NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

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EYE CARE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS (EENT) STANDING COMMITTEE

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WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 2015

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The Committee met at the National Quality Forum, 9th Floor Conference Room, 1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 9:11 a.m., Daniel Merenstein and Kathleen Yaremchuk, Co-Chairs, presiding.

PRESENT: DANIEL MERENSTEIN, MD, Co-Chair KATHLEEN YAREMCHUK, MD, MSA, Co-Chair TAMALA BRADHAM, PhD, CCC-A, Vanderbilt University Medical Center MATTHEW CARNAHAN, MD, MS, The Permanente Medical Group SCOTT FRIEDMAN, MD, Florida Retina Consultants SETH GOLDBERG, MD, Aetna Insurance Company JUDITH LYNCH, NP, American Association of Nurse Practitioners * RICHARD MADONNA, OD, SUNY College of Optometry VAISHALI PATEL, PharmD, MS, US Health Outcomes, Allergan Inc. * TODD RAMBASEK, MD, ENT & Allergy Health Services ANDREW SCHACHAT, MD, Cole Eye Institute, Cleveland Clinic JOSHUA STEIN, MD, MS, University of Michigan MICHAEL STEWART, MD, MPH, Weill Cornell Medical College STEVEN STRODE, MD, MEd, MPH, FAAEP, AR Disability Determination Services

JACQUELYN YOUDE, AuD, CCC-A, Healthcare Performance Partners NQF STAFF: ANN HAMMERSMITH, JD, General Counsel MARCIA WILSON, PhD, Senior Vice President, Measurement Quality SHACONNA GORHAM, MS, PMP, Senior Project Manager VY LUONG, MPH, Project Manager KAITLYNN ROBINSON-ECTOR, MPH, Project Manager REVA WINKLER, MD, MPH, Senior Director ALSO PRESENT: MARY BARTON ELVIA CHAVARRIA KENDRA HANLEY BENJAMIN HAMLIN JOY JIN TONI KAYE FLORA LUM SAM TIERNEY RICHARD ROSENFELD WILLIAM RICH

* present by teleconference

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	9:11 a.m.
3	DR. WINKLER: Good morning and thank
4	you for joining us. I'm Reva Winkler, I'm a
5	Senior Director here at NQF.
6	Thank you all for joining us for our
7	EENT measures evaluation and being members of our
8	Standing Committee.
9	NQF has moved to standing committees,
10	we'll draw choices between two and three year
11	terms for you so that we have a committee
12	available to discussion this topic area when
13	issues come up and when we need to review
14	measures. So, we do appreciate the time that
15	you're volunteering and spending.
16	To kick off our introductions, I want
17	to introduce our co-chairs, Dan Merenstein and
18	Kathy Yaremchuk. And so, we'll be turning the
19	meeting over to them when we get going a little
20	bit later.
21	But, right now, I'd like to introduce
22	NQF's General Counsel, Ann Hammersmith, and she
19 20 21	meeting over to them when we get going a little bit later. But, right now, I'd like to introduce

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will help us do introductions and disclosures of 1 2 interest. MS. HAMMERSMITH: Good morning 3 As Reva, said, we'll combine the everyone. 4 introductions with the conflicts disclosure 5 because it saves a little time. It's a little 6 7 bit easier. If you recall, we sent you a rather 8 9 long form before you were named to the committee where we asked you about your professional 10 activities in some detail. 11 What we'd like to do now is have you 12 13 go around the table and declare anything that you wish to declare that you think is relevant to 14 15 your service before the committee. 16 Please do not summarize your resume. You don't even need to summarize the form. 17 18 The idea is for you, in the spirit of 19 openness, to disclose any activity that you've 20 been engaged in in the last five years that may be relevant to the subject matter before the 21 22 committee, but only if it's relevant to the

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subject matter before the committee.

2 Before I have you go around the room, I want to remind you that you serve as an 3 individual, as an expert. You're not here 4 representing your employer. You're not here 5 representing anyone who may have nominated you 6 7 for service on the committee, purely as an individual expert. 8 9 Just because you disclose something 10 doesn't mean you have a conflict. You're simply stating things to your fellow committee members 11 and to the public that you think are relevant and 12 13 important to the work that will be done here today. 14 15 We are particularly interested in any 16 research that you've done that's relevant to the topic today, any grants you've received or 17 18 speaking engagements, but only if it's relevant 19 to the subject matter before the committee.

20 So, with that, I'll start with the 21 chairs. If all of you could introduce 22 yourselves, tell us who you're with and if you

have anything to disclose. 1 2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I'm Kathy Yaremchuk, Chair ENT, Henry Ford Health system 3 and I don't have anything to disclose. 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I'm Dan 5 Merenstein, family physician from Georgetown 6 7 University. Part of my research is on sinusitis 8 9 and I do work on a committee with Pew and CDC on 10 decreasing antibiotic usage and it's primarily ENT issues. 11 MEMBER YOUDE: Hi, everybody. 12 My 13 name's Jackie Youde. I have nothing to disclose. I am an Audiologist and I work as a 14 15 consultant at Lean Six Sigma with Health Care 16 Performance Partners, a MedAssets Company. MEMBER SCHACHAT: I'm Andy Schachat. 17 18 I'm a retina specialist at the Cleveland Clinic and these instructions are much broader than the 19 20 instructions I read. You're asking about research and 21 22 grants and I've participated in 10 or 20 research

projects and probably written 200 articles 1 2 related to the field and I've edited a journal and edited a textbook. 3 So, I'm just -- I can't begin to list 4 them for you, although I've shared the CV. 5 MEMBER GOLDBERG: I'm Seth Goldberg, 6 7 Medical Director from Aetna Insurance and I have nothing to disclose. 8 9 MEMBER BRADHAM: My name is Tammy Bradham and I am at Vanderbilt University. 10 I am an NCHAM consultant, National Center for Hearing 11 12 Assessment and Management. 13 I have published about, not 200, take a zero, 20 articles in the area of early 14 15 intervention identification and hearing loss. Ι 16 do have a current grant right now that's looking at spoken language development in children newly 17 18 identified with hearing loss. 19 MEMBER STEWART: I'm Micky Stewart. 20 I'm an otolaryngologist at Weill Cornell Medical College in New York. And I don't have any 21 conflicts. 22

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1	I am on the Board of I'm elected
2	Director of the Board of Directors of the
3	American Academy which is the sponsor or the
4	steward of several of the measures but I've never
5	been actually on a I've never developed a
6	measure. I haven't been on the committee. I
7	haven't been an author on any of the guidelines.
8	I'm just on the Board of the Academy.
9	MEMBER STEIN: My name's John Stein.
10	I'm at the University of Michigan. I'm an
11	ophthalmologist and glaucoma specialist there.
12	I'm on the American Glaucoma Society Board of
13	Directors.
14	And my research, I'm a health services
15	researcher. I do a lot of large health care
16	claims, database analyses, some of which are
17	relevant to some of the measures.
18	MEMBER RAMBASEK: My name is Todd
19	Rambasek, allergist with ENT & Allergy Health
20	Services and I have no relevant research or grant
21	interests.
22	MEMBER MADONNA: Good morning. I'm
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Rich Madonna. I'm the Chairman of the Department 1 2 of Clinical Education at the SUNY College of 3 Optometry. I do consult for or on advisory boards 4 for or speak for drug companies and instrument 5 However, I don't believe that they 6 companies. 7 will have any direct relevance here. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Scott Friedman, 8 9 ophthalmologist, Lakeland, Florida. I have no significant financial disclosures. 10 11 MEMBER STRODE: Steven Strode. I'm a family physician from Little Rock. 12 I did 13 participate with the American Academy of Otolaryngology in developing a clinical measure 14 15 on hoarseness and then with the AMA on sinusitis. 16 I think both were about four or five years ago. 17 MEMBER CARNAHAN: Matt Carnahan, an 18 ophthalmologist, the Permanente Medical Group in 19 Northern California. I have nothing to disclose. 20 MS. HAMMERSMITH: And I understand there are some people on the phone. 21 22 Judith Lynch?

MEMBER LYNCH: I'm Judith Lynch from 1 2 Milford, Connecticut. I'm a Nurse Practitioner in otolaryngology and allergy. 3 I've written several articles on 4 different issues in ENT and allergy. 5 MS. HAMMERSMITH: Okay, thank you. 6 7 Vaishali Patel? MEMBER PATEL: I'm Vaishali Patel. I'm 8 9 a pharmacist in the Health Outcomes researcher by training and much of my research is in 10 11 ophthalmology health outcomes research. And I currently work at Allergan. 12 13 MS. HAMMERSMITH: Okay, thank you. Before I leave you, I just want to 14 15 remind you that we rely on you as committee 16 members to help us successfully deal with any bias or conflicts of interest. 17 18 So, if you're in the meeting and you think that one of your fellow committee members 19 20 has a conflict or if you have a conflict or if you think someone is behaving in a biased manner, 21 22 please do speak up. Please don't sit there and

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1	then tell us six months later, well, you know, I
2	thought so and so had a really huge conflict and
3	we didn't know about it. We want to deal with it
4	in real time.
5	If you want to say something about you
6	think you have a conflict, you think someone else
7	does or is acting in a biased manner, you are
8	always free to speak up openly in the meeting.
9	You can go to your co-chairs who will
10	consult with NQF staff or you can talk to NQF
11	staff directly.
12	Any questions? Anything you want to
13	discuss?
14	Okay, thank you.
15	DR. WINKLER: Okay. Before we get
16	started with looking at the measures, we do want
17	to talk about NQF's your role and also the
18	portfolio of measures in this topic area.
19	The role of the committee, you all
20	have varied backgrounds and we are going to ask
21	you to wear multiple hats while you're here.
22	This committee is looking at a widely
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disparate topic areas, eye care, ENT, don't 1 2 really seem to have a whole lot in relationship to each other except historically when both 3 groups of specialists belonged to the same 4 professional society. So, there is a historical 5 precedent for putting these two together. 6 7 And so, some of you may have expertise in, say eye care, but not so much the others. 8 9 So, when we're talking about the measures in your 10 area of expertise, that certainly is the hat 11 we're expecting you to wear. 12 However, as a multi-stakeholder group, 13 you also are able to wear several other hats. So, if eye care is not your specialty, you 14 15 certainly can wear the hat of a potential patient 16 or family member. Most of you are involved in the 17 18 clinical care of some type of patient. So, as a 19 professional, an interest in moving towards a 20 higher quality, more efficient health care system is something that we should all have a stake in. 21 22 And so, you wear that stakeholder hat as well.

