dan
10	basically covered it. I think there are sort of
11	two issues that we'd love some feedback on, but
12	hopefully there's the the duplication issue,
13	which Dan covered in terms of existing measure
14	versus, like, this measure around sort of use of
15	aspirin and anti-platelets and the exclusions are
16	slightly different.
17	And so we think they're more
18	appropriate and have more have a more
19	specific age limit as opposed to an open age
20	limit with the other measure, but there's also
21	the duplication or the duplication issue
22	between having an individual sort of process

measure versus a composite, which includes that process measure.

And part of the reason we put both of 3 them on there is because we may have specialists 4 5 that only do --- may not do or handle all of the issues within the composite. And, therefore, if 6 7 they don't address all those issues in the composite, they wouldn't be able to report on the 8 9 composite as opposed to they really just focus on the individual measure. 10 11 So that's sort of a pro and con there, 12 but we certainly welcome feedback from the MAP 13 about that particular issue. 14 DR. GREEN: One more thing, guys. The anti-platelet aspirin measure, not 15 16 the current one, but there is one currently in 17 the Million Hearts program, which, as you know, 18 is a big CMS priority program. And, again, this 19 measure just better --- the measure that we're 20 asking to ultimately replace our current measure, 21 as Pierre said, it does take into account certain exclusions, which are much more medically, 22

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obviously, appropriate, as well as defines a 1 2 particular age range of 18 to 75 instead of just 18 and older. Thank you. 3 4 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Thank you. We will 5 now go to public comment starting with people in the room. 6 Is there anyone in the room who would 7 8 like to publicly comment on this measure? **All** 9 right. We have a public commenter. Hi. 10 MS. BOSLEY: Heidi Bosley on 11 behalf of the AMA. First of all, Dan, thank you 12 for mentioning the guideline update. We were 13 also going to point that out, but wanted to just 14 make a comment. This will apply to the two diabetes 15 16 measures as well, the A1c and the composite. 17 There's an increasing concern to have measures 18 that have a somewhat imperfect denominator that's 19 so broadly applicable in a program that is now 20 assigning benchmarks and points with an 21 assumption that you can get a zero to a hundred 22 percent performance.

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1	And so what is not clear in measures
2	like this where we know that not all of the
3	patients will achieve a blood pressure as desired
4	in an Alc, how does this then work, and
5	appropriately frame, assign points, and then
6	communicate to patients what is the optimal
7	benchmark.
8	So we would ask that it would be
9	really further looked at either through the NQF
10	endorsement process and/or through the MAP, on
11	how do you begin to risk adjust, how do you begin
12	to look at these clinical and social risk
13	factors, so that we either have a more perfect
14	denominator that encapsulates who should be
15	receiving and achieving these goals, and then see
16	how it would implement into the program.
17	It's an unknown at this moment. So
18	thank you.
19	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Any other public
20	commenters in the room?
21	(Pause.)
22	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Operator, can you

I	
1	check for any public comments on the phone?
2	THE OPERATOR: Thank you. At this
3	time if you would like to make a comment, please
4	press star, then a number one.
5	(Pause.)
6	THE OPERATOR: There are no public
7	comments at this time.
8	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. So as
9	mentioned, the optimal vascular care and then the
10	use of aspirin or anti-platelet medication has
11	been pulled from the consent calendar by
12	Stephanie.
13	Would the workgroup like to pull any
14	well, the one remaining measure also for
15	discussion or will we leave that on the consent
16	calendar?
17	As a reminder, the current
18	recommendation for it is refine and resubmit
19	prior to rulemaking because it is a newly-
20	developed measure that has not yet been tested.
21	Dale, do you have a comment on that?
22	MEMBER SHALLER: I have a question

related to the duplication issue for the optimal
 vascular care measure.

So if we move forward with proposing 3 4 conditional support, then CMS would, of course, 5 not have both measures; the WCHQ measure and Minnesota Community Measurement measure. 6 I mean, 7 you would choose one in the end. 8 MEMBER YONG: Right. For the use of 9 aspirin measure? 10 MEMBER SHALLER: No. I'm talking about the composite measure. 11 12 MEMBER YONG: There is no other 13 competing composite measure. 14 MEMBER SHALLER: I thought the WCHQ 15 was a competing composite measure. 16 (Off microphone comments.) 17 MEMBER SHALLER: So there is another 18 competing composite measure? 19 I didn't want to DR. BERNOT: Sorry. 20 interrupt. Just for the process of this, we 21 actually, unfortunately, have to get through the consent calendar first before we go to the ones 22

1 that were pulled.

2	So we do have to deal with whether
3	anybody wants to pull MUC17-345 and then we can
4	pick right back up on that discussion after the
5	vote is either that's pulled or we vote on that
6	measure, which is the only one remaining on the
7	consent calendar.
8	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Thanks. So would
9	anyone like to pull the remaining measure or can
10	we vote on the to accept the consent
11	calendar?
12	(Pause.)
13	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Seeing no
14	cards go up, we will vote on whether to recommend
15	refine and resubmit prior to rule-making for
13	Terine and resubmit prior to rule making for
16	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following
16	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following
16 17	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral venous stenting.
16 17 18	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral venous stenting. MS. JUNG: So voting for MUC17-345 is
16 17 18 19	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral venous stenting. MS. JUNG: So voting for MUC17-345 is now open. Option 1 is yes. Please raise your
16 17 18 19 20	patient-reported and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral venous stenting. MS. JUNG: So voting for MUC17-345 is now open. Option 1 is yes. Please raise your hand if you would like to indicate yes.
16 17 18 19 20 21	<pre>patient-reported and clinical outcomes following ilio-femoral venous stenting.</pre>

1	hand if you would like to indicate no.
2	(Show of hands.)
3	MS. JUNG: Okay. For MUC17-345 we
4	have 21 yes votes and zero no votes.
5	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: And what was the
6	recommendation? Remember we wanted to if
7	we're going to do refine and resubmit, that we
8	were supposed to give some guidance. I guess I
9	wasn't clear on what the guidance the two or
10	three things that we want to
11	DR. BERNOT: So, yeah, it was and
12	maybe I didn't say it very clearly. It was the
13	refine and resubmit with essentially for the
14	testing piece because it is a composite measure
15	in early development. So we'll need to complete
16	testing.
17	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: So that's the only
18	one?
19	DR. BERNOT: That's the only one that
20	we had on here.
21	MEMBER GLIER: Before we go on, can I
22	offer just additional comments that I don't think

