

NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

Measure Submission and Evaluation Worksheet 5.0

This form contains the information submitted by measure developers/stewards, organized according to NQF's measure evaluation criteria and process. The evaluation criteria, evaluation guidance documents, and a blank online submission form are available on the [submitting standards web page](#).

NQF #: 2011	NQF Project: Neurology Project
(for Endorsement Maintenance Review)	
Original Endorsement Date:	Most Recent Endorsement Date: Last Updated Date: Jul 17, 2015
BRIEF MEASURE INFORMATION	
De.1 Measure Title: Dementia: Management of Neuropsychiatric Symptoms	
Co.1.1 Measure Steward: AMA-convened Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement	
De.2 Brief Description of Measure: Percentage of patients, regardless of age, with a diagnosis of dementia who have one or more neuropsychiatric symptoms who received or were recommended to receive an intervention for neuropsychiatric symptoms within a 12 month period	
2a1.1 Numerator Statement: Patients who received or were recommended to receive an intervention for neuropsychiatric symptoms within a 12 month period	
2a1.4 Denominator Statement: All patients, regardless of age, with a diagnosis of dementia who have one or more neuropsychiatric symptoms	
2a1.8 Denominator Exclusions: None	
1.1 Measure Type: Process 2a1. 25-26 Data Source: Administrative claims, Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry 2a1.33 Level of Analysis: Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team	
1.2-1.4 Is this measure paired with another measure? Yes 2010:Dementia: Neuropsychiatric Symptom Assessment and Management	
De.3 If included in a composite, please identify the composite measure (title and NQF number if endorsed): This measure is paired with Measure #4 – Neuropsychiatric Symptom Assessment. Implementers of this measure should not use this measure without the Neuropsychiatric Symptom Assessment measure.	

STAFF NOTES <i>(issues or questions regarding any criteria)</i>
Comments on Conditions for Consideration:
Is the measure untested? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> If untested, explain how it meets criteria for consideration for time-limited endorsement:
1a. Specific national health goal/priority identified by DHHS or NPP addressed by the measure (check De.5): 5. Similar/related endorsed or submitted measures (check 5.1): Other Criteria:

Staff Reviewer Name(s):

1. IMPACT, OPPORTUNITY, EVIDENCE - IMPORTANCE TO MEASURE AND REPORT

Importance to Measure and Report is a threshold criterion that must be met in order to recommend a measure for endorsement. All three subcriteria must be met to pass this criterion. See [guidance on evidence](#).

Measures must be judged to be important to measure and report in order to be evaluated against the remaining criteria. (evaluation criteria)

1a. High Impact: **H O M O L O I O**

(The measure directly addresses a specific national health goal/priority identified by DHHS or NPP, or some other high impact aspect of healthcare.)

De.4 Subject/Topic Areas (Check all the areas that apply): **Neurology : Dementia/Delirium**

De.5 Cross Cutting Areas (Check all the areas that apply):

1a.1 Demonstrated High Impact Aspect of Healthcare: **Affects large numbers, A leading cause of morbidity/mortality, Patient/societal consequences of poor quality, Severity of illness**

1a.2 If "Other," please describe:

1a.3 Summary of Evidence of High Impact (Provide epidemiologic or resource use data):

Dementia is a chronic condition that poses a major and growing threat to the public's health. Improving the effectiveness of care and optimizing patient outcomes will become increasingly important as the population of the United States ages.

- Dementia affects approximately 5%–8% of individuals over age 65 years, 15%–20% of individuals over age 75 years, and 25%–50% of individuals over age 85 years.(1)
- Currently, an estimated 5.4 million Americans of all ages have Alzheimer's disease – the most common form of dementia.(2)
- The estimated annual incidence of Alzheimer's disease increases dramatically with age, from approximately 53 new cases per 1,000 people age 65 to 74 to 231 new cases per 1,000 people over age 85. Because of the increase in the number of people over 65 in the United States, the annual incidence of Alzheimer's and other dementias is projected to double by 2050. (2)
- More than 20 percent of women and approximately 17 percent of men reaching the age of 65 would ultimately develop dementia (estimated lifetime risk). (2)
- Alzheimer's disease was the sixth-leading cause of death across all ages in the United States in 2008. It was the fifth-leading cause of death for those aged 65 and older in 2008. (2)
- People with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias have more than three times as many hospital stays as other older people. (2)
- At any one time, about one-quarter of all hospital patients aged 65 and older are people with Alzheimer's and other dementias.i (1)
- The total estimated worldwide costs of dementia are \$604 billion in 2010, accounting for around 1% of the world's gross domestic product. (3)
- Aggregate payments for health care, long-term care and hospice for people with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias in the United States are projected to increase from \$200 billion in 2012 to \$1.1 trillion in 2050 (in 2012 dollars). Medicare and Medicaid cover about 70 percent of the costs of care. (2)

The identification of high-quality dementia care guidelines and measures across settings has also been identified as a key strategy in HHS's National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease. In particular, the plan suggests that measures are needed that can track whether recommended care is being provided. These measures should be based on guidelines tailored to the stages of the disease, addressing the physical, cognitive, emotional, and behavioral symptoms of AD, and covering the myriad care settings in which care

is delivered.(4)

Neuropsychiatric symptoms appear to be common for patients with dementia. In community samples of dementia patients, the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms range from 40-88%. (5,6,7)
Neuropsychiatric symptoms are also common in long-term care facilities, with prevalence ranges from 80-85%.(8,9)

1a.4 Citations for Evidence of High Impact cited in 1a.3: 1. Alzheimer's Association. 2009 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures. Alzheimer's Association ; 2009.

http://www.alz.org/national/documents/report_alzfactsfigures2009.pdf. Accessed February 24, 2010.

2. Alzheimer's Association. 2012 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures. Alzheimer's Association ; 2012. http://www.alz.org/downloads/Facts_Figures_2012.pdf. Accessed April 19, 2012.

3. Alzheimer's Disease International. World Alzheimer Report 2010: The global economic impact of dementia. http://www.alz.org/documents/national/World_Alzheimer_Report_2010.pdf. Accessed September 28, 2010.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National plan to address alzheimer's disease. Available at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/daltcp/napa>. Accessed May 16, 2012.