And so, I'm asking all of you to stay 1 engaged in all of the measures and offer what 2 you're able. So, if you don't necessarily have 3 that clinical expertise, put yourself in the 4 position of a patient, a generalist or a member 5 of the community in terms of asking how does this 6 7 measure going to help drive improvements in the quality of care provided in the health care 8 9 system. 10 So, again, remember that you're representing a wide variety of interests and 11 stakeholders. And so, depending on the topic at 12 13 hand may very well be you're wearing different 14 hats today. 15 So, I really appreciate your thinking 16 in those terms. As I mentioned, you will be assigned 17 18 by a draw. We're going to do it, I think, after 19 lunch today, a two or a three year term of office 20 for a Standing Committee. In the off time when we're in actively 21 22 engaged in a project, we may come back to you

with questions that come up around some of the
 measures.

We do annual reviews of measures. Sometimes we need to do ad hoc reviews of measures. Sometimes there are issues that arise in a topic area and we may be coming back to you and asking you for your input.

8 So, it will be less busy than now, but 9 we certainly anticipate needing to touch base 10 with you over that time frame until the next big 11 review of measures with other questions.

Your role is with all of us to achieve the goals of this project which essentially are to look at the measures. Most of the measures that we are going to be looking at are currently endorsed by NQF and so we want to look at continuing endorsement and whether they still meet NQF's criteria.

We need to evaluate each of the
measures against all of the criteria. After your
recommendations, we will publish them and seek
public comment to get feedback on your

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recommendations.

2	We really enjoy getting the feedback
3	to find out what's happening in the field, what
4	folks the audiences out there think of the
5	measures, whether it's practicing clinicians or
6	other groups.
7	And also, the CSAC, the Consensus
8	Standards Approval Committee, which is the
9	subcommittee of the Board of Directors is sort of
10	the end of the road when it comes to granting
11	endorsement along with the Executive Committee of
12	the Board. And so, they may as any specific
13	questions or directives. And so, it's your job
14	to respond to those as needed.
15	So, we will be guiding you through all
16	of this process. But, again, we do appreciate
17	your being here.
18	Does anybody have any questions on
19	that before we move on?
20	Okay. Okay. In terms of the measure
21	evaluation which is our primary activity for
22	today and tomorrow's meeting is that, as I

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1	mentioned, all members are expected to be
2	involved in the review of all measures. We have
3	gone through in the workgroups the discussants.
4	We've sort of had a run through.
5	We will evaluate each measure against
6	the criterion. This will be a formal process of
7	going through each on, discussing it and the
8	committee voting so that we do have a record that
9	can be part of the consensus process.
10	You will be ultimately making
11	recommendations on these measures for continued,
12	or for the one new measure, endorsement in an
13	ongoing way.
14	And then we're going to discuss in a
15	few minutes the overall portfolio of measures.
16	You're looking at the vast majority of them for
17	review today.
18	However, we would really like to see
19	your input and thoughts of where there are areas
20	that measurement, we don't currently have
21	measurement gaps, things that would be useful to
22	drive further improvements. And we're looking

1 for your input. So, those'll be some of the 2 conversations we have tomorrow as we finish up 3 evaluating the measures.

Okay, so, I just want to briefly talk
about the portfolio. And, as I said, we put eye
care and ENT together. From an NQF perspective,
operationally, because they're relatively small
groups themselves but they do have a historical
relationship. So, we're sort of relying on that.

But, as you have probably would do,
looking at it from the perspective of eye care
and ENT.

13 So, the next slide? Whoever's over14 there? Okay.

15 So, the eye care portfolio, and I just 16 want to look at it in its toto and you will see there two measures for macular degeneration that 17 18 you're going to talk about, three measures for 19 cataracts, two measures for diabetic retinopathy 20 and then I've added one measure that is not primarily the responsibility of this committee 21 22 but is very much related, and that is Measure 55,

which is a measure for patients with diabetes 1 2 that is overseen on our endocrine committee but it is the referral for an eye exam. 3 And so, I want you to be aware that 4 that measure is also part of NQF's overall 5 portfolio. 6 7 Then we do have two measures for glaucoma and we do have a new measure around 8 9 vision screening that we'll discuss. I'd like to point out something. 10 We've endorsed many of these measures for a long 11 I think I've mentioned to you all that 12 time. 13 I've been with NQF for more than 14 years and so, I do have the benefit of history and knowing. 14 15 I'd like to particularly point out 16 some of the measures in the eye care portfolio as some of our earliest outcome measures that came 17 18 through. In the early days, process measures was the main focus and there was both a technical 19 20 kind of wariness of outcome measures, but we really have had some outcome measures in eye care 21 22 from some of the earliest times and I do

congratulate the developers and the society for pushing in that direction.

But I'd like to specifically point out 3 the three measures for cataracts as a 4 particularly wonderful group of measures because 5 what you have is patients have undergone cataract 6 7 surgery, 1536 is how the patient thinks about their vision improvement after 90 days. So, it's 8 9 an outcome based on what the patient perception. Second is, you know, clinical 10 11 assessment of, you know, whether their vision is 20/40 or better afterwards, so there's an 12 13 objective assessment. And then there's a measure of 14 15 complications. 16 So, we have three very too the point outcome measures that pretty much describe what 17 18 happens for patients undergoing cataract surgery. 19 So, this is a particularly nice 20 grouping for this subject area. And we do, NQF does put a premium on outcome measures and we 21 22 certainly look for outcome measures whenever it's

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appropriate.

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2	We certainly are looking forward to
3	seeing more patient reported outcomes such as we
4	see here. And so, your input on the types of
5	patient reported outcomes that might be
6	particularly pertinent in these topic areas would
7	be very useful.
8	So, this is our eye care portfolio as
9	it is and we will be asking you to help us talk
10	about the measures in the portfolio as well as
11	opportunities to improve the portfolio.
12	The next slide is the other side of
13	the coin which is the ear, nose and throat
14	conditions. And, again, we're going to be
15	talking about the group of measures around ear
16	infections and one measure for pharyngitis.
17	I did want to point out that there is
18	another measure that was discussed as related to
19	this measure for treatment of children with a
20	URI, so it is related, although it is managed by
21	another Standing Committee in our pulmonary topic
22	area.

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And then we do have several measures 1 2 for speech and hearing, so the functional sense is there. 3 So, that's the portfolio. And so, 4 again, your input in terms of other topic areas, 5 where there are gaps, how we might move to 6 7 outcome measures, where there are opportunities for patient reported outcome measures would be 8 9 quite valuable in trying to, you know, understand 10 where this portfolio could be improved going 11 forward. 12 So, any questions about the portfolio? 13 Because one of your roles is to oversee it. 14 Okay, go on. 15 So, I just want to let you know that 16 there were several measures as we came to bring 17 these topic areas to you. 18 Three measures, the measure developers 19 decided not to continue to pursue endorsement, so 20 we really want to just be complete and share with you the measures that will be removed from the 21 22 portfolio because they've been retired by the

developer.

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Next one? Okay.
MS. LUONG: Hi everyone.
So, I'm just going to briefly go over
the projects, activities and time line with you
all again. I know I mentioned it during the
orientation call, but just to remind everyone.
After the in-person meeting, there is
a post-meeting webinar to go over anything that
we did not cover at the in-person meeting today
and tomorrow and that is on June 22nd.
Staff will then begin to draft the
report. We'll begin shortly after this meeting
as well as with the post-comment, post-meeting
call on the 18 measures in this project. And the
draft report will go out for commenting on July
10th to August 10th.
During this time, member of the public
as well as NQF membership can comment on any of
the measures in this project.
The comments will be gathered by NQF
staff and we will present you with the comments

at the August 21st meeting which is the post-1 2 comment call. And during this meeting, we'll present 3 you with the comments, the themes for the 4 comments as well as your proposed responses to 5 the comments. 6 7 NQF staff will then gather your suggestions and comments during this call and we 8 9 will put it back out in a draft report with red 10 lines and it will go out to membership for voting 11 and that is in September, from September 9th to September 23rd. 12 13 So, that happens. And after NQF membership votes, we will bring all of this to 14 15 the Consensus Standards Approvals Committee, also 16 known as CSAC. And this is the next body to oversee the measures and they have a few options 17 18 to vote. 19 They can vote to uphold your 20 recommendations of the measures. They can vote not to or they vote if they have concerns with 21 22 the measures for it to be brought back to the ENT

Standing Committee for further discussion. 1 2 And CSAC is expected to review the measures in this project on April 13th. And once 3 CSAC reviews it and votes, it goes to the 4 Executive Committee of the Board of Directors for 5 the final measure ratification. And that's on 6 7 November 13th. Once the Board ratifies the measures, 8 9 it goes out for appeals for a month and that's from November 19th to December 18th. 10 11 And we expect to have the final report published on the NQF website early in next year. 12 13 So, I will now give this off to the two co-chairs to discuss some ground rules for 14 15 today's meeting. 16 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Thank you. So, this is our first meeting doing 17 18 this, being at any of the meetings, our being 19 chairs, so hopefully, you can help us and move it 20 along. We'll try to stay on time. And the 21 22 few rules are on the slide but be prepared, and

having reviewed the measure before hand and 1 2 everyone's already participated in the phone call so I think we're okay with that. 3 Try to base evaluation recommendation 4 on the measure evaluation criteria and guidance. 5 So, obviously, we're going to bring in other 6 7 things that just from your baseline knowledge, but try to use that and just point out when 8 9 you're bringing different things in. Remain engaged, Reva already talked 10 11 about that. There's lots of ones that, you know, are not really pertinent to what you do daily, 12 13 but still try to remain engaged. And then if you guys need a special 14 15 break that's not on here, just let us know. But 16 otherwise, we'll just stick with the breaks that 17 we have set up. 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And another point 19 is to keep it concise and focused. And often 20 times, many of us who've done research in areas and we may tend to get off on a tangent on 21 22 something or another. But, remember, we're

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1	looking at the measures and the applicability of
2	the things that we're interested in.
3	And if things have been said
4	previously, it's okay to say agreed and then just
5	move along.
6	It's important to think about your
7	different constituents and your constituents are
8	your patients, your colleagues and people that
9	will be using these measures.
10	And then, what Reva had talked about
11	earlier was the idea of improving quality of
12	care. You know, underutilization,
13	overutilization and being appropriate for our
14	patients.
15	And I think the indicated agreement
16	without repeating what has been said, our first
17	measure going through this because we're a group
18	that hasn't worked together before may be a
19	little bit more structured in terms of going
20	through it. And by the end of the day on
21	Thursday, I'm sure it'll be a little bit faster.
22	So, it's a pleasure to have everybody

here and I think Dan and I both recognize, and 1 2 Reva and everybody from NQF, the amount of time it takes and energy and away from business. 3 And often times we say we have a day job going on as 4 well and so, trying to stay here and having your 5 day job at the same time can be challenge. 6 7 MS. LUONG: So, thank you both, Kathy and Dan. 8 9 Now, just to go over the process of the measure discussions, I'd like to go over how 10 it will flow. 11 You have in front of you in the packet 12 13 a measure discussion script. This will help you with facilitating -- with understanding how the 14 15 flow of the measure discussion will go. And I'll 16 also speak a little bit to it now. As we mentioned at the orientation 17 18 call, NQF continuously strive to improve our committee meetings based on input from a variety 19 20 of different stakeholder groups. And we are very fortunate to enough to 21 22 have our measure developers present at the

meeting, especially today with a full house in 1 2 the back. And we will be asking them to briefly introduce their measures as their measure goes up 3 for discussion. 4 And in the case of our measures, since 5 they are grouped in many topic areas, they can 6 7 give a brief introduction of the measure groups. So, committee members are -- after the 8 9 measure developers discuss their measures briefly for two to three minutes, the committee members 10 who are the discussants on the measures will then 11 begin to discuss the measures in relation to the 12 13 NQF measure criteria. We have provided a designated place 14 15 for the developers on the two sides to my left 16 And they will be able to speak during right now. their measure discussion and it allows them to 17 18 answer any questions that you may have for them 19 at a more close setting. 20 Both committee members and developers may put their name cards up, the name cards right 21 22 in front of you, when they wish to respond to a

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question raised or to correct any statements that may come up about their measures.