need to be captured as a vote, but perhaps will 1 2 be useful as they're continuing to finish the measure? 3 It's possible that this was actually 4 5 in the measure specs that we just didn't have enough detail, but it wasn't clear to me what 6 would happen to the patients who were last to 7 8 follow up for the patient-reported outcome. 9 So I think it would be helpful whenever this actually is when the testing is 10 11 done, it would be helpful for whoever is 12 ostensibly renewing it for endorsement to have that information. 13 14 DR. BERNOT: We'll add that to the 15 notes. 16 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. So we will move to the two measures that were pulled 17 18 from the consent calendar. I'm going to start 19 with Stephanie. She can let us know why they 20 were pulled. And then we'll move to the lead 21 discussants. MEMBER GLIER: 22 Thanks. I think my

comments go a little bit together although they 1 2 go in different directions. So I pulled the two vascular care 3 The optimal vascular care measure I 4 measures. would move to vote support. 5 I don't think we need the condition of 6 7 removing the other measure because CMS has 8 indicated that they already plan to remove the 9 other measure, but since they have also --- it seems a little moot. So I'm happy to move 10 forward either way as people feel appropriate. 11 12 It's helpful to hear from CMS what 13 your thoughts were behind having a component of 14 that composite also in the program. However, I am concerned about whether people would choose 15 16 the composite measure if the component measure is 17 available to them. 18 So I know we're not talking about 19 program design today, so we won't talk about 20 program design, but would like to encourage you 21 to make sure that there are appropriate incentives that you have to do the higher-value 22

measures such as composites so that we don't have 1 2 people choosing easier measures if they are available to them even if we're trying to include 3 measures that allow more clinicians to report. 4 Okay. William, or do you 5 DR. BERNOT: go by "Bill"? 6 There's mom and 7 MEMBER VAN DECKER: apple pie in treating all vascular disease with 8 9 blood pressure control, blood sugar control, cholesterol control, no cigarettes and an anti-10 11 platelet agent for clotting. So, you know, 12 reasonable stuff in the composite. 13 My only two comments on it would be, 14 obviously, new guidelines coming out through multiple societies, through American Heart 15 16 Association, American College of Cardiology, 17 recently American Hypertension Society, that 18 would weigh on this category of people. If you 19 have peripheral vascular disease, you have more 20 than ten percent risk over ten years. 21 And so the guidelines for blood 22 pressure control would be more 130 over 80 for

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this specific population which has targeted risk 1 2 factors and sounds like that could be updated as time goes by or how we deal with changes and 3 4 consensus guidelines as time goes by. 5 And then the only last comment to this would obviously be, what somebody else alluded 6 to, is obviously this has some patient compliance 7 piece to it as far as, you know, cigarette 8 9 cessation and cholesterol control and obviously 10 blood pressure control. 11 So some concept of how that goes about 12 being played out down the line, but certainly I 13 think this is a conceptual place we want to get 14 to. DR. BERNOT: 15 Beth. 16 MEMBER AVERBECK: I guess I'll just 17 make a couple of comments. Variations on these 18 measures have been in the public domain and 19 reported for at least over ten years in And we're one of the few states where 20 Minnesota. 21 cardiovascular disease is the number two cause of death and not the first --- not the leading cause 22

of death for a number of reasons, but I do think 1 2 that this metric has influenced that. The group --- the measure developers 3 4 do get together when the guidelines change and 5 will update. We did that for the A1c and the optimal diabetes. We'll do it for the blood 6 7 pressure on this one as well. 8 And then it has been risk adjusted. 9 It's also been reported for patients that are on 10 public programs as part of an equity report. 11 And also for communities of color, 12 it's part of a disparities report. So it has 13 that ability to segment the measure by 14 populations. And since we've been using it over 15 16 time, we are able to take a look at are we 17 reaching a ceiling affect at some point? 18 And the goal is never a hundred 19 percent on this and so I think those are just 20 some comments around the use of these measures, 21 but I think, Bruce, your comment earlier really does get into the system of care because not one 22

individual can probably do everything for every 1 2 patient every time. So it does support that idea of team basis and base care. 3 4 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Any 5 additional discussion on this? 6 (Pause.) 7 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. We can start 8 to move forward with the voting. So I want to 9 clarify that optimal vascular care, did you have a motion to move that to ---10 11 MEMBER AVERBECK: To support. 12 CO-CHAIR MOYER: To support. Okay. So that's what we will be voting on first is 13 14 optimal vascular care, support for rulemaking, 15 full support since CMS has indicated they already 16 plan to address the things that were listed as 17 conditions. 18 DR. GREEN: Just to be sure, that was 19 the blood pressure that we were ---20 CO-CHAIR MOYER: It was the competing 21 measure. 22 DR. GREEN: Oh, the competing measure

1 and the blood pressure. Gotcha. Sorry. Thank 2 you. Okay. Voting for MUC17-194 3 MS. JUNG: 4 is now open. Option 1 is yes. Please raise your 5 hand if you'd like to indicate yes. (Show of hands.) 6 7 MS. JUNG: You can lower your hand. Any votes for no? 8 Thank you. 9 (Show of hands.) MS. DUDHWALA: If I can just have the 10 11 remote people send in their votes? Michael, I 12 just got yours. And, Leslie, I just got yours. 13 Thank you. 14 Okay. We have 21 votes for MS. JUNG: yes and zero votes for no for MUC17-194. 15 16 CO-CHAIR MOYER: One last chance for any additional discussion on the use of aspirin 17 18 or anti-platelet medication. 19 I feel like you, DR. GREEN: 20 Stephanie, except I wouldn't have turned down the 21 -- I'm kidding. 22 So, I just want to remind folks again

1 this measure is important to us, meaning CMS, in 2 as much as it is a Million Hearts measure. So it is important for us to be 3 4 reportable individually, I guess is what I'm 5 trying to say. Thank you. CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. 6 And for 7 clarification, it sounded like this was 8 discussion only. 9 MEMBER GLIER: Yes. I had originally 10 planned to move to go to do not support, but I 11 changed my mind. 12 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. MEMBER GLIER: So stick with 13 14 conditional support. 15 CO-CHAIR MOYER: So first we'll be 16 voting on this for the Medicare Shared Savings 17 program. 18 And the vote that we'll be taking is 19 conditional support for rulemaking. That's what was originally on the consent calendar in the 20 absence of another motion. 21 22 And that conditional support is that

1 there will not be duplicate or competing measures 2 in the program. Okay. Voting for MUC17-234 3 MS. JUNG: 4 for MSSP is now open. Option 1 is yes. Please 5 raise your hand to indicate a yes. (Show of hands.) 6 7 MS. JUNG: Please raise your hand to 8 indicate option 2, no. 9 (Show of hands.) For MUC17-234 for 10 MS. JUNG: Okay. 11 MSSP, we have 21 votes for yes and zero votes for 12 no. 13 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. We will 14 now consider the same measure, same recommendation, conditional support, with the 15 16 same condition that there not be competing 17 measures. 18 This time it is for the merit-based 19 incentive payment system. 20 MS. JUNG: Again, MUC17-234 for the 21 MIPS program. Option 1, yes. Please raise your 22 hand if you would like to indicate a yes vote.