5. Lyketsos CG, Lopez O, Jones B, Fitzpatrick AL, Breitner J, DeKosky S. Prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in dementia and mild cognitive impairment: results from the Cardiovascular Health Study. JAMA. 2002; 288:1475-1483.

6. Ikeda M, Fukuhara R, Shigenobu K, et al. Dementia associated mental and behavioural disturbances in elderly people in the community: findings from the first Nakayama study. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2004; 75:146-148.

7. Liu CY, Wang PN, Lin KN, Liu HC. Behavioral and psychological symptoms in Taiwanese patients with Alzheimer's disease. Int Psychogeriatr. 2007; 19:605-613.

8. Zuidema SU, Derksen E, Verhey FR, Koopmans RT. Prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms in a large sample of Dutch nursing home patients with dementia. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2007; 22:632-638.

9. Kverno KS, Black BS, Blass DM, Geiger-Brown J, Rabins PV. Neuropsychiatric symptom patterns in hospice-eligible nursing home residents with advanced dementia. J Am Med Dir Assoc. 2008; 7:509-15.

1b. Opportunity for Improvement: H● M● L● I●

(There is a demonstrated performance gap - variability or overall less than optimal performance)

1b.1 Briefly explain the benefits (improvements in quality) envisioned by use of this measure:

This measure is intended to encourage the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms with some type of intervention including either non-pharmacologic or pharmacologic approaches, given their prevalence among patients with dementia and associated adverse outcomes if left untreated.

1b.2 Summary of Data Demonstrating Performance Gap (Variation or overall less than optimal performance across providers): [**For Maintenance** – Descriptive statistics for performance results for this measure - distribution of scores for measured entities by quartile/decile, mean, median, SD, min, max, etc.]

A 2007 analysis of medical records and caregiver surveys for 378 patients with dementia found that only 33.7% of patients were recommended two or more nonpharmacologic approaches for behavior problems in the previous 12 months.(1) Another study surveying clinicians practicing in VA medical centers found that clinicians reported prescribing medications for behavior problems for a median of 22% of their patients.(2)

1b.3 Citations for Data on Performance Gap: [**For Maintenance** – Description of the data or sample for measure results reported in 1b.2 including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included]

1. Chodosh J, Mittman BS, Connor KI. Caring for patients with dementia: How good is the quality of care? Results from three health systems. J Am Geriatr Soc. 2007 Aug;55(8):1260-8.

2. Rosen CS, Chow HC, Greenbaum MA, et al. How well are clinicians following dementia practice guidelines? Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord. 2002;16(1): 15-23.

1b.4 Summary of Data on Disparities by Population Group: *[For Maintenance –Descriptive statistics for performance results for this measure by population group]*

We are not aware of any publications/evidence outlining disparities specifically related to management of neuropsychiatric symptoms. However, a recent systematic review and meta-analysis of the use of dementia treatment, care, and research identified significant racial and ethnic disparities in western countries, particularly the United States. Overall, the authors found “consistent evidence, mostly from the United States, that [minority ethnic] people accessed diagnostic services later in their illness, and once they received a diagnosis, were less likely to access antidementia medication, research trials, and 24-hour care.”(1)

1b.5 Citations for Data on Disparities Cited in 1b.4: *[For Maintenance – Description of the data or sample for measure results reported in 1b.4 including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included]*

1. Cooper C, Tandy AR, Balamurali TB, Livingston G. A systematic review and meta-analysis of ethnic differences in use of dementia treatment, care, and research. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*. 2010 Mar;18(3):193-203.

1c. Evidence *(Measure focus is a health outcome OR meets the criteria for quantity, quality, consistency of the body of evidence.)*

Is the measure focus a health outcome? Yes ☒ No ☒ **If not a health outcome, rate the body of evidence.**

Quantity: H ☒ M ☒ L ☒ I ☒ Quality: H ☒ M ☒ L ☒ I ☒ Consistency: H ☒ M ☒ L ☒ I ☒

Quantity	Quality	Consistency	Does the measure pass subcriterion1c?
M-H	M-H	M-H	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/>
L	M-H	M	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> IF additional research unlikely to change conclusion that benefits to patients outweigh harms: otherwise No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
M-H	L	M-H	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> IF potential benefits to patients clearly outweigh potential harms: otherwise No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
L-M-H	L-M-H	L	No <input checked="" type="radio"/>

Health outcome – rationale supports relationship to at least one healthcare structure, process, intervention, or service

Does the measure pass subcriterion1c?
Yes ☒ IF rationale supports relationship

1c.1 Structure-Process-Outcome Relationship *(Briefly state the measure focus, e.g., health outcome, intermediate clinical outcome, process, structure; then identify the appropriate links, e.g., structure-process-health outcome; process- health outcome; intermediate clinical outcome-health outcome):*

Neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia have been associated with accelerated cognitive decline(1); increased functional impairment;(2) decreased mean survival time;(3) increased co-morbid conditions;(4) increased danger to self; (5) increased danger to others;(6) increased health care service utilization;(5,7,8) higher risk for institutionalization;(9,10) and greater caregiver stress and burden.(11,12,13)

Management of neuropsychiatric symptoms, therefore, is critical to providing high quality care to dementia patients.

A management plan that assesses the severity and intrusiveness of problematic behaviors can assist clinicians in determining what pharmacologic or non-pharmacologic interventions might be appropriate. (14) Nonpharmacologic interventions should be considered in all cases and in some will be the mainstay of management. Mild forms of neuropsychiatric symptoms may be alleviated with psychosocial or

environmental interventions. For aggressiveness, presentations of psychosis, or agitation, pharmacologic approaches may be more appropriate. (15) If pharmacologic approaches are necessary, they should be administered at the lowest effective dose and their use should be reevaluated and their benefit documented on an ongoing basis.(16)

References:

1. Chui HC, Lyness SA, Sobel E, Schneider LS. Extrapyrarnidal signs and psychiatric symptoms predict faster cognitive decline in Alzheimer's disease. Arch Neurol. 1994; 51:676-681.
2. Weiner MF, Hynan LS, Bret ME, White C,III. Early behavioral symptoms and course of Alzheimer's disease. Acta Psychiatr Scand. 2005; 111:367-371.
3. Cummings JL, Mega M, Gray K, Rosenberg-Thompson S, Carusi DA, Gornbein J. The Neuropsychiatric Inventory: comprehensive assessment of psychopathology in dementia. Neurology. 1994, 44(12):2308-14.
4. Leger JM, Moulias R, Robert P, et al. Agitation and aggressiveness among the elderly population living in nursing or retirement homes in France. Int Psychogeriatr. 2002; 14:405-416.
5. International Psychogeriatric Association. Introduction to Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (Revised). <http://www.ipa-online.org/ipaonlinev3/ipaprograms/bpsdarchives/bpsdrev/toc.asp>. Accessed May 20, 2010.
6. Malone ML, Thompson L, Goodwin JS: Aggressive behaviors among the institutionalized elderly. J Am Geriatr Soc. 1993; 41:853-856.
7. Kunik ME, Snow AL, Molinari VA, et al. Health care utilization in dementia patients with psychiatric comorbidity. Gerontologist. 2003; 43:86-91.
8. Kunik ME, Cully JA, Snow L, Soucek J, Sullivan G, Ashton CM. Treatable comorbid conditions and use of VA health care services among patients with dementia. Psychiatr Serv. 2005; 56:70-75.
9. Steele C, Rovner B, Chase GA, Folstein M. Psychiatric symptoms and nursing home placement of patients with Alzheimer's disease. Am J Psychiatry. 1990; 147:1049-1051.
10. Knopman DS, Berg JD, Thomas R, Grundman M, Thal LJ, Sano M, and for members of the Alzheimer's Disease Cooperative Study. Nursing home placement is related to dementia progression: experience from a clinical trial. Neurology. 1999; 52:718-718.
11. Donaldson C, Tarrier N, Burns A. Determinants of carer stress in Alzheimer's disease. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 1998; 13:248-256.
12. Miyamoto Y, Ito H, Otsuka T, Kurita H. Caregiver burden in mobile and non-mobile demented patients: a comparative study. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2002; 17:765-773.
13. Snyder L, Jenkins C, Joosten L. Effectiveness of support groups for people with mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease: an evaluative survey. Am J Alzheimers Dis Other Dement. 2007; 22:14-19.
14. Lawlor B. Behavioral and psychological symptoms in dementia: the role of atypical antipsychotics. J Clin Psychiatry. 2004;65(Suppl 11):5-10.
15. Sink K, Holden K, Yaffe K. Pharmacological treatment of neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia. JAMA. 2005;293:596-608.
16. American Psychiatric Association (APA). Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. Arlington (VA): American Psychiatric Association (APA); 2007 Oct.

1c.2-3 Type of Evidence (Check all that apply): Clinical Practice Guideline

1c.4 Directness of Evidence to the Specified Measure (State the central topic, population, and outcomes addressed in the body of evidence and identify any differences from the measure focus and measure target population):

Clinical practice guidelines from the California Workgroup for Alzheimer's Disease Management recommend non-pharmacological strategies as the preferred first-line treatment approach for behavioral problems except for emergency situations and if non-pharmacological approaches prove unsuccessful and

are clinically indicated.

The Third Canadian Consensus Conference on Diagnosis and Treatment of Dementia recommended the development of a individualized approach to management based on careful consideration of the safety of the patient, their caregiver and others in their environment. The guideline goes on to recommend nonpharmacologic interventions as first-line treatment and the use of pharmacological approaches in the presence of severe depression, psychosis or aggression that puts the patient or others at risk of harm.

The measure focuses on the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms with some type of intervention including either non-pharmacologic or pharmacologic approaches, given the heterogeneity of presenting symptoms and the emphasis on an individualized approach to management.

1c.5 Quantity of Studies in the Body of Evidence (*Total number of studies, not articles*): The description of the evidence review in the guidelines from the California Workgroup did not address the overall quantity of studies in the body of evidence related to managing neuropsychiatric or behavioral symptoms. However, over 400 articles are cited in the guideline's reference section including 67 citations in the section specific to the treatment of behavioral symptoms and mood disorders.

The description of the evidence review in the Third Canadian Consensus Conference guideline did not address the overall quantity of studies in the body of evidence related to managing neuropsychiatric or behavioral symptoms. However, 114 articles are cited in guidelines specific to patients with mild, moderate or severe Alzheimer's disease.

1c.6 Quality of Body of Evidence (*Summarize the certainty or confidence in the estimates of benefits and harms to patients across studies in the body of evidence resulting from study factors. Please address: a) study design/flaws; b) directness/indirectness of the evidence to this measure (e.g., interventions, comparisons, outcomes assessed, population included in the evidence); and c) imprecision/wide confidence intervals due to few patients or events*): The quality of the body of evidence supporting the measure focus was not addressed in the California Workgroup guideline.

For the Third Canadian Consensus Conference Guideline, the quality of the body of evidence is summarized according to their categories of evidence as Level 1 (specific to the recommendation on nonpharmacologic interventions) or Level 3 and grades of recommendations as B. Level 1 is defined as "Evidence obtained from at least 1 properly randomized controlled trial." Level 3 is defined as "Opinions of respected authorities based on clinical experience, descriptive studies or reports of expert committees." B recommendations are defined as "There is fair evidence to support this manoeuvre."

1c.7 Consistency of Results across Studies (*Summarize the consistency of the magnitude and direction of the effect*): The consistency of results across studies supporting the measure focus was not addressed in either the California Workgroup or Third Canadian Consensus guidelines.

1c.8 Net Benefit (*Provide estimates of effect for benefit/outcome; identify harms addressed and estimates of effect; and net benefit - benefit over harms*):

This measure is intended to encourage the management of neuropsychiatric symptoms with some type of intervention including either non-pharmacologic or pharmacologic approaches, given their prevalence among patients with dementia and associated adverse outcomes if left untreated.

Pharmacologic interventions may be used in the management of some symptoms, but must be used with caution due to potential drug interactions and side effects. When prescribing pharmaceutical agents, side effects should be closely monitored.

1c.9 Grading of Strength/Quality of the Body of Evidence. Has the body of evidence been graded? **Yes**

1c.10 If body of evidence graded, identify the entity that graded the evidence including balance of representation and any disclosures regarding bias: Although the body of evidence was not graded in the California Workgroup guideline, the authors indicate that the guideline was developed through a review of scientific evidence supplemented by expert opinion when research has been unavailable or inconsistent.