For those on the webinar, Vaishali and Judith, you can -- there's an option for you to raise your hands if you'd like to speak or you can just speak to the phone.

7 During the measure evaluation, 8 committee members often offer suggestions on how 9 to improve the measures and these suggestions can 10 be considered by the developer for future 11 improvements.

However, the committee is expected to evaluate on the measures in front of them and make recommendations per the submitted specification and testing.

As Reva mentioned earlier, the committee members, you, act as a proxy for the NQF membership. And, as such, you, as a multistakeholder group, brings together a variety of different perspectives and values and priorities to the discussion and that's one of the things that we are very fortunate about.

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It is very important that we respect 1 2 each other's differences of opinions and stay friendly and collegial with our interactions 3 amongst each other and as well as with the 4 developers. 5 So, moving forward, to recap the 6 7 voting criteria, there are four to consider today for each of the measures discussed. During the 8 9 discussion of the different criteria, we'd like 10 it if you can stay within that discussion. So, for example, if we are discussing 11 performance gap within importance to measure and 12 13 report, the first criteria, please stay within that discussion and not diverge to maybe 14 15 usability and use. We will have time to talk 16 about that later. So, the criteria are in specific order 17 18 and there is a hierarchy, there is a logic to 19 looking at them in this specific order. 20 The first one is important to measure And there are two subcriterions 21 and report. 22 under it which is evidence and performance gap.

Following that is scientific 1 2 acceptability of the measure's properties and looking at -- this is looking at the 3 specifications as well as the reliability and 4 validity of the measure which are the two 5 subcriterion. 6 7 And it's important to note that the first two criteria and the subcriterion under it 8 9 are must pass criteria. Moving forward, criteria three is 10 feasibility. And the ideal goal here is to have 11 a measure that causes as little burden on the end 12 13 user as possible. As for criteria four which is 14 15 usability and use, the criteria is really on how 16 the measure can be used for decision making regarding accountability and improvement later 17 18 on. And now, I am going to hand this over 19 20 to Kaitlynn who will be going over our voting process and how you can use the clickers right in 21 22 front of you.

1	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Hi everyone.
2	So, just to go over this quickly. In
3	order to vote, you point your clicker directly at
4	this laptop and each number on your clicker
5	correlates to an option on the voting slide. And
6	if you wish to change your vote during the voting
7	process, simply click the number that correlates
8	to the new answer that you would wish to put in.
9	If we stop the voting and you would
10	like to change your vote, then just me know and
11	I'll open voting again.
12	Thank you.
13	DR. WILSON: The other thing I would
14	mention is, your clicker is a unique number, so
15	it's not like Chicago where you can vote early
16	and vote often. So, don't worry if you change
17	your vote and sometimes we may miss a vote and we
18	don't get to the number we're expecting so we'll
19	say vote again. So, don't worry, you're not
20	putting in a duplicate vote. So, just know that
21	your clickers are unique.
22	And, yes, sir?

MEMBER SCHACHAT: Could you explain if 1 2 something passed if there's a majority or do you need 80 percent or what the cutoff is? 3 DR. WILSON: We're going to get there. 4 Is that in your slides? Do you want to cover 5 that? 6 7 MS. LUONG: Yes, I can briefly go over It's on the voting slide it has the that. 8 9 consensus on it. So, overall, we have 16 Standing 10 Committee members, one cannot attend today and 11 two will be attending by phone. 12 13 And so, in the room we have 13 people. Quorum for a Standing Committee is at 66 percent, 14 15 so we have more than that right now in the room, 16 especially with the two on the phone. And in terms of consensus not reached, 17 18 it is anywhere from 40 to 60 percent. 19 So, for the two must pass criteria, if 20 we somehow end up in the gray zone, consensus not reached for this, we will continue to move on and 21 22 we'll make a note of it in our draft report.

For measures, for the two, especially 1 2 the criteria one and criteria two, if there are less than 40 percent of vote in favor of the 3 measure, then it does not pass. And if there's 4 more than 60 percent then it's a pass. 5 Do you have any questions? 6 7 MEMBER LYNCH: This is Judith. T'm still having problems with figuring out how to 8 9 I do not see any clicker on the up side of vote. 10 the left on anything that you have sent me. MS. LUONG: Sure, Judith, yes. 11 That's another thing that we're working on. But, in the 12 13 meantime, for Judith and Vaishali, can you email me your voting results? Or, if you feel 14 15 comfortable, you can just -- yes, so just please email me your voting results and we'll speak to 16 the voting options. 17 18 MEMBER LYNCH: Thank you. 19 MEMBER PATEL: Yes, and that's fine, 20 right. MEMBER SCHACHAT: So, to reach 21 22 consensus it's got to be 60 percent of 15 because

we have 13 here and two online? 1 2 MS. LUONG: Oh, and another thing, so, I know I mentioned this earlier, but if you'd 3 like to speak since we're all here and we might 4 want to say something at the same time, please 5 use your name card. 6 7 And also, for the microphones, when you're done speaking, please just turn it off 8 9 because there can only be three microphones on at 10 the same time. 11 Thank you. DR. WINKLER: Any other questions about 12 13 the voting process? As we do the first measure, we'll all 14 15 have a chance to kind of go through it. 16 Is that the last slide, guys? MS. LUONG: Yes, that is. 17 18 DR. WINKLER: Okay. All right, so I 19 think we can turn it over to Dan and Kathy and we 20 can get started with the first measure, 0653. So, if the measure developer representatives want 21 22 to join us at the table?
MS. GORHAM: Before we get started, 1 2 Vaishali and Judith, this is Shaconna. Did you receive my email? 3 MEMBER LYNCH: Yes. 4 MS. GORHAM: Okay. Can you access the 5 path? 6 7 MEMBER LYNCH: I can. MS. GORHAM: Okay, wonderful. 8 9 Vaishali, are you okay as well? MEMBER PATEL: I'm just checking. Oh, 10 11 yes, yes. MS. LUONG: Oh, so you can see the chat 12 13 Everything is good? now? MEMBER PATEL: No, I can't see the 14 All I have are the measures. 15 chat. 16 MS. GORHAM: They have the measures. MS. LUONG: Okay, so if you can just 17 18 email me when we vote on each criteria, that 19 would be great. 20 MEMBER PATEL: Okay. MS. LUONG: Thank you. 21 22 MEMBER PATEL: Thanks.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, we have two 1 2 measures with otitis, so we're going to -- I think the developers are going to go over both at 3 the same time. Is that right? 4 DR. ROSENFELD: Good morning. I'm Rich 5 Rosenfeld. I'm a pediatric otolaryngologist at 6 7 SUNY downstate in Brooklyn. I've been involved with both creating 8 9 the guidelines as well as the performance measures that we'll be discussing today. 10 And I 11 appreciate the opportunity to be here. 12 Thank you. 13 I have no conflicts of interest even though I'm -- other than I like the measures and 14 15 the guidelines, but that's the conflict. 16 So, the first two are on acute otitis externa, affectionately known as swimmer's ear, 17 18 not so affectionately known by the people who get 19 it because it ruins your vacation and life very 20 quickly. It's defined as a diffuse inflammation 21 22 or infection, really a cellulitis of the skin of

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1	the ear canal. It can involve the ear drum as
2	well as the skin of the external ear.
3	You know you have it because it hurts,
4	you get itching, you get fullness, but most
5	importantly, it is extraordinarily, sometimes
6	excruciatingly, painful to the point that it's
7	incapacitating and requires narcotics.
8	The reason we're interested in this
9	from a guideline perspective and a measure
10	perspective is it's very, very common, there's
11	about 2.4 million annual visits in the U.S. every
12	year. It affects roughly 1 in every 120 in the
13	U.S. population and the lifetime chance of
14	getting it is about 10 percent.
15	It's remarkably common. It's also
16	remarkably mismanaged which is why we feel
17	there's an opportunity for quality improvement.
18	The two measures that we have up, one
19	relates to both relate to process and they
20	relate to doing things in the first case that you
21	shouldn't do. It's an overuse measure of
22	antibiotic prescribing that the clinician should

not prescribe antibiotics for treating this 1 2 condition, oral antibiotics that is. There are two randomized trials that 3 have looked at this and found no benefit when you 4 add it above and beyond the topical drugs. 5 But most importantly, the main organism that causes 6 7 swimmer's ear is called pseudomonas aeruginosa and the vast majority or oral antibiotics are 8 9 completely ineffective against this. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Rich, we're 10 11 talking 0653, so this is the topical prep -- I know, but this is the one that we are going to 12 13 try to --DR. ROSENFELD: I was told to introduce 14 15 both --16 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. 17 DR. ROSENFELD: -- measures at the same 18 time --19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right. 20 DR. ROSENFELD: -- unless I'm doing something wrong. 21 22 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right, and I

don't know which order that you wanted to do it. 1 2 DR. ROSENFELD: Okay. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. 3 DR. ROSENFELD: Well, does it matter 4 which one goes first in the introduction? We'll 5 do it on your schedule. 6 7 DR. WINKLER: We'll do it on the order, but your introduction can encompass both --8 9 DR. ROSENFELD: Okay. 10 DR. WINKLER: -- to quickly get them 11 into the picture. 12 DR. ROSENFELD: Sure, no, it'll be 13 brief. So, using an oral antibiotic to treat 14 15 this not only doesn't work, it's actually a 16 nocebo effect because it has lots of adverse 17 events. 18 Roughly about 31 percent of providers seem to be doing this despite a prior guideline 19 20 and the known lack of efficacy. The second measure, or actually the 21 22 first measure we'll speak about relates to

topical therapy for acute otitis externa which is supported by about 31 randomized control trials as well as several systematic reviews including a Cochrane review, all of which show very good efficacy.

6 About two-thirds to 90 percent of 7 people, 95 percent of people are going to resolve 8 in 7 to 10 days using these products. So, the 9 measure encourages the use and promotes 10 appropriate use by asking people if they are 11 indeed using the topical preparation.

12 The topical preparations are not just 13 antimicrobials, they can be antiinfectives in 14 some cases, most commonly, acetic acid.