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1	(Show of hands.)
2	MS. JUNG: Please raise your hand for
3	option 2 if you would like to indicate a no vote.
4	(Show of hands.)
5	MS. JUNG: We have 21 yes votes and
6	zero no votes for MUC17-234 for the MIPS program.
7	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Moving on
8	to the next area of the consent calendar, this is
9	diabetes measure under consideration. I suspect
10	this will be similar discussion. They're
11	somewhat similar measures. And I will send it
12	over to John for introduction.
13	DR. BERNOT: Thanks. So for this
14	section, again, there's two measures. The first
15	one is optimal diabetes care. That is MUC17-181.
16	That will be voted on for both MIPS and MSSP.
17	The preliminary analysis was
18	conditional support with the condition that there
19	are not duplicate or competing measures in the
20	program. That is the same recommendation for
21	both.
22	The second measure is diabetes Alc

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1	control. That is MUC17-215. Again, also MIPS
2	and MSSP.
3	The preliminary analysis for that was
4	also conditional support, condition that there
5	are not duplicate or competing measures in the
6	program.
7	I will see, Dan, is there anything
8	further? It sounds like you've addressed a lot,
9	but I'll pass it to you.
10	DR. GREEN: Thank you, John.
11	So just want to take a second real
12	quick about the optimal diabetes care. We have
13	approved it recently as a QCDR measure as an
14	aside and we also did ask Minnesota to self-
15	nominate this one as well for the MUC MAP as we
16	thought it was a very good measure.
17	There was optimal diabetes care was
18	MIPS No. 319 that was previously in the web
19	interface and well, at the time it wasn't
20	MIPS. Obviously, it was in PQRS in the 2014, but
21	it was removed because the components of that
22	measure were also in the web interface. So

obviously it was duplicative reporting. 1 2 So there is one component in this and that is, of course, MIPS Measure No. 1, which is 3 diabetes poor control, and basically looks at the 4 percentage of patients with a hemoglobin Alc 5 above nine. 6 So it's kind of an inverse measure, if 7 8 you will, because it's looking at poor control 9 instead of good control. We do think that this NQF-endorsed 10 11 outcome composite for comprehensive care of diabetes patients, so we do think it provides 12 13 that. 14 We are -- the other measure that also is, I think, under consideration here is looking 15 16 to change that diabetes poor control, kind of an 17 inverse measure, into a diabetes good control 18 with using the updated, more evidence-based 19 quidelines of hemoglobin A1c less than eight. So a little bit easier for folks to 20 21 understand, but also more consistent, I believe, with the guidelines. And, again, of course we 22

would plan to retire any duplicative measure. 1 In 2 this case, it would be PQRS -- or, sorry, MIPS 1. Old habits die hard. 3 So I think that's it. Pierre, did you 4 want to -- one more thing. The blood pressure 5 would need to be updated as well. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. We'll open 8 this for public comment, starting with any public 9 comments in the room. 10 (Pause.) 11 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. There are no 12 public comments in the room. Operator, would you 13 check for any public comments on the phone? 14 THE OPERATOR: Yes, ma'am. At this time if you would like to make a comment, please 15 16 press star and the number one. 17 (Pause.) 18 THE OPERATOR: Okay. At this time 19 there are no public comments. 20 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. And in a 21 recurring theme, these have both been pulled from the consent calendar from Stephanie. So, I'll 22

give her first comment. 1 2 MEMBER GLIER: I'd like to withdraw my pulls for both of these. 3 4 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. So they are 5 back on the consent calendar now unless someone else would like to pull them. 6 7 Reminder, they are all in the consent 8 calendar for conditional support for rulemaking. 9 And that conditional support has to do with 10 competing measures. 11 Peter, go ahead. Okay. 12 MEMBER BRISS: Yes, I have a question about this one. I understood that for the last 13 14 set of measures you wanted to keep a standalone measure that was a component of the other one 15 16 because that was important for Million Hearts, but I don't understand in this one why we want 17 18 both an A1c control -- a standalone A1c control 19 measure when you're also talking about an optimal 20 control measure. 21 So what's the -- so why aren't these duplicative measures and why do we want to have 22

both of these? 1 2 DR. GREEN: Great question, Peter. Wish you'd kept it to yourself -- no, I'm 3 4 kidding. 5 (Laughter.) That was a federal team 6 MEMBER BRISS: 7 foul. 8 DR. GREEN: We'll take care of him 9 afterward. I'm kidding. So, no, seriously, that 10 is a great question. 11 We do think that there may be an 12 opportunity for different types of eligible 13 clinicians to report this measure. 14 For example, while we would argue that 15 endocrinologists would have ultimate 16 responsibility for patient care as it relates to 17 diabetes, you know, this measure does contain, 18 for example, a smoking component, meaning the 19 composite measure contains a smoking component. So failure of one of the elements 20 21 could cause the clinician to fail the whole 22 measure for that particular patient.

	3. I
1	And I think it's a reasonable
2	argument. We could say, well, again, if they're
3	taking care of their diabetes, they should
4	absolutely be counseling the patient. And you
5	and I would probably totally agree because some
6	closet-smoking crazy person in terms of
7	counseling, but the reality is some people may
8	not report on the composite because of the
9	it's a little bit more onerous.
10	And we don't want to just because
11	some people may not choose to report the
12	composite, we don't want to have diabetes
13	completely ignored. As you know, it's a major
14	health problem.
15	So if I had to choose between somebody
16	picking, you know, good control for the
17	hemoglobin Alc or not doing anything as it
18	relates to the diabetes, obviously you and I both
19	would agree about that, too. We would prefer the
20	hemoglobin Alc and have them work toward the
21	others.
22	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. I do want to
-	

clarify I have had a point of order. Apparently 1 2 once something is taken off the consent calendar, it's not on the consent calendar, but we can 3 4 still vote on them. We just need to vote on each 5 thing separately. So we can alternate arms so we don't get lopsided. 6 7 I do want to give an opportunity for the 8 lead discussants to talk about the measures and 9 I'll kick it over to Amy. 10 MEMBER NGUYEN: So I wanted to -- so 11 I definitely agree about updating regarding the 12 ACC and AHA guidelines. And I wanted to just 13 bring attention in terms of the optimal diabetes 14 care, the 181. Was there a performance calculation 15 16 done in Minnesota for that one? 17 (Off microphone comment.) 18 MEMBER NGUYEN: Yes. Okay. And then 19 for -- is it -- what is it? 215? I think you 20 had talked -- you brought it up in terms of the 21 poor control and the good control and in the ACO 22 measure.

