

Measure Performance Rate Calculation:

$$\frac{N}{(D - EXCL - EXCEP)} = \text{Performance Rate}$$

(D- EXCL – EXCEP)

The PCPI strongly recommends that exception rates also be computed and reported alongside performance rates as follows:

Measure Exception Rate Calculation:

$$\frac{EXCEP}{(D - EXCL)} = \text{Exception Rate}$$

Exception Types:

EXCEP= E1 (Medical Exceptions) + E2 (Patient Exceptions) + E3 (System Exceptions)

For patients who have more than one valid exception, only one exception should be counted when calculating the exception rate.

Initial Patient Population (IPP)	Denominator (D)	Exclusions (EXCL)	Numerator (N)	Exceptions (EXCEP)
Definition: The group of patients that a set of performance measures is designed to address; usually focused on a specific clinical condition (e.g., coronary artery disease, asthma). For example, a patient aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of CAD who has at least 2 visits during the measurement period.	Definition: The specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on specific criteria (e.g., patient's age, diagnosis, prior MI). In some cases, the denominator may be identical to the initial patient population.	Definition: The specific group of patients who should be subtracted from the measure population and denominator before determining if the numerator criteria are met.	Definition: The group of patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs (e.g., flu vaccine received).	Definition: The valid reasons why patients who are included in the denominator population did not receive a process or outcome of care (described in the numerator). Patients may have Exceptions for medical reasons (e.g., patient has an egg allergy so they did not receive flu vaccine); patient reasons (e.g., patient declined flu vaccine); or system reasons (e.g., patient did not receive flu Vaccine due to vaccine shortage). These cases are subtracted from the denominator population for the performance calculation, however the number of patients with valid exceptions should be calculated and reported. This group of patients constitutes the Exception reporting population – patients for whom the numerator was not achieved and a there is a valid Exception.
Find the patients who meet the Initial Patient Population criteria (IPP)	Find the patients who qualify for the Denominator (D): From the patients within the Patient Population criteria (IPP) select those people who meet Denominator selection criteria. (In some cases the IPP and D are identical).	Find the patients who qualify for the Exclusion: (EXCL): From the patients within the Denominator criteria, select those patients who meet Exclusion criteria. The patients meeting exclusion criteria should be removed from the Denominator.	Find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (N): From the patients within the Denominator (D) criteria, select those people who meet Numerator selection criteria. Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator.	From the patients who did not meet the Numerator criteria, determine if the patient meets any criteria for the Exception (E1 + E2+E3). If they meet any criteria, they should be removed from the Denominator for performance calculation. As a point of reference, these cases are removed from the denominator population for the performance calculation, however the number of patients with valid exceptions should be calculated and reported.