15 Even when it is an antibiotic, the 16 risk of adverse events is extraordinarily low mainly because it's like dropping an atomic bomb 17 18 on the bacteria it's so concentrated that there's 19 really no resistance, similar to using ophthalmic 20 topical preparations. It's that old saying that, I guess, dead bugs don't multiply. So, it's very 21 22 effective.

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1	The profile of safety is
2	extraordinarily good and it tends to be
3	underused. We don't have exact data on this, but
4	there is clearly a gap here that people don't use
5	them or use systemic instead.
6	So, that's the introduction. And
7	Kathy and Michael want to talk about the
8	evidence?
9	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, this was an
10	existing measure that was accepted and endorsed
11	in 2011 and so it's coming back again for
12	updating.
13	There was a clinical practice
14	guideline that was issued by the American Academy
15	of Otolaryngology. So, there was a review 2014,
16	so the background and the history of this is
17	early, fresh and not outdated at this point in
18	time.
19	And there was also a Cochrane
20	Collaborative review on this as well.
21	So, there's been two systematic
22	reviews that endorse, and I'm going to talk about
•	

the topical therapy measure first. 1 2 And so, once again, it's a process It is something that can be gotten from 3 measure. administrative claims, administrative claims 4 being that you have an office visit with an ICD-9 5 or an ICD-10 code for otitis externa. 6 7 And then there is a pharmacy claim for topical therapy. 8 9 So, it is very a common problem. It 10 tends to occur 50 percent more in the from 2 years to 14 years of age, a little bit heavily 11 weighted in terms of pediatrics. 12 13 At the same time, almost everybody in the room will have gotten one or has had one. 14 15 Once again, it's the swimmer's ear diagnosis. 16 So, good evidence for this. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I think we stop 17 18 at the evidence unless Michael has something to

19 add about the evidence.

20 So, then we vote. Do we have to No? vote on the evidence? 21 22

DR. WINKLER: We first can see if

anyone else has questions or comments. 1 2 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Oh, anyone else have questions about the evidence? It's pretty 3 straightforward, I mean. Comments? Questions? 4 DR. WINKLER: So, we'll give the voting 5 thing a try. You get to play with your clickers. 6 7 So, in terms of voting, just to be sure, the evidence, you'll rate as either high, 8 9 moderate or low, depending on how you evaluated 10 the quality, quantity and consistency based on your discussions. 11 So, go to the next slide for evidence. 12 13 Next one? It's not an outcome. Kaitlynn? Okay. 14 Okay, there we go. 15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes, so if you can 16 just point your clickers at me and -- yes. So, voting for Measure 0653 is now 17 18 open. Oh, yes, and for those on the phone, 19 option one is high, two is moderate, three is low 20 and four is insufficient. And we're just waiting for the votes 21 22 on the phone now.

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I'm sorry, so if everyone in the room 1 2 could point at me one more time and press their option, we're missing one. 3 Great, so all the votes are in and 4 voting is now closed. 5 Eighty-seven percent voted high, 13 6 7 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 8 9 So, for the criterion evidence, the 10 Measure 0653 passes. 11 MEMBER STEIN: So, now we're going to go on to opportunity for improvement. 12 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I had mentioned from 2011, it is a PQRS measure, so an individual 14 15 or a group can report. 16 And currently, from 2012, 83.9 percent of individuals that report the measure do 17 18 systemic issues, they do topical antibiotics for 19 otitis externa. 20 So, we're looking at that there is a gap of about 16 percent individuals in terms of 21 22 reporting that. And so, 16 percent may not seem

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1	like a huge opportunity but when you look at the
2	volume of 2.4 million visits for this, clearly,
3	there's an opportunity in terms of doing better.
4	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, do you
5	have anything to add?
6	MEMBER STEWART: No.
7	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions
8	about the improvement there?
9	There's a question. Rich?
10	DR. ROSENFELD: Since the PQRS is
11	voluntary and it's probably primarily
12	otolaryngologist, the actual gap is probably much
13	higher than the 17 percent, although we don't
14	know for sure.
15	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Can we open the
16	voting?
17	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. So, voting
18	for Measure 0653 is now open and voting will
19	close when we reach 15 votes.
20	And for those on the phone, option one
21	is high, two is moderate, three is low and four
22	is insufficient.

1	Okay, all the votes are in and voting
2	is now closed.
3	Seventy-three percent voted high, 27
4	percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero
5	voted insufficient.
6	So, for the criterion performance gap,
7	the measure passes.
8	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We're going to go
9	on to how reliable the testing is.
10	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. In terms of
11	reliability, once again, we're going back to
12	what's been reported so far with PQRS. And this
13	is based on CPT 2 Codes, ICD-9 Codes, so an
14	electronically administered data pull which I
15	think is reliable.
16	When you look at reporting of the
17	people that have done this for PQRS, there's 11
18	percent of individual clinicians that have
19	complete data and the minimum number of patients.
20	Twenty-two percent of groups had complete data.
21	I think this is something that, once
22	again, is good enough, adequate in terms of

reporting and important enough as being able to 1 2 pull the data that it can move forward. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael? 3 MEMBER STEWART: There's very little 4 overlap in codes or any other issue here. 5 This is a pretty straightforward diagnosis. 6 The 7 straightforward ICD-9 Codes, I think the data should be very reliable from electronic pulls. 8 9 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I just have a question of clarification. 10 11 So, you said it was not required to report this, so how does this get reported? 12 I'm 13 confused about that. MS. TIERNEY: Yes, so, the PQRS program 14 15 is a voluntary reporting program. Up until 2015 16 it was an incentive-based program, so incentives were available for those who reported. 17 18 In 2015, it's moving into a penalty 19 phase so, I imagine -- and we've seen actually 20 the numbers of reporting providers has increased So, I think in 2007, it was something 21 over time. 22 around maybe 17 percent. Does that sound right?

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And I know in 2013, there were 51 percent of 1 2 eligible professionals who were reporting in the PQRS program. 3 But within the program, there are a 4 number of measures, probably close to 300 5 And so, any individual physician or 6 measures. 7 eligible professional can pick from among those measures to report. 8 9 So, these two AOE measures are just 10 one of those, or two of those 300 that could be 11 reported on. So, it's really up to the physician or 12 13 eligible professional to determine what patient population may typically treat and if these 14 15 measures would fall into that and if they'd like 16 to report on it. So, it's very up to the individual 17 18 eligible professional to determine what they 19 would like to report on. 20 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: But just to be accurate, it's still voluntary. 21 It's gone from -22

MS. TIERNEY: It's still voluntary, 1 2 yes. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: -- incentive to 3 penal, but it's still voluntary. 4 MS. TIERNEY: Yes, absolutely, yes. 5 Thank you. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: And it sounds like it's voluntary. You get to pick which one 8 9 you're good at. You perform which one you're 10 good at, right? 11 MS. TIERNEY: That's probably what 12 people would do, yes. 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Well, and the only other thing to clarify, it really -- you don't 14 15 get paid whether you have zero percent or a 100 percent. You get paid for reporting. 16 MS. TIERNEY: Yes, absolutely. 17 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Andrew? 19 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Thank you. 20 I understand the ICD-9 Codes specifying the diagnosis. I don't understand how 21 22 you know if a drug was prescribed from the

administrative claim status. If you could explain because I'm eager to look at the pharmacy plan data set. And then what about patients who don't have a pharmacy plan and are just getting a prescription?

MS. HANLEY: So, the data that our 6 7 testing has come from is the PQRS data. So, this is data that gets reported on the claim. But the 8 9 physician actually puts it's called a CPT 2 Code. There's a code that indicates the topical 10 11 preparations were prescribed. So, that code gets 12 added to the claim, gets into the process and 13 that's what's analyzed.

14 MEMBER STEIN: This may be a naive 15 question, but are some providers prescribing both 16 topical and oral and how does that -- how do your 17 measures deal with that?

DR. ROSENFELD: The answer is yes. I don't have an exact number but it's probably about a third who give both. And that's why we have two distinct measures, one relating strictly to the systemic antibiotic and a separate one

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relating to the topical antibiotic -- topical
 preparation.

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MEMBER STEIN: But if the goal is to get people to use the topical, why not just make one measure that gets to that?

DR. ROSENFELD: I think we could, but 6 7 if -- I think the goal is twofold. It's not just to encourage topical, it's to strongly discourage 8 9 systemic as well. And unless we have some way of 10 monitoring the use of systemics, someone -- if we just add this measure, for example, the patients 11 who are prescribed the topical, if the clinician 12 13 gave both, the topical and a systemic, they would meet the measure, even though that's bad 14 15 practice.

So, I think you do need the two
separately to really drive down the use of the
systemic and drive up the use of the topical.

MEMBER STEIN: So, systemic only is
 worse than nothing?
 DR. ROSENFELD: Yes, it's essentially
 a nocebo because the most systemic oral

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medications are not going to cover Pseudomonas 1 2 with rare exceptions, especially in the younger In adults, if they're given a 3 population. quinolone, perhaps it would have some benefit, 4 but for children, there are no FDA approved 5 commonly available antibiotics that would cover 6 7 So, it would almost certainly Pseudomonas. strictly be a nocedo in that situation. 8 9 MEMBER GOLDBERG: I think he's 10 concerned about exceptions as well. Can you 11 elaborate on that? DR. ROSENFELD: Can you be more 12 13 specific with the question about exceptions? MEMBER GOLDBERG: The exceptions for 14 15 the use of systemic antibiotics for otitis 16 externa? DR. ROSENFELD: The clinical 17 18 perspective, and I know our AMA colleagues can 19 give more of the methodology, but there are 20 exceptions that we specify both in the measure and the guideline, the main being that if the 21 22 acute otitis externa spreads beyond the confines

of the ear canal to start creating the cellulitis 1 2 of the skin of the external ear or even into the face or neck that that is a situation where a 3 systemic antibiotic would be appropriate. 4 5 In very rare cases where you simply cannot get a topical medication into the ear 6 7 because of debris that cannot be removed or because of edema that prevents access, a systemic 8 9 drug could be necessary. And in certain individuals with immune 10 11 deficiency, diabetes or they're on chemotherapy, other conditions that make them more susceptible 12 13 to rampant infections, we do acknowledge that a systemic drug would be indicated. 14 15 Do you want to add to that? 16 MS. TIERNEY: Yes, so to add to what Dr. Rosenfeld said, the measure is -- both 17 18 measures were designed to be sensitive to various indications in which either topical therapy in 19 20 this case would not be appropriate from a medical reason or a patient reason, patient refusal. 21 22 And then they also -- the other

measure just includes medical reasons in which 1 2 you might want to prescribe systemic antibiotics. So, the measures were designed to be 3 sensitive to that. I will say they are designed 4 in accordance with the exception methodology 5 that's been developed by the AMA Physician 6 7 Consortium for Performance Improvement. And so, you've probably noted that the 8 9 exceptions are broad in nature. So, there's 10 three technical buckets that you could put 11 patients in, medical reasons, patient reasons or 12 system reasons. 13 And for any given measure, we would work with the expert workgroups to determine 14 15 whether or not those might be appropriate for 16 that individual measure. So, in this case, for the topical 17 18 preparations measure, we have medical reasons and 19 patient reasons. And the reason we've done that 20 approach is to allow for individual decision making appropriate to the needs of the individual 21 22 patient and to allow for some clinical discretion

as appropriate for individual patients. 1 2 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Andrew and then Scott? 3 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Do you have to click 4 a button that says I prescribed the topical to 5 populate that CPT Code or do the electronic 6 7 medical records know that if you wrote a prescription for it, it clicks that for you? 8 9 Because otherwise, you'll under ascertain. MS. HANLEY: So, this measure specified 10 for claims reporting. So, it would actually 11 require that the practice indicates on the claim 12 13 that that was prescribed. So, it's --MEMBER SCHACHAT: I wondering how 14 automatic that is? Do I have to click the CPT 15 16 Code as part of the visit or if I write a prescription, do electronic medical records sort 17 18 of do that? MS. HANLEY: The CPT Code would need to 19 20 be reported. Individual practices may set up systems within their practices to help automate 21 22 that.