	3
1	So for the sake of being parsimonious
2	in alignment, we've got these ACO measures that
3	are looking at the poor control, but then now if
4	we have this for the good control, I'm just again
5	looking at the burdensome nature for the
6	provider. So I just wanted to bring those two
7	points up.
8	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Pierre, did you want
9	to address that?
10	MEMBER YONG: Yes. And thanks, Amy,
11	on this last point about what's in SSP versus in
12	MIPS.
13	We have purposely aligned what's been
14	what's in SSP, the measure set, with what's in
15	the MIPS web interface.
16	We also have our SSP colleagues on the
17	phone, but I think the intention is to continue
18	with that alignment.
19	So, Rabia or Sarah, is there anything
20	you want to say about this?
21	MS. KHAN: No. This is Rabia. Just
22	to echo what you just said. So the purpose of us

including this measure was to maintain alignment 1 2 with MIPS for web interface reporting. And I do understand we do have, like, 3 a diabetes measure within our current measure 4 set, but this would be considered for possibly 5 replacing the existing measure. 6 7 MEMBER YONG: And I would note that --8 and I think folks made this clear -- but both of 9 these measures are on for both MIPS and SSP. So 10 when you vote, you'll have four votes, I think. 11 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. Dale, do you 12 have anything to add? I think these are 13 MEMBER GLIER: excellent measures and should move forward with 14 all of them. Experience in Minnesota has 15 16 demonstrated that they're very useful. 17 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Girma. 18 MEMBER ALEMU: Yeah. In the optimal 19 diabetes care measure as I see it, there is 20 exclusion of smokers. It applies only to 21 nonsmokers in the composite. 22 If I have read it correctly, that's

1 what it says. 2 MEMBER GLIER: No, it's not an exclusion. It's one of the -- it's one of the 3 4 component measures of whether --5 It says it's for MEMBER ALEMU: Yes. -- just applies to nonsmokers. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MOYER: So potentially better 8 addressed by someone else. But since I'm familiar with the measure because this is in our 9 P4P, you don't have to be a nonsmoker to be 10 included in the denominator. You have to be a 11 12 nonsmoker to be credited into -- to earn credit 13 for the measure. 14 So a smoking patient would not be 15 considered to meet all of the conditions for the 16 composite. 17 MEMBER ALEMU: Yes. What I want to 18 point out is that there is also smoking cessation 19 measure. I don't know whether it has been clarified earlier. 20 21 So why don't we include the smoking 22 Smoking cessation measure in the composite?

being one of the main factors which we wanted to
 look into. So I just -- I would like to have
 clarification about that.

4 MEMBER AVERBECK: I think, going back 5 to the rationale for having smoking in the 6 optimal measures is it's an outcome. Either you 7 smoke or you don't smoke just because it's of 8 significance in cardiovascular disease.

So it's a risk factor that if we can 9 influence it -- I think there's studies done 10 that, you know, clinicians can influence smoking 11 12 rates to some extent for patients guitting that 13 we wanted it to be an outcome measure, not just a 14 if you smoke, we recommended that you quit, 15 because that's more of a process measure. So 16 that was the rationale for that.

17So the smoking cessation counseling is18not a component. It's just a yes or no if you19smoke or if you don't smoke.

20 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Any other discussion 21 on the measures?

22

(Pause.)

1 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. So seeing no 2 cards go up, we'll start through -- there will be There are two votes on each measure. 3 four votes. The first one is for the Medicare 4 5 Shared Savings Program on optimal diabetes care. And this will be a vote for conditional support 6 7 for rulemaking. And the condition is the removal 8 of competing measures. 9 MS. JUNG: Okay. Voting for MUC17-181 for MSSP is now open. Option 1 is yes. 10 Please raise your hands if you would like to indicate a 11 12 yes. 13 (Show of hands.) 14 Okay. Option 2 is no. MS. JUNG: 15 Please raise your hand if you'd like to indicate 16 a no. 17 (Show of hands.) 18 MS. JUNG: Okay. Our total vote count 19 now is 20. So for this measure, MUC17-181 for 20 MSSP, the final vote count is 20 yeses and zero 21 noes. 22 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. The next

1 vote is for the merit-based incentive payment 2 And this is also for optimal diabetes system. 3 care. 4 Again, that's a conditional support 5 for rulemaking with a condition of removal of 6 competing measures. 7 MS. JUNG: Okay. Voting for MUC17-181 8 for the MIPS program is now open. Option 1 is 9 Please raise your hand if you'd like to ves. 10 indicate a yes. 11 (Show of hands.) 12 MS. JUNG: Okay. Please raise your 13 hand if you'd like to indicate a no. 14 (Show of hands.) 15 The final vote for MUC 181 MS. JUNG: for the MIPS program is 20 votes yes, zero votes 16 17 no. 18 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. 19 I'll be quick, Amy. DR. GREEN: One 20 more thing I just want to say real quick to give 21 Peter some comfort regarding this measure as an 22 individual measure.

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1	You know, this measure was the first
2	measure actually in PQRS. It was PQRS 1 and
3	carried forward in to MIPS, which it's not a
4	nostalgia thing here, but there are folks it
5	is a frequently-reported measure and people have
6	bene using this measure year over year to
7	actually look to see their quality improvement.
8	So that would be another thing I'd ask
9	you to consider. Thank you.
10	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Okay. The next vote
11	will be diabetes Alc control. This is for the
12	Medicare Shared Savings Program.
13	The recommendation is for conditional
14	support for rulemaking and the condition is the
15	removal of competing measures.
16	MS. JUNG: Voting for MUC17-215 is now
17	open. Option 1 is yes. Please raise your hand
18	if you'd like to indicate a yes.
19	(Show of hands.)
20	MS. JUNG: Option 2 is no. Please
21	raise your hand if you'd like to indicate a no.
22	(Show of hands.)

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MS. JUNG: The final count for MUC 215
for MSSP is 20 votes yes, zero votes no.
CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. The last
measure, everyone. This is diabetes Alc control
for the merit-based incentive payment system.
The recommendation is conditional
support for rulemaking. And the condition is the
removal of competing measures.
MS. JUNG: Voting for MUC17-215 for
the MIPS program is now open. Option 1 is yes.
Please raise your hand if you would like to
indicate yes.
(Show of hands.)
MS. JUNG: Option 2 is no. Please
raise your hand if you'd like to indicate no.
(Show of hands.)
MS. JUNG: The final vote for MUC17-
215 for the MIPS program is 20 votes yes, zero
votes no.
CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Next up
on the agenda is I'll hand it over to Pierre.
He's going to present input on measures for

removal criteria.

2 MEMBER YONG: So congratulations on 3 making it through the MUC list. So thank you 4 very much.

5 So we thought we would take advantage 6 of the in-person meeting. So this is being done 7 across all the workgroups.

8 We mentioned earlier in our opening 9 comments that we are taking the meaningful 10 measures framework and not only applying it to 11 the MUC list and thinking about that, but also 12 thinking about the current existing measure sets 13 within the programs.