The recommendations for the Third Canadian Consensus Conference were prepared by 2 working groups: For mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease, David Hogan, MD, FRCPC was coordinator and members were Peter Bailey, MD, FRCPC; Anne Carswell, BSc, MSc, PhD; Barry Clarke, MD; Carole Cohen, BA, MD, FRCPC; Dorothy Forbes, RN, PhD; Malcolm Man-Son-Hing, MSc, MD, FRCPC; Krista Lanctôt, Ph.D.; Debra Morgan, Ph.D.; and Lilian Thorpe, M.D.

For severe Alzheimer's disease, Nathan Herrmann, MD, FRCPC and Serge Gauthier, MD, FRCPC were coordinators and Paul Lysy was a member.

The organization, planning and structure of the conference adhered as much as possible to the guidelines established by the Appraisal of Guidelines Research and Evaluation (AGREE) collaboration including the recording of conflicts of interest of guideline development members.

1c.11 System Used for Grading the Body of Evidence: Other

1c.12 If other, identify and describe the grading scale with definitions: The body of evidence was not graded in the California Workgroup guideline.

Levels of evidence from the Third Canadian Consensus Conference on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dementia are described as follows:

1. Evidence obtained from at least 1 properly randomized controlled trial.

2.1. Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomization, or

2.2. Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort or case-control analytic studies preferably from more than 1

centre or research group, or

2.3. Evidence obtained from comparisons between times or places with or without the intervention.

Dramatic results in uncontrolled experiments are included in this category.

3. Opinions of respected authorities based on clinical experience, descriptive studies or reports of expert committees.

1c.13 Grade Assigned to the Body of Evidence: Level 1 (for nonpharmacologic treatment); Level 3 for all other recommendations

1c.14 Summary of Controversy/Contradictory Evidence: The main source of controversy/contradictory evidence relates to the use of pharmacologic approaches to treat neuropsychiatric symptoms. In each of the supporting guidelines, "nonpharmacologic interventions are recommended as first-line therapies, given the safety concerns related to pharmacologic therapies."(1)

Reference:

1. Herrmann N, Gauthier S. Diagnosis and treatment of dementia: 6. Management of severe Alzheimer disease. CMAJ. December 2, 2008; 179(12): 1279 - 1287.

1c.15 Citations for Evidence other than Guidelines(*Guidelines addressed below*):

1c.16 Quote verbatim, the specific guideline recommendation (*Including guideline # and/or page #*):

For mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease

The management of BPSD [Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia] should include a careful documentation of behaviours and identification of target symptoms, a search for potential triggers or

See Guidance for Definitions of Rating Scale: H=High; M=Moderate; L=Low; I=Insufficient; NA=Not Applicable

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precipitants, recording of the consequences of the behaviour, an evaluation to rule out treatable or contributory causes, and consideration of the safety of the patient, their caregiver, and others in their environment.

(Grade B, Level 3) (1)

For severe Alzheimer's disease

The management of BPSD should begin with appropriate assessments, diagnosis, and identification of target symptoms and consideration of safety of the patient, their caregiver and others in their environment.

(Grade B, Level 3) (2)

Nonpharmacologic interventions should be initiated first. Approaches that may be useful for severe Alzheimer disease include behavioural management for depression, and education programs for caregivers and staff to teach them how to recognize behavioural problems and to teach them behaviour-modification techniques. Music therapy and controlled multisensory stimulation (Snoezelen) are useful during treatment sessions, but longer-term benefits have not been demonstrated (Grade B, Level 1). (2)

Except for emergency situations, non-pharmacological strategies are the preferred first-line treatment approach for behavioral problems. Medications should be used only as a last resort, if non-pharmacological approaches prove unsuccessful and they are clinically indicated. (3)

Pharmacologic therapies should be initiated concurrently with nonpharmacologic interventions in the presence of severe depression, psychosis or aggression that puts the patient or others at risk of harm (Grade B, Level 3). (2)

1c.17 Clinical Practice Guideline Citation: (1) Hogan DB, Bailey P, Black S, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of dementia: 4. Approach to management of mild to moderate dementia. CMAJ. 2008;179:787-93.

2. Herrmann N, Gauthier S. Diagnosis and treatment of dementia: 6. Management of severe Alzheimer disease. CMAJ. December 2, 2008; 179(12): 1279 - 1287.

3. California Workgroup on Guidelines for Alzheimer's Disease Management. Guidelines for Alzheimer's disease management. Los Angeles, CA: Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, Inc., Los Angeles Chapter. 2008.

1c.18 National Guideline Clearinghouse or other URL:

http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/alzheimers/Documents/professional_GuidelineFullReport.pdf;

http://www.cccdt.ca/pdfs/Final_Recommendations_CCCDTD_2007.pdf

1c.19 Grading of Strength of Guideline Recommendation. Has the recommendation been graded? **Yes**

1c.20 If guideline recommendation graded, identify the entity that graded the evidence including balance of representation and any disclosures regarding bias: The California Workgroup guidelines recommendations are not graded. See 1c.10. above for the Third Canadian Consensus Conference.

1c.21 System Used for Grading the Strength of Guideline Recommendation: Other

1c.22 If other, identify and describe the grading scale with definitions: Grades indicating the strength of recommendations from the Third Canadian Consensus Conference on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Dementia are described as follows:

A. There is good evidence to support this manoeuvre.

B. There is fair evidence to support this manoeuvre.

- C. There is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against this manoeuvre but recommendations may be made on other grounds.
 D. There is a fair evidence to recommend against this procedure.
 E. There is good evidence to recommend against this procedure.

1c.23 Grade Assigned to the Recommendation: Grade B

1c.24 Rationale for Using this Guideline Over Others: It is the PCPI policy to use guidelines, which are evidence-based, applicable to physicians and other health-care providers, and developed by a national specialty organization or government agency. In addition, the PCPI has now expanded what is acceptable as the evidence base for measures to include documented quality improvement (QI) initiatives or implementation projects that have demonstrated improvement in quality of care.

Based on the NQF descriptions for rating the evidence, what was the developer's assessment of the quantity, quality, and consistency of the body of evidence?