MEMBER SCHACHAT: The other side of it, 1 2 on the systemic measure looking to see that you don't use the systemic medicine, if you prescribe 3 one, do you have to click a button that says you 4 prescribed it? If you don't click that button, 5 then you can get away with prescribing it and you 6 7 won't be scored as having given it. Right? MS. HANLEY: For the other measure, 8 9 what is calculated as meeting the measure is 10 whether or not it was not prescribed. So, again, 11 the presence of a prescription would indicate it 12 was prescribed and not meet the measure. 13 MEMBER SCHACHAT: No, there was a prescription for that one, okay, whereas you're 14 15 telling me it doesn't know if there's a 16 prescription for this one? DR. WINKLER: Let's not confound the 17 18 two measures. Let's stick to the topical right 19 now and then we'll talk about very good questions 20 that should be addressed. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Yes, I guess Andy and 21 22 I think alike. So, again, you can prescribe

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topicals and systemics and that's not best 1 2 clinical practice and you report on topicals so you get rewarded for that but you don't dinged 3 for giving systemics. And how do you get around 4 it? 5 MS. TIERNEY: So, the measures are 6 7 intended to be reported together. They are paired and that's -- we've submitted them to NQF 8 9 as paired measures. And, in fact, for the PQRS program 10 11 have indicated that they should be reported together because of that exact reason. 12 We want 13 to make sure that, you know, both measures together, as Dr. Rosenfeld explained --14 15 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, how do you know? 16 MS. TIERNEY: I mean that's the intended --17 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: You should, I agree, 18 19 you should. 20 MS. TIERNEY: Yes. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: But people are gaming 21 22 -- people theoretically could be gaming the

system.

2	MS. TIERNEY: I mean I would say
3	there's only so much you could do as a measure
4	developer in terms of encouraging implementation
5	to adhere to your intended use of the measure.
6	And so, we've certainly indicated that
7	in the PQRS specifications and we've indicated
8	that in the NQF submission. So, anyone pulling
9	the measure off the NQF website would see that it
10	is paired. The two measures are paired. So, we
11	would ideally implement them together.
12	But I suppose it's possible that that
13	might not happen. But that's not consistent with
14	the intent or even the way they may be endorsed
15	if they were to get endorsed here going forward.
16	MEMBER STEIN: Just to follow-up on
17	Andy's point. I think that linking it to the
18	actual prescription of the medication would be a
19	lot stronger than checking off if someone did or
20	did not do it using the indirect CPT Code.
21	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Can I just go
22	back to the exclusions? It seems like you're

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being a little too lenient.

2 If it spreads outside the ear, then you have a new diagnosis called cellulitis. 3 And just because the patient wants it, I don't think 4 that would qualify it. I mean it's clearly 5 indicated, as Rich explained very well, there's 6 7 no indication for oral antibiotics. So, even if the patient wanted it, I 8 9 don't think that should be a reason for exclusion 10 for doing clearly the wrong thing. 11 MS. TIERNEY: So, our measure 12 development workgroup agreed. So, for the second 13 measure, there is only a medical reason There's no patient reason exception. 14 exception. 15 So, a patient, even if you have a 16 patient who asks for it, you would technically fail the measure because there's no way to 17 18 account for that within the measure for the 19 systemic antibiotic measure. 20 But, for this measure, there are medical reasons and patient reasons for why a 21 22 patient -- yes, please, go ahead.

DR. ROSENFELD: So, just for the 1 2 topical, for example, there are certain, you know, elderly populations that are going to be 3 unable to, because of dexterity or, you know, the 4 environment they're in, administer a topical 5 preparation. 6 7 Some children just simply will not let their parents put something in their ear. 8 You 9 literally have to press them down with velcro and 10 have two people hold the head. 11 So, I think the intent here is just that if there is some patient-based reason that 12 13 there's no way you're going to get that topical in that we don't want to sort of ding the person 14 15 because of that. 16 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I guess that makes sense, though you did say it was a nocebo. 17 18 So, if, you know, if they're doing oral, they're 19 probably doing more harm than good. 20 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Yes, I'm new to this process and haven't developed measures. 21 But it 22 seems to me best practices plus topical, no

systemic, can these measures be combined into one 1 2 measure and it just seems that the best practice would be percentage of patients aged two and over 3 with a diagnosis of AOE who prescribe topical 4 preparations and not prescribe systemic 5 medications. 6 7 DR. ROSENFELD: I mean, I suppose you could but it would reduce a lot the sensitivity 8 9 because there are two distinct actions that are 10 being requested. The one action is do not prescribe the 11 12 systemic unless there's some very, very good 13 reason. And the second is, prescribe or 14 15 recommend the topical which are two separate 16 acts. If you put them both in one, I think 17 18 you lose some sensitivity there as far as being able to -- and you also lose your ability to 19 20 estimate the gaps and the prevalence of what's going on with the two separate actions. 21 22 So, I think they could be combined,

but there's a lot of distinct advantages for 1 2 keeping them separate. Also, the level of evidence supporting each one is a little 3 different and the gaps, in particular, I think 4 are something that need to continue monitoring. 5 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: There was the 6 7 question about, you know, self-reporting the CPT Codes and, you know, whether it's oral or it's 8 9 In most electronic health records, when topical. 10 you do a prescription of some sort, it goes to a specific type of code that'll tell you exactly 11 the antibiotic and it'll tell whether it's 12 13 systemic or if it's topical. And there was one form where we looked 14 at we saw like a thousand different ICD-9s and 15 16 CPTs and that kind of thing. And I'm going to guess that in the development of this, that will 17 18 include the prescription itself. DR. ROSENFELD: I also think that this 19 20 would be picked with e-prescribe. MS. HANLEY: So, for right now, to 21 22 answer that question, as we've mentioned, the

method of reporting is reporting that CPT 2 Code. 1 2 I think looking to the future, as we think about electronic specifications to query 3 this information automatically from electronic 4 health records, that's when we would actually 5 develop the list of the exact antibiotics and 6 7 look for that code as it gets prescribed, et cetera to populate the information for the 8 9 measure. MEMBER BRADHAM: I'm still having some 10 11 difficulties understanding the gap that you referenced about when -- if you combined it, what 12 13 is the gap in the sensitivity? DR. ROSENFELD: So, if we combine them, 14 15 the only thing we could measure is if a person 16 did not give the systemic and gave the topical, which I agree: We could measure proper care. 17 18 We'd have an excellent measure of proper care. 19 We would have a very lousy measure of 20 poor care because we would not be able to separate out the use of the systemic antibiotics 21 22 as a separate factor from the use of the

topicals.

2	So, it's just logistically, the two
3	separate actions and from a logistic standpoint
4	with the coding, with the specifications, with
5	even the rationale and, more appropriately, the
6	exceptions become extraordinarily difficult to
7	conceive because the exceptions are very
8	different for both of the actions.
9	So, yes, you can measure proper care,
10	but I think you'd be giving up a lot in the
11	ability to measure gaps to focus on the
12	individual things and to have really meaningful
13	exceptions that make sense.
14	MS. TIERNEY: If I could also just add
15	to what Dr. Rosenfeld said, I think when you
16	think about the, you know, the purpose of
17	measurement being to drive quality improvement,
18	if you combine them into one, that certainly
19	would it would be more difficult to identify,
20	perhaps, which individual action you might need
21	to improve upon.
22	And so, I think from a quality

improvement standpoint, it's better to have them separated out as separate measures.

And I will say, you know, we developed 3 a number of measures over the past ten years of 4 our existence and there's been a lot of -- we 5 have a couple of measures where we've sort of 6 7 combined things. And so, the feedback that we get on some of those measures is that it's very 8 9 challenging from a quality improvement standpoint to know where the quality gap is. 10 And so, I think combining the measures 11 has a lot of benefits, both from a clinical 12 13 standpoint, but also from a quality improvement standpoint -- of not combining the measures, 14 15 sorry. 16 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I think we should We've had a lot of discussion. 17 vote no. 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other 19 questions? 20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay, so voting for reliability for Measure 0653 is now open and 21

voting will close when we reach 15 votes.

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1	And for those on the phone, option one
2	is high, two is moderate, three is low and four
3	is insufficient.
4	MEMBER STEWART: I'm sorry, I should
5	have asked this a second ago.
6	It's absolutely true the concern that,
7	in fact, people can game, you know, by saying
8	they did when they actually did something
9	different.
10	But, if we're going to use that as a
11	criteria for how reliable I mean, are we
12	supposed to use that as a measure of reliability
13	or are we supposed to assume that people are
14	honestly reporting and then we're just trying to
15	figure out if the reporting will tell us what the
16	proportion of good practice is?
17	Because I think if we take that into
18	account, there's a lot of measures we're going to
19	say, well, you know, people could manipulate and
20	lie and add codes. I mean, that's always
21	possible. I think we have to assume that's not
22	happening.

,	
1	Or are we supposed to take the
2	gameability into our evaluation?
3	DR. WINKLER: You know, the gameability
4	aspect of it comes up a lot but, at the same
5	time, I think you can't ignore it but I don't
6	think it should be your overwhelming factor in
7	considering, you know, the utility of these
8	measures. We can't control what ultimately may
9	happen out there in the world.
10	But it doesn't mean you shouldn't
11	bring up it when you think it's appropriate but I
12	don't think it should overwhelm everything else.
13	MEMBER BRADHAM: This is Tammy. Just
14	for clarification purposes, you mentioned that
15	this is a paired. So, does that mean that out of
16	the 30, they have to select both of these or can
17	they just select one of these and then select
18	another item on the PQRS?
19	DR. WINKLER: Right. The issue of how
20	PQRS implements, it is distinct from how we may
21	look at it here. So, the developers have
22	submitted them as paired and we will consider

them in paired.