14 So I thought this would be a nice opportunity to solicit your input about the 15 16 criteria and the factors we should be thinking 17 about when we are going through that process 18 across all of our programs. So it's not just the 19 MIPS program and MSSP, but also all the hospital 20 programs, the ESRD QIP program, you know, the 21 post-acute care programs, all the programs that 22 we work on.

I	
1	So if you go to the next slide, this
2	is the basic question we'd love some feedback on.
3	And so I assume it will be a very robust
4	discussion, but what criteria should CMS consider
5	as it reviews the measure sets for our quality
6	reporting and value-based purchasing programs.
7	And I will say that we'll appreciate
8	any feedback we get about this, and certainly any
9	process in terms of removal of measures and
10	proposal of measures would go through our normal
11	rulemaking process for notice and comment
12	rulemaking.
13	What we did was pull together, if you
14	go to the next slide, some draft criteria. And
15	so certainly, appreciate any reaction to this if
16	anything is missing. If you think there's
17	something that's really important for us to think
18	about, feel free to flag any of that.
19	So the first is the measure should be
20	meaningful to patients and providers. We
21	obviously want to keep patient-centered, high-
22	priority quality measures that are aligned with

I	
1	not just clinical guidelines as we've been
2	talking about today, but also with the meaningful
3	measure areas that we've discussed earlier.
4	Sometimes with particular programs
5	there are specific statutory requirements about
6	measures that we do need to include in programs
7	as such so we want to continue meeting the our
8	statutory requirements.
9	In terms of measure type, that's
10	another factor that we really think about. So,
11	have really tried to move towards outcome
12	measures and so have preference for outcome
13	measures.
14	Oftentimes there are not outcome
15	measures available yet. So in those cases,
16	certainly we would use process measures as long
17	as they're closely tied to the outcome of
18	interest.
19	Something we want to see given that
20	these are often programs that are not just
21	quality-reporting programs, but accountability
22	programs where payment is actually determined or
-	

influenced by the performance of these programs, do believe that there should be some variation in performance of these measures so that there is some meaningful distinction between providers as they're getting paid based on the performance on the measures.

Burden is something we've talked
about. So considering the amount of burden
associated with the measure.

And realize that there's no measure 10 11 that's really no burden, as somebody pointed out 12 earlier, forget who it was. Even with claimsbased measures there's a lot of investment in 13 14 terms of reviewing the claims, making sure they're accurate and then reviewing feedback 15 16 reports, but we do want to try to minimize the burden associated with the use of the measures. 17 18 If you go to the next slide, 19 unintended consequences. This was another topic 20 of discussion on some of the measures today, but 21 certainly we do want to think about any

22 unintended consequences from use of the measure.

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1	Operational issues, so sometimes there
2	are operational issues that may impact the
3	measure.
4	We had a discussion about this with
5	some of the measures earlier about sort of EHR
6	feasibility.
7	So those are some of the things that
8	we think about when it comes to keeping measures,
9	as those sometimes arise after we after we
10	learn about them after it's implemented into the
11	program.
12	And finally, alignment. So alignment
13	with and sort of measures with private pairs
14	across and within CMS programs to minimize
15	duplication of measures.
16	Again, this is again similar to
17	conversation we just had about de-duplication of
18	measures. So we may want to call that out
19	separately, but really appreciate any feedback
20	that you have about any of these criteria.
21	So I'll turn this back over to Amy and
22	Bruce.

1	33
1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Well, it
2	looks like we have Peter would has some
3	feedback for you.
4	MEMBER BRISS: I'll try not to get
5	another federal family foul. So can you go back
6	one slide, please? Can you guys go back one
7	slide, please? It is that point in the
8	afternoon.
9	And so an important thing that I think
10	isn't reflected here is the is sort of the
11	preventable burden of the the service or the
12	condition, right?
13	So basically potential public health
14	benefit of the measure is something that I don't
15	think is it might be rolled up into
16	meaningfulness, but it's probably important
17	enough to call it out on its own and I'm a little
18	afraid that everybody's preference for outcome
19	measures is getting overdone.
20	And so I actually think that you might
21	want to loosen that one up a little bit, either
22	outcome measures or composite measures or process

measures that are closely related to outcome might be better.

3	Some things are some things are
4	a lot of things the outcomes are relatively rare
5	or far in the future and I wouldn't and
6	nonetheless some of them are some things are
7	important to do. And so, there's two things.
8	And then I do want to call out
9	composite measures. I'd like to see us move in a
10	world where we're trying to be more parsimonious
11	and I'm not sure that the two examples that we
12	just looked at are the right ones.
13	I'm not voting on a particular measure
13 14	I'm not voting on a particular measure here, but I would like to see us roll up more of
14	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of
14 15	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of our individual, one-thing-at-a-time measures into
14 15 16	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of our individual, one-thing-at-a-time measures into important composites.
14 15 16 17	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of our individual, one-thing-at-a-time measures into important composites. And I think that the Minnesota
14 15 16 17 18	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of our individual, one-thing-at-a-time measures into important composites. And I think that the Minnesota Community Measure composites that we just looked
14 15 16 17 18 19	here, but I would like to see us roll up more of our individual, one-thing-at-a-time measures into important composites. And I think that the Minnesota Community Measure composites that we just looked at are really nice examples of picking the four

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1	MEMBER GLIER: I agree with almost
2	everything Peter just said. Thanks.
3	I think one of the reasons that I
4	that we my organization has had some concerns
5	about process measures, even those that are sort
6	of closely tied to outcomes, is that the closely
7	tied to outcomes gets a little tenuous.
8	And particularly when we're looking at
9	a program like MIPS where it's a minimum number,
10	you choose which measures we're concerned about,
11	process measures that are not as high value as
12	the outcome measures, particularly something like
13	a composite measure or patient-reported outcome
14	displacing so we're worried about process
15	measures displacing the higher value measures.
16	So if we had I mean, this is never
17	going to happen, but if we had mandatory
18	reporting in the clinician programs or if we had
19	mandatory sets that did have higher value
20	measures, I think we'd be much more open to
21	including more process measures that are tied to
22	outcomes in there.