1c.25 Quantity: Moderate **1c.26** Quality: Moderate **1c.27** Consistency: Moderate

1c.28 Attach evidence submission form:

1c.29 Attach appendix for supplemental materials:

Was the threshold criterion, *Importance to Measure and Report*, met?

(1a & 1b must be rated moderate or high and 1c yes) Yes ☒ No ☒

Provide rationale based on specific subcriteria:

For a new measure if the Committee votes NO, then STOP.

For a measure undergoing endorsement maintenance, if the Committee votes NO because of 1b. (no opportunity for improvement), it may be considered for continued endorsement and all criteria need to be evaluated.

2. RELIABILITY & VALIDITY - SCIENTIFIC ACCEPTABILITY OF MEASURE PROPERTIES

Extent to which the measure, as specified, produces consistent (reliable) and credible (valid) results about the quality of care when implemented. (**evaluation criteria**)

Measure testing must demonstrate adequate reliability and validity in order to be recommended for endorsement. Testing may be conducted for data elements and/or the computed measure score. Testing information and results should be entered in the appropriate field. Supplemental materials may be referenced or attached in item 2.1. See [guidance on measure testing](#).

S.1 Measure Web Page (*In the future, NQF will require measure stewards to provide a URL link to a web page where current detailed specifications can be obtained*). Do you have a web page where current detailed specifications for this measure can be obtained? Yes

S.2 If yes, provide web page URL: www.physicianconsortium.org

2a. RELIABILITY. Precise Specifications and Reliability Testing: H ☒ M ☒ L ☒ I ☒

2a1. Precise Measure Specifications. (*The measure specifications precise and unambiguous.*)

2a1.1 Numerator Statement (*Brief, narrative description of the measure focus or what is being measured about the target population, e.g., cases from the target population with the target process, condition, event, or outcome*):

Patients who received or were recommended to receive an intervention for neuropsychiatric symptoms within a 12 month period

2a1.2 Numerator Time Window (*The time period in which the target process, condition, event, or outcome is eligible for inclusion*):

At least once during measurement period

2a1.3 Numerator Details *(All information required to identify and calculate the cases from the target population with the target process, condition, event, or outcome such as definitions, codes with descriptors, and/or specific data collection items/responses):*

For EHR:

eSpecification currently under development. Data elements (using Quality Data Model) required for the measure attached.

For Claims/Administrative Data:

CPT Category II codes:

4525F: Neuropsychiatric intervention ordered

OR

4526F: Neuropsychiatric intervention received

Additional CPT Category II codes:

1183F: Neuropsychiatric symptoms, absent

Report 1182F OR 1183F to indicate the number of neuropsychiatric symptoms. If one or more neuropsychiatric symptoms is present (1182F), report 4525F if patient was recommended to receive or report 4526F if patient has received an intervention for neuropsychiatric symptoms.

2a1.4 Denominator Statement *(Brief, narrative description of the target population being measured):*

All patients, regardless of age, with a diagnosis of dementia who have one or more neuropsychiatric symptoms

2a1.5 Target Population Category *(Check all the populations for which the measure is specified and tested if any):* Senior Care

2a1.6 Denominator Time Window *(The time period in which cases are eligible for inclusion):*

12 consecutive months

2a1.7 Denominator Details *(All information required to identify and calculate the target population/denominator such as definitions, codes with descriptors, and/or specific data collection items/responses):*

For EHR:

eSpecification currently under development. Data elements (using Quality Data Model) required for the measure attached.

For Claims/Administrative Data:

Denominator Criteria (Eligible cases):

All patients regardless of age

AND

Diagnosis of dementia

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis codes: 094.1, 290.0, 290.10, 290.11, 290.12, 290.13, 290.20, 290.21, 290.3, 290.40, 290.41, 290.42, 290.43, 290.8, 290.9, 294.10, 294.11, 294.20, 294.21, 294.8, 331.0, 331.11, 331.19, 331.82

ICD-10-CM Diagnosis codes: A52.17, F01.50, F01.51, F02.80, F02.81, F03, F05, F06.0, F06.8, G30.0, G30.1, G30.8, G30.9, G31.01, G31.09, G31.83

AND

CPT® Codes: 90801, 90802, 90804, 90805, 90806, 90807, 90808, 90809, 90810, 90811, 90812, 90813, 90814, 90815, 90816, 90817, 90818, 90819, 90821, 90822, 90823, 90824, 90826, 90827, 90828, 90829,

90862, 96116, 96118, 96119, 96150, 96151, 96152, 96154, 96155, 97003, 97004, 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99304, 99305, 99306, 99307, 99308, 99309, 99310, 99324, 99325, 99326, 99327, 99328, 99334, 99335, 99336, 99337, 99341, 99342, 99343, 99344, 99345, 99347, 99348, 99349, 99350

AND

CPT Category II Code 1182F: Neuropsychiatric symptoms, one or more present

2a1.8 Denominator Exclusions (Brief narrative description of exclusions from the target population):

None

2a1.9 Denominator Exclusion Details (All information required to identify and calculate exclusions from the denominator such as definitions, codes with descriptors, and/or specific data collection items/responses):

There are no denominator exceptions for this measure

2a1.10 Stratification Details/Variables (All information required to stratify the measure results including the stratification variables, codes with descriptors, definitions, and/or specific data collection items/responses):

We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.

2a1.11 Risk Adjustment Type (Select type. Provide specifications for risk stratification in 2a1.10 and for statistical model in 2a1.13): No risk adjustment or risk stratification **2a1.12 If "Other," please describe:**

2a1.13 Statistical Risk Model and Variables (Name the statistical method - e.g., logistic regression and list all the risk factor variables. Note - risk model development should be addressed in 2b4.):

No risk adjustment or risk stratification.

2a1.14-16 Detailed Risk Model Available at Web page URL (or attachment). Include coefficients, equations, codes with descriptors, definitions, and/or specific data collection items/responses. Attach documents only if they are not available on a webpage and keep attached file to 5 MB or less. NQF strongly prefers you make documents available at a Web page URL. Please supply login/password if needed:

2a1.17-18. Type of Score: Rate/proportion

2a1.19 Interpretation of Score (Classifies interpretation of score according to whether better quality is associated with a higher score, a lower score, a score falling within a defined interval, or a passing score):

Better quality = Higher score

2a1.20 Calculation Algorithm/Measure Logic (Describe the calculation of the measure score as an ordered sequence of steps including identifying the target population; exclusions; cases meeting the target process, condition, event, or outcome; aggregating data; risk adjustment; etc.):

To calculate performance rates:

- 1) Find the patients who meet the initial patient population (ie, the general group of patients that a set of performance measures is designed to address).
- 2) From the patients within the initial patient population criteria, find the patients who qualify for the denominator (ie, the specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on defined criteria). Note: in some cases the initial patient population and denominator are identical.
- 3) From the patients within the denominator, find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (ie, the group of

patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs). Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator

If the patient does not meet the numerator, this case represents a quality failure.