2 And what that means is our expectation is that they would be used together. 3 That's doesn't mean we have any control over what truly 4 happens down the road and out in the field. 5 But that's the directive we would like to see happen. 6 7 MS. HANLEY: If I could just add one thing, especially for the measures that are 8 9 reported via claims. Reporting misinformation on 10 a claim is considered fraud and so that's also 11 just an underlying incentive to report what you do and not report something that you haven't 12 13 done. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Continue voting 14 15 please? 16 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: And voting is still open. 17 18 And for those on the phone, option one 19 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four 20 is insufficient. Okay, so all the votes are in and 21 22 voting is now closed.

Thirty-three percent voted high, 53 1 2 percent voted moderate, 13 percent voted low and zero percent voted insufficient. 3 So, for the criterion reliability, the 4 5 measure passes. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We're going to go 6 7 on to validity. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: What did we just 8 9 vote on? Okay, all right. So, validity testing, this has been 10 11 something that's been in use previously in terms of the PQRSs that we discussed and has been 12 13 So, we know that it's able to do so. reported. And it's been in PQRS since 2009, so 14 it's been in effect for a while. 15 16 It is electronic. It does have the ability to evaluate the care that's being 17 18 delivered and that the specifications are fairly 19 straightforward. 20 DR. WINKLER: One thing I just was to point out in terms of thinking about validity is 21 22 that the areas around potential threats to

validity.

2	And I just wanted to point out some of
3	the data that was provided around the frequency
4	of exclusions and how frequently they are being
5	used, that was a topic you brought up. So, I
6	just wanted to point out that they did provide
7	data from PQRS and PQRS GPRO. And where the
8	overall exception rate for PQRS was about 5.7
9	percent of reported cases.
10	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And that was for
11	individual reporting and for group reporting, it
12	was a little bit higher?
13	DR. WINKLER: Right, 11 percent.
14	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And there was a
15	huge variation which is what we see in
16	everything. So, for individual, it went from 0
17	percent to 51 percent for exclusions and for
18	groups it went from 79 percent to 0 percent.
19	So, as in anything, there's huge
20	variation in terms of the person that's reporting
21	in terms of exclusion.
22	DR. WINKLER: The other potential thing
1 to think about under validity is how the results 2 spread and can this be used to make 3 differentiation? Are there meaningful 4 differences of the results? 5 And so, some data was provided to you 6 on sort of the range and the means and this 7 distribution of the results so you can see how 8 well this measure may act as a tool for 9 identifying differences among providers.	
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7 distribution of the results so you can see how 8 well this measure may act as a tool for	
8 well this measure may act as a tool for	
9 identifying differences among providers.	
10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, anythi	ng
11 to add? Any questions about this? We addressed	
12 some of this already.	
13 No questions? We'll vote.	
14 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay. So voting	
15 for validity for Measure 0653 is now open and	
16 voting will close when we reach 15 people.	
17 And for those on the phone, option of	ne
18 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four	
19 is insufficient.	
20 And it looks like we're missing one	
vote so if everyone in the room could revote	
22 please? It looks like we're still missing	

Okay, great, thank you. 1 someone. 2 All the votes are in and voting is now closed. 3 Forty-seven percent voted high, 53 4 percent voted moderate, zero voted low, zero 5 voted insufficient. 6 7 So, for the criterion validity, the measure passes. 8 9 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, Kathy, 10 feasibility? 11 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. And I think we touched on this before. It can be reported 12 13 from EMR as electronic submission, CPT 2 Codes, ICD-9. 14 15 And this is a question to the measure 16 developers. If an individual wants to do a paper review, can they still submit it that way? 17 18 MS. HANLEY: For reporting in PQRS, no, 19 that's not an option for reporting. But they 20 could certainly use the specifications for internal quality improvement within their 21 22 practice. I mean there's nothing preventing them

from doing that.

2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. In terms of feasibility, once again, I think it's something 3 that would be high in terms of feasibility. 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael? Michael 5 6 agrees. 7 Any questions about that? Yes, we talked a lot about this. We can vote on it. 8 9 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for 10 feasibility for Measure 0653 is now open and voting will close when we reach 15 votes. 11 It looks like we have all the votes in 12 13 Oh, yes, and for those on the phone, the room. option one is high, two is moderate, three is low 14 and four is insufficient. 15 16 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We still need one 17 vote. 18 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, all the votes 19 are in and voting is now closed. 20 Eighty percent voted high, 20 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted 21 insufficient. 22

So, for the criterion feasibility, the 1 2 measure passes. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, for the last 3 criteria, usability? 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: It should improve 5 treatment, quality of care and prevent 6 7 overutilization, appropriate utilization of antibiotics. 8 9 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael? Michael 10 agrees. DR. WINKLER: Yes, for usability and 11 12 use, particularly measures that have been 13 endorsed for a while, we really want to think about, you know, how they've been used and what 14 15 the information has been used for. 16 Potentially, you know, what's been the impact of this measure? Have we really seen 17 18 opportunity, you know, seen improvement in the 19 quality care provided? Have we seen improving 20 I mean is this a good tool for trends? stimulating quality improvement? That's what 21 22 we're thinking about in terms of usability and

use. 1 2 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, Richard, do you have anything to add with that? 3 DR. ROSENFELD: So, I agree, it's a 4 noble aspiration. We do not have enough data 5 over time to I think assess that. But, we're 6 7 very hopeful. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: You said before 8 9 it's what, 67 percent of people use topicals? DR. ROSENFELD: I think in the PORS it 10 11 was in the 80s. It was high. DR. WINKLER: Right, if we look at 2009 12 13 for the performance gap, 2009 it was 72 percent, 2012, it's 83. So, it's been getting use. 14 15 DR. ROSENFELD: I take it back, it's 16 very usable. DR. WILSON: I mean the issue is 17 18 voluntary reporting. But, the voluntary 19 reporters reported significant improvement over 20 time. MEMBER STEIN: Can you guys comment on 21 22 the types of providers that are using this code?

Is it ENT specialists? Primary care docs? 1 2 MS. TIERNEY: We don't know. The PORS program provides information about the number of 3 eligible professionals. And so for this measure, 4 it was around 85,000 eligible professionals. 5 Of those, 3,200 reported on the measure. 6 7 So we can guess, but the number of eligible professionals, you can sort of speculate 8 9 that the number of eligible professionals 10 includes some primary care physicians. But more than likely, given how small 11 the number gets that probably it's primarily 12 13 specialists and otolaryngologists who use -- who actually report on the measure. 14 15 But we don't know for sure and the 16 PQRS program doesn't provide us with that level of detail related to those who report on the 17 18 measure. 19 MEMBER STEWART: And practically, 20 there's not a lot of otolaryngology measures to There's not a large menu is PQRS. 21 select. 22 There's probably a larger menu of PQRS options

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for people in primary care.

So, I mean the reality is a lot of otolaryngologists are reporting because there's not a lot measures. That would be another bit of assumption that would probably indicate it's heavily otolaryngology.

7 MEMBER STEIN: And the people that are 8 prescribing the oral antibiotics, are they mostly 9 primary care docs or are they -- like, is 10 everyone in ENT know to do things the right way 11 and the ones that are not doing it right, people 12 that are not ENT specialists or even within ENT 13 there's a lot of misuse of oral antibiotics?

DR. ROSENFELD: I think the data, 14 15 again, are pretty sparse. There is a UK study 16 that looked at primary care docs and found in the 30, 35 percent range with prescribing. But I'm 17 18 not aware specifically of usable information on 19 otolaryngologists versus emergency physicians and 20 other folks who may see swimmer's ear with some So, the answer is we really don't 21 frequency. 22 know.

MS. TIERNEY: Can I just add, I mean I 1 2 think it's important, although we don't really know what type of specialties are reporting in 3 PQRS, there's still a gap of those who are 4 voluntary reporting. There's a noted gap related 5 to the actual use of topical preparations. 6 7 So, I think that's important even though we don't necessarily know how that is. 8 9 And maybe it is more otolaryngologists but it's still important, I think, to emphasize that 10 11 there's still a gap among those voluntary reporting in this program. 12 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any further questions before we vote? 14 15 Okay, let's open voting. 16 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So voting is now open for usability for Measure 0653 and voting 17 18 will close when we have 15 votes. 19 And for those on the phone, option one is high, two is moderate, three is low and four 20 is insufficient information. 21 It looks like we have all the votes in 22

the room. 1 2 Vaishali, I didn't get your vote yet, so if you want to email me the vote, thanks. 3 MEMBER PATEL: Yes. 4 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Thank you. 5 All the votes are in and voting is now 6 7 closed. Okay, 60 percent voted high, 40 voted 8 9 moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 10 11 Okay, so it passes. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, I think we 13 just do one more final vote about suitability. Is there a discussion before that? 14 Anyone have 15 any final questions about this? 16 So, it's just a yes or a no. I guess 17 we can vote. 18 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay, so voting 19 for overall suitability for endorsement for 20 Measure 0653, acute otitis externa is now open. And for those on the phone, option one 21 is yes and option two is no. 22

1	MS. LUONG: And this is for overall
2	suitability for endorsement for those on the
3	phone.
4	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Great, so all the
5	votes are in and voting is now closed.
6	One hundred percent voted yes and zero
7	voted no, so for recommendation for overall
8	suitability for endorsement for Measure 0653,
9	acute otitis externa passes.
10	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, unless there
11	is any further comments, we'll take a five to ten
12	minute break and then come back and finish a
13	couple up before lunch.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
15	went off the record at 10:31 a.m. and resumed at
16	10:44 a.m.)
17	DR. WINKLER: We had a question that
18	may have provided some context in terms of the
19	endorsement process.
20	NQF grants endorsement for three years
21	and we try to review these measures on that sort
22	of periodic basis. However, we do solicit annual

updates from the measure developers on all the 2 measures to identify any updates of measures that 3 may occur.

If there are material changes to those 4 measures, it could prompt an earlier ad hoc 5 And also, anybody could request NQF do 6 review. 7 an ad hoc review for a measure.