1But unless that is true, from our2point of view, it's much more important to have3truly outcome measures or a composite measure or4another measure type that looks at a bigger slice5of what a patient's experience of their health6is, whether that's their experience of their7interactions with the healthcare system, or their8functional status, or their quality of life, or9the preventable disease that they did not10experience because they got the care that they11needed upstream.12So I think that you guys do have most13of those things captured in here, but wanted to14sort of put a little texture on it from the15purchaser perspective, at least.16CO-CHAIR MOYER: And I would add to17that, that in an outcome process I think what we18really try to look at when we put a program19together is how do we make sure they're achieving20what it is we want them to achieve, however that21is.22And sometimes that, you know, is kind	1	
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21 is.	19	together is how do we make sure they're achieving
	20	what it is we want them to achieve, however that
22 And sometimes that, you know, is kind	21	is.
	22	And sometimes that, you know, is kind

of the outcome composite, the optimal care 1 2 measures are great for that. You don't just achieve that. 3 You have 4 to make a change in how you, you know, take care 5 of patients and how you approach it. It has to be systemic versus, okay, we're checking some 6 7 things off. 8 And so things like that where, you 9 know, it's really changing care and moving it in the direction we want to see it I think is, you 10 11 know, high value for a purchaser perspective and patient, but I would also hope at the end a high 12 13 value for providers. 14 I'm sure it's painful to get there, 15 but I would hope at the end it's a better place 16 than where you left if, you know, if the measure 17 really had the intended consequence. 18 And I think Eric was next. 19 MEMBER WHITACRE: I'd like to speak a 20 little bit to the variation in performance. And 21 this is me speaking as a surgeon, not representing the American College of Surgeons. 22 Ι

1	don't know their point of view on this.
2	There are certain things we do in
3	surgery that are critical to quality maintenance.
4	And the analogy I would make is people love doing
5	this with pilots.
6	The single-engine land license, if
7	you've ever flown a Cessna 150 at 5,000 feet and
8	the door starts to go thwacka-thwacka-thwacka and
9	you look over at the instructor and he goes, oh,
10	it does that, you feel really good that you've
11	done something called the pre-flight checklist.
12	And it's something that's a religion.
13	And what you do, you go around, you kick the
14	tires, you check the gas, you look at the pitot
15	tube, you check the windshield.
16	That doesn't improve my skill or the
17	flight, but it makes it safe. And we have some
18	things like that in surgery.
19	And I'm concerned that if those are
20	removed from the measures list, it may, because
21	we all have limited time and resources and focus
22	and energy, I'm afraid it may take away from some

of the things that are critically important. 1 2 So I can imagine when I get on my American flight to go back home, I'm going to 3 really be glad if the team, because it's a team 4 sport, did the pre-flight checklist, whatever 5 they all had to do. 6 7 And while they may have their quality 8 or performance measures of looking at CO2 9 reductions based on headwind and this and that and whatever, I really want them to have done 10 11 that. 12 And we have some things like that in 13 surgery where the variation of performance, 14 granted, is still very, very small, but even that 0.1 percent will mean some inappropriate or 15 16 wrong-site surgeries and I wouldn't want those 17 numbers ever to increase. 18 So I'd like certain measures to be 19 considered critical for quality maintenance as 20 absolutely fundamental. 21 And we have some of those in surgery 22 and it's pretty simple, you know. It's the time

It's, you know, the right patient. 1 out. It's 2 the appropriate surgery and so forth. And, again, given limited time, 3 4 effort, energy, I think something needs to be 5 said for measures that are essential to quality 6 maintenance. Thank you. 7 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Harold, I think you were next and then Helen. 8 9 DR. PINCUS: So I completely agree 10 with Peter and also what Stephanie said about not 11 being so overbalanced towards future, sort of, 12 outcome measures. 13 You need to have a balanced portfolio 14 and especially with regard to process measures that are proximal to outcomes because I think 15 16 that's a key issue. 17 One thing, and I don't have an answer 18 for this, but there are measures out there that 19 have not improved. And to take a hard look at the 20 21 measures that have not improved, which is not 22 necessarily to say that there's, you know, to get

rid of them, but to try to understand why they 1 2 haven't improved and to try to think about what might be sort of the underlying problem there. 3 4 Is it something where there's, you 5 know, the measures are simply not capturing the kind of information you want? 6 Is there a way to look at, you know, variation within that measure 7 8 to try to understand that there may be some 9 things that are going on, on high-performing -on the high-performing sites that are -- where 10 11 they found some secret sauce or maybe it's, you 12 know, it's a problem of artifact that's embedded 13 in the measures, but I think that those are -- I 14 would say is priority areas for considering 15 whether they should be removed or replaced. 16 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Helen and then 17 Stephanie and then Amy. 18 MEMBER BURSTIN: Great. Thank you. 19 This is really very useful, Pierre. Thanks for 20 sharing. 21 I think the one comment I would make is I think many of these sometimes can kind of be 22

in conflict with one another. And so I think it's important to have a balanced perspective on this.

4 Some of the most meaningful measures, 5 for example, may have a pretty significant burden attached to them. Like patient-reported 6 7 outcomes, I don't want us to get so absolute in 8 this that high-burden measures that are high 9 value don't, you know, potentially get removed. 10 That being said, I think, you know, there are also opportunities to think about 11 12 potentially removing measures that are claims-13 based that are not highly reliable and replacing 14 them with potentially slightly higher burden measures from EHRs or from clinical registries to 15 16 get at a better measure.

17 So the burden one in particular while 18 I agree with it, I think it's important to think 19 about when there may be unintended consequences 20 for pushing too hard on burden and then not 21 bringing forward the measures that matter with 22 the best possible data source.

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1	MEMBER GLIER: Eric, I just wanted to
2	respond to you a little bit. From my point of
3	view as a patient, as a purchaser, clinical
4	guidelines are important and I want our measures
5	to be aligned with clinical guidelines, but I
6	want clinical guidelines to be a floor.
7	I want to be able to go to any
8	clinician, I want to be able to go to any
9	facility and assume that they are following best
10	practices established by their clinical area.
11	I don't think we should be using our
12	payment programs, our reporting programs, to
13	ensure that people are meeting the minimum floor.
14	I think if we see things like wrong-
15	site surgeries, that's a problem where we need to
16	be able to address that. And I think that's a
17	huge burden on patients, right, a wrong-site
18	surgery, major life impact.
19	But whether you did your hand-washing
20	protocol or whether you did your timeout at
21	exactly the right moment has a little less to do
22	with my patient outcome and how your hospital or

how your team chooses to approach the outcomes that I do care about, I think I would rather leave that up to you and not have a measure looking at did you do -- did you have a handwashing protocol, did you have a checklist that you followed.

7 So I think my preference as a patient 8 and purchaser would be to move away from the 9 baseline clinical guidelines and ask about the 10 outcomes that we really care about and the 11 outputs of the healthcare system overall, 12 acknowledging that there are processes that are 13 going to lead up to those, so, you know, do we 14 have an outcome measure with processes that do 15 roll up and we use the process measures as quality improvement, sure, but I want us to be 16 17 focusing on CMS programs on those bigger things 18 that we care about, which I hope is consistent 19 with the meaningful measures framework. 20 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Amy. 21 MEMBER NGUYEN: I just wanted to add in terms of alignment, I think we've all been 22

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talking about it.