Calculation algorithm is included as an attachment (see 2a1.21).

2a1.21-23 Calculation Algorithm/Measure Logic Diagram URL or attachment:

Attachment

PCPI_Measure_Calculation_V2.0-634769192759104612.pdf

2a1.24 Sampling (Survey) Methodology. If measure is based on a sample (or survey), provide instructions for obtaining the sample, conducting the survey and guidance on minimum sample size (response rate):

Not applicable. The measure does not require sampling or a survey.

2a1.25 Data Source (Check all the sources for which the measure is specified and tested). If other, please describe:

Administrative claims, Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry

2a1.26 Data Source/Data Collection Instrument (Identify the specific data source/data collection instrument, e.g. name of database, clinical registry, collection instrument, etc.):

2a1.27-29 Data Source/data Collection Instrument Reference Web Page URL or Attachment:

2a1.30-32 Data Dictionary/Code Table Web Page URL or Attachment:

Attachment

Dementia_5_DataRequirements.xlsx

2a1.33 Level of Analysis (Check the levels of analysis for which the measure is specified and tested):

Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team

2a1.34-35 Care Setting (Check all the settings for which the measure is specified and tested): Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic, Ambulatory Care : Urgent Care, Behavioral Health/Psychiatric : Inpatient, Behavioral Health/Psychiatric : Outpatient, Other:Occupational Therapy Services, 'Domiciliary, Rest Home or Custodial Care Services', Post Acute/Long Term Care Facility : Nursing Home/Skilled Nursing Facility

2a2. Reliability Testing. (Reliability testing was conducted with appropriate method, scope, and adequate demonstration of reliability.)

2a2.1 Data/Sample (Description of the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included):

2a2.2 Analytic Method (Describe method of reliability testing & rationale):

2a2.3 Testing Results (Reliability statistics, assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for the test conducted):

2b. VALIDITY. Validity, Testing, including all Threats to Validity: H M L I

2b1.1 Describe how the measure specifications (*measure focus, target population, and exclusions*) **are consistent with the evidence cited in support of the measure focus (criterion 1c) and identify any differences from the evidence:**

2b2. Validity Testing. (*Validity testing was conducted with appropriate method, scope, and adequate demonstration of validity.*)

2b2.1 Data/Sample (*Description of the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included*):

2b2.2 Analytic Method (*Describe method of validity testing and rationale; if face validity, describe systematic assessment*):

2b2.3 Testing Results (*Statistical results, assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for the test conducted; if face validity, describe results of systematic assessment*):

POTENTIAL THREATS TO VALIDITY. (*All potential threats to validity were appropriately tested with adequate results.*)

2b3. Measure Exclusions. (*Exclusions were supported by the clinical evidence in 1c or appropriately tested with results demonstrating the need to specify them.*)

2b3.1 Data/Sample for analysis of exclusions (*Description of the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included*):

2b3.2 Analytic Method (*Describe type of analysis and rationale for examining exclusions, including exclusion related to patient preference*):

2b3.3 Results (*Provide statistical results for analysis of exclusions, e.g., frequency, variability, sensitivity analyses*):

2b4. Risk Adjustment Strategy. (*For outcome measures, adjustment for differences in case mix (severity) across measured entities was appropriately tested with adequate results.*)

2b4.1 Data/Sample (*Description of the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included*):

2b4.2 Analytic Method (*Describe methods and rationale for development and testing of risk model or risk stratification including selection of factors/variables*):

2b4.3 Testing Results (*Statistical risk model: Provide quantitative assessment of relative contribution of model risk factors; risk model performance metrics including cross-validation discrimination and calibration statistics, calibration curve and risk decile plot, and assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for risk models. Risk stratification: Provide quantitative assessment of relationship of risk factors to the outcome*):

and differences in outcomes among the strata):

2b4.4 If outcome or resource use measure is not risk adjusted, provide rationale and analyses to justify lack of adjustment:

2b5. Identification of Meaningful Differences in Performance. *(The performance measure scores were appropriately analyzed and discriminated meaningful differences in quality.)*

2b5.1 Data/Sample *(Describe the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included):*

2b5.2 Analytic Method *(Describe methods and rationale to identify statistically significant and practically/meaningfully differences in performance):*

2b5.3 Results *(Provide measure performance results/scores, e.g., distribution by quartile, mean, median, SD, etc.; identification of statistically significant and meaningfully differences in performance):*

2b6. Comparability of Multiple Data Sources/Methods. *(If specified for more than one data source, the various approaches result in comparable scores.)*

2b6.1 Data/Sample *(Describe the data or sample including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included):*

2b6.2 Analytic Method *(Describe methods and rationale for testing comparability of scores produced by the different data sources specified in the measure):*

2b6.3 Testing Results *(Provide statistical results, e.g., correlation statistics, comparison of rankings; assessment of adequacy in the context of norms for the test conducted):*

2c. Disparities in Care: H M L I NA *(If applicable, the measure specifications allow identification of disparities.)*

2c.1 If measure is stratified for disparities, provide stratified results *(Scores by stratified categories/cohorts): We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.*

2c.2 If disparities have been reported/identified (e.g., in 1b), but measure is not specified to detect disparities, please explain:

The PCPI advocates that performance measure data should, where possible, be stratified by race, ethnicity, and primary language to assess disparities and initiate subsequent quality improvement activities addressing identified disparities, consistent with recent national efforts to standardize the collection of race and ethnicity data. A 2008 NQF report endorsed 45 practices including stratification by the aforementioned variables.⁽¹⁾ A 2009 IOM report “recommends collection of the existing Office of Management and Budget (OMB) race and Hispanic ethnicity categories as well as more fine-grained categories of ethnicity (referred to as granular ethnicity and based on one’s ancestry) and language need (a rating of spoken English language proficiency of less than very well and one’s preferred language for health-related encounters).”⁽²⁾

References:

(1)National Quality Forum Issue Brief (No.10). Closing the Disparities Gap in Healthcare Quality with Performance Measurement and Public Reporting. Washington, DC: NQF, August 2008.