There have been some controversial 8 9 There's been new evidence come out. measures. 10 There's been unintended consequences out in the 11 field. Those are the types of things that have typically prompt ad hoc reviews. 12 So, that can be 13 done in the intervening between the regularly scheduled review that could occur. 14

15 Again, as a Standing Committee, you 16 would be available to do those ad hoc reviews if 17 they come up.

18 So, that's kind of the implications of 19 the endorsement. Measures that have been 20 endorsed that you would say do not recommend for continued endorsement fall off our list. 21 You 22 know, how that plays out in the field with people

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Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc. Washington DC

using them will be highly variable. 1 2 Oftentimes measures that are imbedded in programs sort of, it takes a bit of mechanics 3 to get them out, if you will. But, nonetheless, 4 5 the message is clear. And when you do that, we really want 6 7 to document the reasons why that we made that change and removed the endorsement status. 8 9 So, I know, Josh, you were the one 10 with the question. Did I respond to your 11 queries? 12 MEMBER STEIN: Yes. 13 DR. WINKLER: Okay. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I was going to go 14 15 right into the next discussion with Seth and 16 Michael. MEMBER GOLDBERG: Dr. Rosenfeld had 17 18 already introduced this measures, acute otitis 19 externa systemic antimicrobial therapy and 20 avoidance of inappropriate use. This is, again, a process measure and 21 22 the numerator statement, the patients who were

not prescribed systemic antimicrobial therapy and the denominator was all patients two years and older with the diagnosis of acute otitis externa. There was extensive literature showing the lack of evidence of efficacy of systemic antibiotics both from the Academy of Clinical Practice Guideline as well as the 2010 Cochrane Collaborative Review. And so, you know, based on this, and we have two systematic reviews and we have ICD-9 and CPT Codes and, again, pharmacy claims that would allow documentation. Plus, we have measurement of performance with continued improvement shown in PQRS program between 2009 and 2012 with an improvement in the measure from 45 percent in 2009 to 74 percent in 2012. But there is still a gap in care, obviously, and as we have discussed previously, we're not quite sure which physicians are being measured. It appeared primarily the otolaryngologists and so	.	
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21 measured. It appeared primarily the	19	obviously, and as we have discussed previously,
	20	we're not quite sure which physicians are being
22 otolaryngologists and so	21	measured. It appeared primarily the
	22	otolaryngologists and so

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Seth, sorry to 1 2 interrupt. We're going to vote on the evidence before we get into gap in care. 3 MEMBER GOLDBERG: Oh, okay. 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Sorry about that. 5 MEMBER GOLDBERG: Sorry. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael? Do you have anything to add? 8 9 So, any questions about the evidence behind the measure? 10 11 Then we can vote. 12 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay. So, voting 13 for evidence is now open. And for those on the phone, option one 14 15 is high, option two is moderate, option three is 16 low and option four is insufficient evidence. So, it looks like we're missing one 17 18 vote, so if everyone in the room could please 19 revote? 20 Great, all the votes are in and voting is now closed. 21 22 Ninety-three percent voted high, seven

voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted 1 2 insufficient. So, for the criterion evidence, the 3 measure passes. 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Thank you. 5 Seth, we can now talk about the 6 7 opportunity for -MEMBER GOLDBERG: Okay, again, as we 8 9 discussed for the previous measure, there is a performance gap. It's still significant. 10 11 The most recent reported performance result is in 2012 with 74 percent in compliance. 12 13 There is a gain indicating that this has been effective but we are uncertain outside of those 14 15 reporting physicians who is actually using this 16 measure. And so, based on the information we 17 18 have, there still is room for improvement, 19 especially based on the frequency of the 20 condition. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael? 21 22 Anything to add about that?

Any questions about that? Again, 1 we've talked a little bit about this already, but 2 any questions? 3 So, let's go to voting. 4 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 5 performance gap is now open and we will close 6 7 votes when we have 15 votes. And for those on the phone, option one 8 9 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 10 11 So, all the votes are in and voting is now closed. 12 13 Eighty-seven percent voted high, 13 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero 14 15 voted insufficient. 16 So, for Measure 0654, the measure passes on criterion performance gap. 17 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Thank you. 19 Now, we're going to talk about the 20 reliability of the test. MEMBER GOLDBERG: Okay. Again, we 21 22 talked about reliability of the previous measure.

1	And, again, this is based on claims of the
2	registry. The numerator is CPT 2 Code, the
3	denominator is ICD-9 and 10 and CPT Codes.
4	We do have exclusions, exemptions.
5	They are specified as an insufficiency, giving
6	examples of insufficiency in diabetes.
7	The method of testing and testing
8	results, I believe, demonstrate that this is
9	reliable.
10	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, anything
11	to add?
12	Tammy, do you have a question?
13	MEMBER BRADHAM: I have two questions.
14	The first well, I think you already
15	answered one of them, I'm sorry.
16	I have a second question. In the
17	exclusions, does it include people with hearing
18	aids?
19	MS. TIERNEY: So, this is Sam. So, the
20	exclusions or the exceptions, as we call them,
21	are broad. So, you would just put down a medical
22	reason in something like a hearing aid if that

was an appropriate reason, you could put that 1 2 down and that would be a reason that you might prescribe systemic antimicrobials. 3 DR. ROSENFELD: From a medical 4 standpoint, I'm not sure that would be a valid 5 reason unless they were so dependent on the 6 7 hearing aid they couldn't function and there was a little concern about the liquid getting into 8 9 the aid. But, just the presence of an object in 10 the ear canal, I think usually with acute otitis 11 externa, it's so painful you couldn't put your 12 13 hearing aid in and they probably would be fine with topical. 14 15 So, it's a potential exception, but 16 probably not a particularly common one I would 17 expect. 18 MEMBER LYNCH: I would agree with that. 19 This is Judith. 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Andrew? MEMBER SCHACHAT: So, this is my 21 22 leftover question from the last one.

Is there a CPT Code that says I didn't 1 2 prescribe systemic antibiotics? MS. HANLEY: Yes, there is. 3 MEMBER SCHACHAT: So, it's extra work? 4 You have to click and score another thing on the 5 medical record, so you could easily under 6 7 ascertain not prescribing the antibiotics? CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, and I think 8 9 Rich agrees with that, right? You think that 10 probably it's probably higher than we're actually recording, I think that's what you said 11 12 previously. 13 MEMBER LYNCH: So, you're saying that I would have to click that I did not order a 14 15 systemic antibiotic in order to meet the 16 criteria? MS. HANLEY: You would enter a code on 17 18 your claim indicating you did not prescribe an 19 antibiotic for this patient. 20 MEMBER LYNCH: Even though I ordered a topical? 21 22 MS. HANLEY: Yes, because these are

reported separately. 1 2 MEMBER LYNCH: Okay. MEMBER GOLDBERG: Couldn't this be 3 picked up passively by the absence of a 4 prescription or pharmacy report or e-5 prescription? 6 7 MS. HANLEY: So, that question, again, gets to the implementation of the measure and the 8 9 implementation that we've used to test the 10 measure has been the PQRS program. And the way Medicare is designed, that 11 program is you actually have to actively report a 12 13 code. But, again, a health system practice, 14 15 they could design their own systems that would 16 more in an automated way collect the information for the measure. 17 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any further 19 questions or comments? 20 So, I guess we'll vote on the reliability. 21 22 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for

reliability for Measure 0654 is now open and will 1 2 be closed when we reach 15 votes. And for those on the phone, option one 3 is high, option two is moderate, option three is 4 low and four is insufficient. 5 Okay, all the votes are in and voting 6 7 is now closed. Thirty-three percent voted high, 47 8 9 percent voted moderate, 20 percent voted low and zero voted insufficient. 10 11 So, for the criterion reliability for 12 Measure 0654, the measure passes. 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Seth, validity, please? 14 15 MEMBER GOLDBERG: Okay. In terms of 16 validity, it does appear the specifications align with the evidence. 17 18 The measure was tested for face 19 validity. And in terms of meaningful difference, 20 the range in performance was quite high and consistent and it does identify meaningful 21 22 differences about quality.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, do you 1 2 have anything to add? MEMBER STEWART: Nothing to add. 3 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Thanks. 4 Just as a general, when we're 5 speaking, try to speak closer because they can't 6 7 hear us back there, guys. Any questions about that? Again, we 8 9 talked a lot about this. 10 Let's vote. 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Thanks. So, voting for validity for Measure 0654 is now open. 12 13 And for those on the phone, option one is high, option two is moderate, option three is 14 15 low and option four is insufficient. 16 It looks like we have all the votes in the room. All the votes are in and voting is now 17 18 closed. 19 Forty percent voted high, 60 percent 20 voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 21 22 So, for the criterion validity for

Measure 0654, the measure passes. 1 2 **CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Feasibility** please? 3 MEMBER GOLDBERG: Okay, we talked about 4 this previously. The data elements are defined 5 in elected fields in electronic claims and the 6 7 measure has been in use by PQRS since 2009. MEMBER STEWART: Agree this is 8 9 feasible. 10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions about that? 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is now 12 13 open for the criterion feasibility for Measure 0654. 14 15 And for those on the phone, option one 16 is high, option two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 17 18 So, it looks like we're missing one vote in the room. If everyone could please 19 20 Thank you. revote. Great. Okay, all the votes are in and 21 22 voting is now closed.

1Sixty-seven voted high, 20 percent2voted moderate, 13 percent voted low and zero3voted insufficient.4So for the criterion feasibility,5Measure 0654 passes.6CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Usability please?7MEMBER GOLDBERG: The measure is8currently in use in the PQRS program which is9publically reported. And there is published10information that there has been improvement over11time. There doesn't appear to be any unintended12consequences with the measure.13CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, anything14to add?15MEMBER STEWART: Nothing to add.16CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I mean the only17CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I mean the only18correction, it's not publically reported. You19can submit the information and you can comply20with PQRS standards, but it isn't publically21reported.22NS. HANLEY: If I could just add, I	,	
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21 reported.	19	can submit the information and you can comply
	20	with PQRS standards, but it isn't publically
22 MS. HANLEY: If I could just add, I	21	reported.
	22	MS. HANLEY: If I could just add, I

would say yes. CMS is transitioning to starting 1 2 to publically report some of the results on some of the measures. 3 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions 4 about that? I see people voting, so I guess not. 5 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is open 6 7 for usability for Measure 0654. And for those on the phone, option one 8 9 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient information. 10 11 Okay, all the votes are in and voting is now closed. 12 13 Seventy-three percent voted high, 27 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero 14 voted insufficient information. 15 So, for the criterion usability and 16 17 use, Measure 0654 passes. 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We need a vote 19 for overall suitability. 20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay, so voting is now open for overall suitability for endorsement 21 22 for Measure 0654, acute otitis externa systemic

antimicrobial therapy. 1 2 For those on the phone, option one is high and option two is no. 3 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes and no. 4 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Oh, sorry. Yes, 5 option two is no and option one is yes. 6 7 MS. LUONG: Vaishali, if you can vote via email please? Thanks 8 9 MEMBER PATEL: Yes, I just did. 10 MS. LUONG: Okay, great. Thanks. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: All the votes are 11 in and voting is now closed. 12 13 Ninety-three percent voted yes and seven percent voted no. So, for recommendation 14 15 for overall suitability for endorsement, Measure 16 0654 passes. 17 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Okay, so we're 18 going to go on to the next one on otitis media with effusion. So, if you want to pull it up and 19 20 with the same developers. Other people coming up? Thank you for 21 22 your time.