2	I just wanted to clarify and reiterate
3	that we should add the parsimonious and
4	harmonization of the measures along with
5	alignment because I think it's it goes in
6	everything that we're talking about in terms of
7	balance and being very true to the providers, the
8	patients, the purchasers to have a congruence of
9	measures that really align with all payment and
10	delivery reform.
11	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Bruce.
12	CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Yes. Just to weigh
13	in on a couple of things, one is the airline
14	analysis.
15	I mean, I don't think that the
16	American Airlines measures the degree of
17	compliance with pre-flight checklists.
18	Now, I suspect that when they go for
19	a check ride and things like that but I
20	suspect that's not a number they're keeping.
21	They expect that to happen. That's a standard of
22	care and sort of, to your point, what's the

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floor.

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So I think just because we've reached, you know, a high percentage doesn't mean it's no longer important.

So you both make a good point, but we 5 should be pushing for higher -- the other thing, 6 7 and you're probably going to get tired of hearing 8 me say this, but we keep saying we're patient 9 centered and we're in a bind in that all of these measures are designed to allow providers and 10 clinicians to participate in CMS payment and 11 12 quality programs in the sense that can we have a 13 push -- and I think we're actually making some 14 progress -- towards patient, you know, patientoriented outcome measures, really is the -- and 15 16 may not -- who does it and who's got a measure 17 that fits their specialty and all that kind of 18 stuff.

We really need to kind of get to someplace where it's really about the best -optimal, I guess, is the best word -- optimal patient care in certain situations.

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1	So I don't have an answer for that,
2	but we're still kind of stuck a little bit
3	because everything we've done up to this point is
4	to allow clinicians to participate in CMS
5	programs, really, you know.
6	And I have to go back a little bit.
7	Back when the Physician Consortium for
8	Performance Improvement was first formed, and I
9	can't remember the exact date, but 2010 or '11,
10	anyway, a while back, long time ago, and the
11	people around the table were all the quality
12	people.
13	And then about three years after it
14	started up, PQRS came in and all of a sudden the
15	people around the table were the advocacy people,
16	you know, how do I protect my group from harm or
17	over-measurement or unfair measurement.
18	And I think we kind of got pretty far
19	down that line to the point where we've got a lot
20	of measures that really are not driving quality
21	improvement.
22	I love the discussion about composite

measures and systematic care and things that 1 2 really are going to drive quality improvement. So I know that's a big thing to take 3 4 on and certainly probably not in the realm of 5 this committee, but have the opportunity to say that to CMS representatives to have things that 6 drive quality improvement, not just allow 7 8 participation. 9 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Peter. 10 MEMBER BRISS: Yeah. One more thing. So I hate to follow Bruce with this comment, but 11 the one thing from CMS' point of view, you are 12 13 going to have to continue to have a critical mass 14 of measures that speak to different kinds of provider groups, right, you know? 15 16 And so there's nothing -- maybe it's 17 implicit under meaningfulness here, but you're 18 going to have to do it and so you might as well 19 make it explicit. 20 And maybe one way to meet that need 21 and be respectful to what Bruce just said is if 22 we characterize that as not having a critical

mass of measures that endocrinologists can 1 2 participate in, but instead you characterize that as what are the -- we want to make sure that we 3 4 either have a good quality composite or the top 5 five individual measures that meet the needs --that most meet the needs of a person with 6 7 diabetes or a person with thyroid disease or 8 something like that. 9 Then the relevant providers for those kind of people would have something useful to do 10 11 and we could be patient-centered at the same 12 time, perhaps, but you're going to need to allow 13 providers to have something relevant to play. 14 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Any other advice or suggestions for CMS on the measure 15 removal criteria? 16 I think we talked a lot about measure-17 18 adding criteria in some ways, but --19 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thank you. Anything 20 else you need to know? 21 MEMBER YONG: No. I think we've covered it. Thanks. 22

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1	CO-CHAIR MOYER: Go ahead, Ann.
2	MEMBER GREINER: To build on what
3	Peter just said, I mean, we know that not all
4	specialists have a collection of measures that
5	are appropriate for their specialty, but primary
6	care has a lot of measures, maybe not always the
7	optimal measures.
8	So to the degree that CMS can be
9	removing some of the duplicative or lower-value
10	primary care measures and helping to support the
11	development of better measures for primary care,
12	that would be great.
13	CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. I think
14	that finishes up that topic for today. We will
15	have one last opportunity for public comment on,
16	I guess, anything we've discussed today.
17	If there's anyone in the room who has
18	a public comment, now would be your chance.
19	(Pause.)
20	CO-CHAIR MOYER: And, operator, will
21	you check for any public comment on the lines?
22	THE OPERATOR: Okay. At this time if

you would like to make a comment, please press 1 2 star and the number one. 3 (Pause.) 4 THE OPERATOR: Thank you. We have a comment from Koryn Rubin. 5 MS. RUBIN: Yes. Hi. This is Koryn 6 7 Rubin from the AMA. Sorry I couldn't be there in 8 person today. I'm suffering from a respiratory 9 infection and getting over a fever. And so I know my colleagues have kind 10 of filled in, in my place today, but I just 11 12 wanted to add a few more things to the discussion. Some of them have been said. 13 14 The AMA has put in a lot of thought in terms of what needs to be considered for ---15 16 (Telephonic interference.) MS. RUBIN: --- first and foremost it 17 18 needs to be considered in the context of the 19 specific program. 20 The implications for a hospital 21 program are different than a physician program 22 due to the diversity among clinical practice,

1 specialty and subspecialty.

2	And when you have a congressional
3	mandate that others have said that all physicians
4	must comply with the program and then in the
5	program, CMS requires a certain number of
6	measures and the type of measure that a physician
7	needs to be to report in order to be
8	considered successful, you need to have a large
9	suite of measures to meet every specialty and
10	subspecialty.
11	In general, the AMA does support the
12	removal of measures when clinical evidence has
13	changed regardless of the program.
14	We are, however, concerned with the
15	standards CMS has put in place for removal of
16	measures within MIPS to date and the potential
17	future gap that will be created by solely relying
18	on benchmark data without consideration of
19	clinical factors, scientific evidence and the
20	importance of a measure.
21	There also needs to be more research
22	to determine the appropriate sample size for each

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quality measure before a quality measure can be
 determined to be topped out and removed from a
 program.

Many measures have a reporting sample size that represents less than one percent of eligible clinicians who are eligible to report on the measure.

8 And we also have the following 9 recommendations to improve the MIPS process when 10 it comes to removal of measures.

Process measures that are proximal to an outcome and for which there's strong evidence that fulfillment of the measure intent such as providing or not providing a specific treatment, will improve patient outcomes should be retained, the unintended consequences of removing key topped out measures are unknown.

Also, better analysis needs to be
performed. Physician performance can vary by
practice setting, patient population, geography,
years in practice, volume of cases of particular
condition, or how long the physician has been

reporting.