(2)Race, Ethnicity, and Language Data: Standardization for Health Care Quality Improvement. March 2010. AHRQ Publication No. 10-0058-EF. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. Available at: <http://www.ahrq.gov/research/iomracereport>. Accessed May 25, 2010.

2.1-2.3 Supplemental Testing Methodology Information:

Steering Committee: Overall, was the criterion, *Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties*, met? (*Reliability and Validity must be rated moderate or high*) Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide rationale based on specific subcriteria:

If the Committee votes No, STOP

3. USABILITY

Extent to which intended audiences (e.g., consumers, purchasers, providers, policy makers) can understand the results of the measure and are likely to find them useful for decision making. (**evaluation criteria**)

C.1 Intended Actual/Planned Use (*Check all the planned uses for which the measure is intended*): Professional Certification or Recognition Program, Public Reporting, Quality Improvement (Internal to the specific organization)

3.1 Current Use (*Check all that apply; for any that are checked, provide the specific program information in the following questions*): Public Reporting, Professional Certification or Recognition Program, Quality Improvement (Internal to the specific organization)

3a. Usefulness for Public Reporting: H ☒ M ☒ L ☐ I ☐
(The measure is meaningful, understandable and useful for public reporting.)

3a.1. Use in Public Reporting - disclosure of performance results to the public at large (*If used in a public reporting program, provide name of program(s), locations, Web page URL(s)). If not publicly reported in a national or community program, state the reason AND plans to achieve public reporting, potential reporting programs or commitments, and timeline, e.g., within 3 years of endorsement: [For Maintenance – If not publicly reported, describe progress made toward achieving disclosure of performance results to the public at large and expected date for public reporting; provide rationale why continued endorsement should be considered.]*

This measure is currently in use as part of the Dementia Measures Group in the CMS Physician Quality Reporting System program. Information on the PQRS program can be found at: <https://www.cms.gov/PQRS>.

The PCPI believes that the reporting of participation information is a beneficial first step on a trajectory toward the public reporting of performance results. NQF endorsement will facilitate our ongoing progress toward this public reporting objective.

3a.2. Provide a rationale for why the measure performance results are meaningful, understandable, and useful for public reporting. *If usefulness was demonstrated* (e.g., focus group, cognitive testing), describe the data, method, and results: *The PCPI believes that the reporting of participation information is a*

beneficial first step on a trajectory toward the public reporting of performance results. NQF endorsement will facilitate our ongoing progress toward this public reporting objective.

3.2 Use for other Accountability Functions (payment, certification, accreditation). If used in a public accountability program, provide name of program(s), locations, Web page URL(s): [AAN's NeuroPI program](#) has been reviewed and approved by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (ABPN) as part of a comprehensive Performance in Practice (PIP) and CME program, which are mandated by the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) as necessary components of maintenance of certification (MOC).

This measure may also be used in additional Maintenance of Certification programs.

3b. Usefulness for Quality Improvement: H● M● L● I●

(The measure is meaningful, understandable and useful for quality improvement.)

3b.1. Use in QI. If used in quality improvement program, provide name of program(s), locations, Web page URL(s):

[For Maintenance – If not used for QI, indicate the reasons and describe progress toward using performance results for improvement].

In the coming months, the American Academy of Neurology is set to launch a NeuroPI clinical module for dementia including this measure and others developed as part of the AAN/AGS/AMDA/APA dementia measure set. NeuroPI is an online program guiding participants step-by-step through a performance improvement project of their choice. NeuroPI clinical modules are designed to help neurologists meet the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology (ABPN) Part 4 performance in practice requirement for Maintenance of Certification (MOC).

All PCPI measures are suitable for use in quality improvement initiatives and are made freely available on the PCPI website and through the implementation efforts of medical specialty societies and other PCPI members. The PCPI strongly encourages the use of its measures in QI initiatives and seeks to provide information on such initiatives to PCPI members.

3b.2. Provide rationale for why the measure performance results are meaningful, understandable, and useful for quality improvement. If usefulness was demonstrated (e.g., QI initiative), describe the data, method and results:

The PCPI believes that the use of PCPI measures in quality improvement initiatives is a beneficial way to gather scientific data with which to improve physician performance. NQF endorsement will facilitate our ongoing progress toward this quality improvement objective.

Overall, to what extent was the criterion, Usability, met? H● M● L● I●

Provide rationale based on specific subcriteria:

4. FEASIBILITY

Extent to which the required data are readily available, retrievable without undue burden, and can be implemented for performance measurement. **(evaluation criteria)**

4a. Data Generated as a Byproduct of Care Processes: H● M● L● I●

4a.1-2 How are the data elements needed to compute measure scores generated? *(Check all that apply).*

Data used in the measure are:

generated by and used by healthcare personnel during the provision of care, e.g., blood pressure, lab value, medical condition

4b. Electronic Sources: H● M● L● I●

<p>4b.1 Are the data elements needed for the measure as specified available electronically (<i>Elements that are needed to compute measure scores are in defined, computer-readable fields</i>): ALL data elements in electronic health records (EHRs)</p>
<p>4b.2 If ALL data elements are not from electronic sources, specify a credible, near-term path to electronic capture, OR provide a rationale for using other than electronic sources:</p>
<p>4c. Susceptibility to Inaccuracies, Errors, or Unintended Consequences: H <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>4c.1 Identify susceptibility to inaccuracies, errors, or unintended consequences of the measurement identified during testing and/or operational use and strategies to prevent, minimize, or detect. If audited, provide results: We are not aware of any unintended consequences related to this measurement.</p>
<p>4d. Data Collection Strategy/Implementation: H <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>A.2 Please check if either of the following apply (<i>regarding proprietary measures</i>): 4d.1 Describe what you have learned/modified as a result of testing and/or operational use of the measure regarding data collection, availability of data, missing data, timing and frequency of data collection, sampling, patient confidentiality, time and cost of data collection, other feasibility/implementation issues (<i>e.g., fees for use of proprietary measures</i>): This measure was found to be feasible for implementation.</p>
<p>Overall, to what extent was the criterion, <i>Feasibility</i>, met? H <input type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> L <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> Provide rationale based on specific subcriteria:</p>