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2 So there's a need to examine the breadth and depth of reporting based on the 3 4 number of physicians who successfully report on a 5 measure. There's also a need to examine 6 7 reporting based on the number of physicians who 8 successfully report on the measure and the length 9 of time the measure is reported on within a given 10 performance year. 11 Also with performance results, some 12 evaluation for performance results of a measure that can be considered for removal should be 13 14 examined for any evidence of variation among 15 subgroups defined by factors mentioned above and other nonclinical factors. 16 17 Also, with reporting options, CMS will remove a measure when it appears topped out in 18 19 one category, but not another. 20 Really, it should only be considered 21 topped out and removed once it hits that threshold against all reporting options. 22

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1	Also, one potential way to see if the	
2	numbers are reflecting true performance is to	
3	compare it to other current data.	
4	For example, if a study or clinical	
5	registry shows that there's still a gap in care,	
6	the performance scores in MIPS may not reflect	
7	performance across all physicians. And the	
8	results of these subgroups' analyses should also	
9	be shared with the relevant stakeholders.	
10	We also recommend keeping measures	
11	that track performance on major public health	
12	issues such as tobacco use and	
13	counseling/screening for alcohol use, pre-	
14	diabetes, hypertension, opioid use, immunizations	
15	and hepatitis C.	
16	Also, you also have to consider	
17	measures, how they're used in other programs.	
18	For example, there are many health plan-level	
19	measures that are part of the Medicare Advantage	
20	Star Rating System that are reliant on clinical	
21	action.	
22	To ensure compliance, the private	

plans incorporate them into physician contracts. 1 2 So for purposes of alignment, CMS or the MAP should evaluate how physicians' measures may 3 4 relate to other quality programs. Therefore, CMS should consider 5 alignment across other programs when deciding 6 7 whether to remove or retain measures in MIPS. 8 Thank you for considering my feedback 9 and hopefully you can incorporate it into the discussion today. 10 11 CO-CHAIR MOYER: Thank you, Koryn. 12 Is there any other public comment 13 online? 14 No, ma'am. There are THE OPERATOR: no other public comments. 15 16 CO-CHAIR MOYER: All right. Well, 17 this feels like a very successful day, everyone. 18 We considered, I guess, 22 measures total because 19 they're across both programs. So 22 for MIPS. 20 Two of those were support, 18 were conditional 21 support, and two were refine and resubmit. Then 22 for MSSP there were three measures, all of which

were conditional support.

2 And I appreciate everyone for your time and your contributions. And the thought 3 4 that had gone into your approaching this meeting 5 makes everything go well. Thank you. 6 Bruce. 7 CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: Thanks, Amy. I'd 8 like to add my thanks to everyone, but 9 particularly I'd like to thank the staff and for 10 a couple of reasons. 11 First of all, the discussion guide, 12 that must take a huge amount of work and it makes our work doable. 13 14 (Applause.) 15 And I just want to CO-CHAIR BAGLEY: 16 add that a lot of this work has been done in a 17 pretty short time line and often over the 18 Thanksgiving holiday week or weekends or time outside of usual work hours. Let's put it that 19 20 So we appreciate that. way. I think we had a great discussion this 21 22 morning about a whole new type of measure in

terms of the cost of care resource use measures. 1 2 And to my knowledge, there's been a lot of stuff talked about in the past, but this is a concrete 3 4 step forward that's being pushed by CMS that really could have some real traction in other 5 than a local market. 6 So I think this is really a monumental 7 8 day and, you know, a tribute to all the work that 9 you did to get this ready. The fact that it kind of came out the 10 way it went in, in the sense that we didn't 11 12 really recommend to change much was a testament 13 to the amount of work that you did to get it 14 prepared, Pierre. So to you and your teams, thank you for that. 15 16 MEMBER YONG: So I just want to take 17 the opportunity, also, from CMS' behalf to thank 18 all of you for the hard work you put in today. Ι think it was an incredibly successful day. 19 20 And by my count, you know, I think 21 about 11 measures, which was astounding to me, actually, were completely, universally had a 22

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hundred percent agreement across the MAP which is -- I have not seen in the four years I've been doing this. So, that was pretty amazing to me.

And I think, hopefully, that reflects a couple of things. I think, you know, looking at this and it started with the conversation about the role of refine and resubmit and, you know, I would note that only one of the measures actually, I think, got refine and resubmit and the others were in the other categories.

It hink, one, appreciate, I think, the conversation that you had at the beginning and sort of everybody's flexibility in terms of thinking through how to use that in the most appropriate way. I think from our standpoint, we found that very helpful.

And, two, hopefully this does reflect how we've sort of really taken a look at how we approach the MUC list and sort of the kinds of measures we put on the MUC list. So hopefully that actually contributed, too, but I do want to thank, in particular, Bruce and Amy for their

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efforts and sort of co-facilitating today, the 1 2 NQF staff, Hiral, John as well as others, and Madison as well as other staff on NQF. 3 4 And I also want to particularly thank 5 all the CMS staff who many of you have seen at the table today, but many of whom you may even be 6 7 familiar with because you may have talked to on 8 the phone, but weren't at the table. But I just 9 want to name them, but -- so there's Dan Green, Sophia Sugumar, Jennifer Harris, Susan Arday, 10 11 Reena Duseja, Ted Long and Michelle Jaffe. Thank 12 you to all of them for making today a success. 13 Thank you. 14 (Applause.) Okay. And just thank 15 MEMBER YONG: 16 you all for your time and for showing up here 17 today and spending your day with us and your 18 thoughtful deliberation. 19 I know you have to talk about the next 20 meeting. As you're packing up, Madison is going 21 to talk about the timeline and next meetings. Sorry to break up the 22 MS. JUNG:

celebration party. In terms of next steps, I'll be brief.

3	I'm sure a lot of you are familiar
4	with this the pre-rulemaking timeline. In
5	terms of immediate next steps in these following
6	days the rest of the week, we have the PAC/LTC
7	group here tomorrow, the Hospital group here the
8	following day, and then following the summary and
9	compilation of our comments and your thoughtful
10	recommendations, the MAP we'll bring that to
11	the MAP Coordinating Committee. And they'll have
12	their in-person meeting January 25th and 26th.
13	The immediate next public comment for
14	this will be December 21st to January 11th. For
15	contact information you can please you can
16	find that on our project page. In addition too,
17	workgroup members, you can look at the SharePoint
18	page.
19	As always, if you have any questions
20	or lingering thoughts, please reach out. Our
21	email is mapclinician@qualityforum.org.
22	And then finally, just a big thank you

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1	from the NQF staff for making all the long
2	travels here. It's very much appreciated
3	especially during this busy season.
4	A big thanks to Bruce and Amy for your
5	leadership. And that's it. Thank you for
6	coming.
7	(Applause.)
8	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
9	went off the record at 3:25 p.m.)
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