OVERALL SUITABILITY FOR ENDORSEMENT
<p>Does the measure meet all the NQF criteria for endorsement? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Rationale:</p>
<p>If the Committee votes No, STOP. If the Committee votes Yes, the final recommendation is contingent on comparison to related and competing measures.</p>

5. COMPARISON TO RELATED AND COMPETING MEASURES
<p>If a measure meets the above criteria and there are endorsed or new related measures (either the same measure focus or the same target population) or competing measures (both the same measure focus and the same target population), the measures are compared to address harmonization and/or selection of the best measure before a final recommendation is made.</p>
<p>5.1 If there are related measures (<i>either same measure focus or target population</i>) or competing measures (<i>both the same measure focus and same target population</i>), list the NQF # and title of all related and/or competing measures:</p>
<p>5a. Harmonization</p>
<p>5a.1 If this measure has EITHER the same measure focus OR the same target population as NQF-endorsed measure(s): Are the measure specifications completely harmonized?</p>
<p>5a.2 If the measure specifications are not completely harmonized, identify the differences, rationale, and impact on interpretability and data collection burden:</p>

5b. Competing Measure(s)

5b.1 If this measure has both the same measure focus and the same target population as NQF-endorsed measure(s):

Describe why this measure is superior to competing measures (e.g., a more valid or efficient way to measure quality); OR provide a rationale for the additive value of endorsing an additional measure. (Provide analyses when possible):

CONTACT INFORMATION

Co.1 Measure Steward (Intellectual Property Owner): AMA-convened Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement, 330 N. Wabash Ave., Suite 39300, Chicago, Illinois, 60611

Co.2 Point of Contact: Samantha, Tierney, Samantha.Tierney@ama-assn.org, 312-464-5524-

Co.3 Measure Developer if different from Measure Steward: American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI), 515 N. State St., Chicago, Illinois, 60654

Co.4 Point of Contact: Samantha, Tierney, MPH, samantha.tierney@ama-assn.org, 312-464-5524-

Co.5 Submitter: Samantha, Tierney, MPH, samantha.tierney@ama-assn.org, 312-464-5524-, American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)

Co.6 Additional organizations that sponsored/participated in measure development:
This measure set was developed in collaboration with the American Academy of Neurology, American Geriatrics Society, American Medical Directors Association, and American Psychiatric Association.

Co.7 Public Contact: Mark S., Antman, DDS, MBA, mark.antman@ama-assn.org, 312-464-5056-, American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Workgroup/Expert Panel involved in measure development

Ad.1 Provide a list of sponsoring organizations and workgroup/panel members' names and organizations. Describe the members' role in measure development.

Jerry C. Johnson, MD (Co-Chair) (geriatric medicine)
 Germaine Odenheimer, MD (Co-Chair) (neurology)
 François Boller, MD, PhD, FAAN (neurology)
 Soo Borson, MD (geriatric psychiatry)
 Charles A. Cefalu, MD, MS (geriatric medicine)
 Mirean Coleman, MSW, LICSW, CT (social work)
 Patricia C. Davis, MD, MBA, FACR (radiology)
 Mary Ann Forciea, MD (internal/geriatric medicine)
 Elizabeth M. Galik, PhD, CRNP (nursing)
 Laura N. Gitlin, PhD (occupational therapy)
 Helen H. Kyomen, MD, MS (geriatric and adult psychiatry)
 Katie Maslow, MSW (patient advocacy representative)
 Haydee Muse, MD (health plan representative)
 Bruce E. Robinson, MD, MPH (geriatric medicine)
 Robert Paul Roca, MD, MPH, MBA (geriatric psychiatry)
 Amy E. Sanders, MD (geriatric neurology)
 Jason E. Schillerstrom, MD (geriatric psychiatry)
 Joseph W. Shega, MD (geriatric medicine, hospice and palliative medicine)

Eric G. Tangalos, MD, FACP, AGSF, CMD (internal/geriatric medicine)
 Joan M. Teno, MD, MS (internal medicine)
 Brian K. Unwin, MD, FAAFP (family medicine)

PCPI measures are developed through cross-specialty, multi-disciplinary work groups. All medical specialties and other health care professional disciplines participating in patient care for the clinical condition or topic under study are invited to participate as equal contributors to the measure development process. In addition, the PCPI strives to include on its work groups individuals representing the perspectives of patients, consumers, private health plans, and employers. This broad-based approach to measure development ensures buy-in on the measures from all stakeholders and minimizes bias toward any individual specialty or stakeholder group. All work groups have at least two co-chairs who have relevant clinical and/or measure development expertise and who are responsible for ensuring that consensus is achieved and that all perspectives are voiced.

Ad.2 If adapted, provide title of original measure, NQF # if endorsed, and measure steward. Briefly describe the reasons for adapting the original measure and any work with the original measure steward:

Measure Developer/Steward Updates and Ongoing Maintenance

Ad.3 Year the measure was first released: 2011

Ad.4 Month and Year of most recent revision: 10, 2011

Ad.5 What is your frequency for review/update of this measure? Coding/Specifications updates occur annually. See additional information below.

Ad.6 When is the next scheduled review/update for this measure? 10, 2012

Ad.7 Copyright statement: Physician Performance Measures (Measures) and related data specifications, developed by the Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement® (PCPI™), are intended to facilitate quality improvement activities by physicians.

These Measures are intended to assist physicians in enhancing quality of care. Measures are designed for use by any physician who manages the care of a patient for a specific condition or for prevention. These performance Measures are not clinical guidelines and do not establish a standard of medical care. The PCPI has not tested its Measures for all potential applications. The PCPI encourages the testing and evaluation of its Measures.

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Ad.8 Disclaimers: See copyright statement above.

Ad.9 Additional Information/Comments: The PCPI has a formal measurement review process that stipulates regular (usually on a three-year cycle, when feasible) review of the measures. The process can also be activated if there is a major change in scientific evidence, results from testing or other issues are noted that materially affect the integrity of the measure.

Date of Submission (MM/DD/YY): 07/09/2012