DR. ROSENFELD: Okay, so I'll introduce 1 2 all three of these at once, is that the plan? CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Great plan. 3 DR. ROSENFELD: Okay, good. 4 So, now we shift -- we'll stay on the 5 ear but we switch to kids and talk about otitis 6 7 media with effusion called also middle ear fluid in lay terms. 8 9 And this is defined as the presence of 10 some fluid in the middle ear space without any 11 signs or symptoms of acute ear infection. And this is essentially an 12 13 occupational hazard of early childhood. If you occupy early childhood, you get middle ear fluid 14 15 at some point. Between 50 and 90 percent of 16 children will get this by the time they enter school. 17 18 The period prevalence over a year, so 19 if you look over a year, 15 to 30 percent of 20 young children get it. And there are studies that have tracked individual children and found 21 22 that young children on average will get four

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distinct episodes per year.

2	And if you follow them over several
3	years, they spend about 25 percent of their days,
4	have some degree of middle ear fluid. So, this
5	is fairly ubiquitous in your children.
6	The symptoms can be subtle and, at
7	times, may be almost completely absent. The most
8	common one would be hearing loss that can impact
9	speech and language development and school
10	functioning and school performance.
11	Other symptoms could be as subtle as
12	a lack of feeding properly or sleep disturbance,
13	irritability, behavioral changes, some have ear
14	pain but it definitely does affect them in many
15	different ways.
16	The vestibular problems are also seen
17	with this where kids are quite clumsy and have
18	gross motor issues at a young age.
19	We don't know exactly how many
20	episodes there are but it's been estimated on
21	some pretty old data that there's about 2.2
22	million episodes a year in the U.S. Those are

strictly new episodes. But a lot of these can be 1 2 very persistent as well. The three measures that are proposed 3 are all very similar. They're all overuse 4 measures and they all deal with various types of 5 medical therapy, all of which recommend not to do 6 7 it. So, there are two, one for 8 9 antibiotics, systemic antibiotics that says the 10 physician should not prescribe it. 11 There's another on systemic steroids 12 that also says the physician should not prescribe 13 it. And then there's one on antihistamines 14 15 which says that, but also extends it to say that 16 the physician should also not recommend anticipating the over-the-counter use of such 17 18 products that extends beyond prescribing. 19 So they're all three process measures. 20 We could potentially consider the one that says do not recommend is also falling into the 21 22 communication category of quality improvements.

I'll just very briefly go over some of 1 2 the data and gaps which we'll talk about more thoroughly with each measure. 3 We don't have the robust data that we 4 had or somewhat robust data we had for the otitis 5

externa measures because these have not been used 7 and practiced to a significant extent. They're not PQRS. So, we have some limited data on the 9 issues.

The antibiotics first, and the data 10 11 that we do have, I will say are unpublished but fairly robust. They come to us from an 12 13 individual, Jennifer Shin, who's an otolaryngologist at Harvard and has been working 14 15 very fortuitously on the past several months 16 looking at some big national databases to monitor usage of medications for otitis media with 17 18 effusion. This was motivated by the new clinical 19

20 practice guideline that we're about to publish in the next few months that updates the 204 21 22 guideline on this.

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1	So, those databases covered millions
2	of pediatric visits in the U.S. and had about a
3	114,000 otitis media with effusion visits in
4	them. So, it's a fairly significant data set.
5	For antibiotics, they found that about
6	32 percent of encounters resulted in antibiotic
7	prescribing even though it's not recommended to
8	be used for that purpose.
9	And, obviously, there are rather
10	significant side effects and adverse effects of
11	antibiotics ranging from individual issues,
12	allergic reactions to the societal implications,
13	the resistance.
14	For antihistamines, her work showed a
15	9.5 percent use of these products during otitis
16	media with effusion visits. And, interestingly
17	enough, and that includes this includes both
18	over-the-counter as well as prescriptions, and
19	about 60 percent of that 9.5 percent was related
20	to the old first generation sedating
21	antihistamines which actually do have some rather
22	substantive side effects in children especially

1	since dosing is not always optimal in young kids.
2	The other 40 percent were more of the
3	non-sedating antihistamines that typically
4	require prescriptions.
5	And the last category of systemic
6	steroid use is fairly low. That was 3.2 percent
7	of otitis media with effusion visits in her
8	analysis.
9	And those data, and actually, all of
10	these data, unfortunately, do not break down
11	individual prescribers. They're just an average
12	of all the visits.
13	So, it's quite possible, and I would
14	say very likely, that there are pockets of
15	individual providers or group practices where
16	there's very high prescribing.
17	So, for steroids, perhaps, 10, 20
18	percent of visits are getting this. Whereas, in
19	many other practices, it's very low or close to
20	zero.
21	So, there are probably outliers here
22	but we just cannot identify them from this data

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1	set. But anecdotally, it does seem that there
2	probably are instances of abuse going on.
3	We'll talk about the evidence in a few
4	moments. But, there are Cochrane Reviews on all
5	of these which do not show substantive benefits.
6	For the antihistamines, there's absolutely no
7	benefits, that's old news, zero benefit, again, a
8	nocebo strictly.
9	For the systemic steroids, there is a
10	slight benefit at one month which disappears
11	afterwards in the Cochrane Reviews, so it's not
12	recommended.
13	For the antimicrobials, there is a
14	short term benefit, actually, one that goes out a
15	few months of about a 15 percent bump in
16	resolution rates. However, there's absolutely no
17	impact on hearing levels or rates of ear tube
18	tympanostomy tube insertion which are the more
19	relevant patient-based measures.
20	So, the Cochrane collaboration
21	recommended not to use these drugs because of the
22	lack of the really meaningful clinical impact.
I	

1	So, that's the overview.
2	Yes?
3	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, can you
4	enlighten us as to the appropriate treatment for
5	this condition?
6	DR. ROSENFELD: Well, thank goodness we
7	have three measures, all of which say do nothing.
8	But that's a good question.
9	Much of managing middle ear fluid in
10	kids is sort amusing the patient while nature
11	cures disease in the words of Voltaire. And
12	antibiotics, steroids and antihistamines are not
13	very good amusements because they all have side
14	effects.
15	So, our new guideline, for example, is
16	going to stress a lot supporting materials to
17	give parents so they understand the natural
18	history is very favorable, that most cases get
19	better on their own.
20	And we also have a tympanostomy tube
21	guideline that very clearly lays out the
22	situations where if it's persistent for three

months or longer in both ears, particularly if it's impacting hearing or having other effects on children such as their school performance or ability to acquire speech and language, those are situations for tubes.

6 But it really boils down to either 7 you're going to put the tubes in at some point or 8 you're just leave them alone and just let them 9 outgrow it on their own which is the more typical 10 outcome with these kids.

11 MEMBER STEIN: Do you have any plan on 12 creating a measure to capture use of tubes when 13 appropriate?

DR. ROSENFELD: Yes. What we're going to work on probably are similar to a measure are the appropriate use criteria. We're going to derive from our tympanostomy tube guideline.

But, yes, we have a very recent tympanostomy tube guideline 2013 that has some very explicit recommendations regarding tubes and the senses. There are some real QI opportunities there.

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1	So, we will look at measures. We'll
2	look at appropriate use criteria.
3	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And this is a
4	question. You're currently updating these
5	guidelines?
6	DR. ROSENFELD: Yes. So, the otitis
7	media with effusion clinical practice guideline
8	was published in 2004 and that was a joint
9	project of the American Academy of Pediatrics,
10	the Otolaryngologist and the Family Physicians.
11	That's where the measures stem from because we
12	had very similar recommendations in that. At
13	that point, they were just recommendations.
14	The new guideline that's in a fairly
15	advanced for of a draft now and will hopefully be
16	published by very early 2016 carries this concept
17	further. It breaks it down into individual
18	recommendations and they're all strong
19	recommendations now against prescribing because
20	there's been more evidence, particularly
21	regarding antibiotics and steroids than on the
22	first guideline.
CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, I guess the 1 2 question that I have is it worthwhile to wait until 2016 when you have these guidelines out as 3 opposed to doing it now based on the previous 4 information? 5 DR. ROSENFELD: I don't think so. The 6 7 thrust of the -- the measures do not change at all based on the current guidance. I think we'll 8 9 be able to say perhaps there's a little more 10 data, but those data have already been published. The guideline itself is not the 11 12 supporting data for the measures. It's the 13 Cochrane Reviews and the randomized trials which are all freely accessible and have already been 14 15 published. 16 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Okay, so the next logical question is, is there any advantage to 17 18 combining them into one measure? Is there any 19 disadvantage of prescribing one versus all three? 20 If they're prescribing one, they're Do you care? not doing appropriate care, what do you care 21 22 whether they're prescribing one or all three of

them at the same time, which is probably even 1 2 worse? DR. ROSENFELD: So, yes. So, you could 3 do a single measure and we could do, say, we 4 could even do a single measure that says do not 5 treat otitis media with effusion with any type of 6 7 medical therapy because it fundamentally doesn't change the child eustachian tube. 8 9 The problem with that is these all 10 have different adverse event profiles. And so, for example, steroids, systemic steroids, which 11 are fairly infrequent at just over three percent. 12 13 The problem with those is in young

14 kids who get this condition, there's been ample 15 reports of disseminated varicella where kids die 16 because they've taken steroids that they didn't 17 need in proximity or even that they needed for 18 asthma in proximity to a varicella or chicken pox 19 episode and it gets disseminated. You get the 20 aseptic necrosis. You get cataracts.

So, I think the adverse event profiles
are very different. The prevalence is very

different. I think the gaps are very different.
And even with though we could say the gaps are
small, three percent for one and maybe just about
ten percent for another, it's a very ubiquitous
condition in a susceptible population of young
pre-school kids.
And, to me, one of the advantages of

8 having three separate measures is that, three 9 years from now or whenever it comes time to 10 renew, having these measures will allow us to 11 really get the data we need to understand the 12 real gaps and the real issues.

And if it turns out we're wrong and we overestimated, fine, the measure goes to sleep and disappears. But I think it's important to keep them separate.

17CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, this is Seth18and Michael again. I don't know if, Seth, you19have anything to add on evidence?20Are we switching? Am I reading?21MEMBER STEWART: We'll switch. I'll do

22 this one.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Okay. 1 2 MEMBER STEWART: No, I think -- I guess I had -- we had a similar discussion on our call 3 about this, the point that Kathy brought up, 4 which was the guideline we're basing this on is 5 basically a recommendation and not a strong 6 7 recommendation. But, in fact, there's been a lot of 8 9 intervening evidence. There's going to be a new 10 guideline coming out which is a strong recommendation. And so we feel the evidence is 11 12 quite strong to support this, you know, since 13 we're doing these one at a time, to support the one we're doing now which is systemic 14 15 antimicrobials. 16 So, the evidence is strong. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: The evidence is 17 18 the Cochrane Review, right? 19 MEMBER STEWART: Yes. 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I mean I guess there's other studies that they reviewed to make 21 22 it.

Do you have a question, Josh? 1 2 MEMBER STEIN: This is more a global If, in general, we like a measure but 3 question. there's one or two aspects of it that we don't 4 like about it, do we have to vote the whole 5 measure down for the developer to just change 6 7 that one or two aspect? How does that work? DR. WINKLER: We alluded to it on the 8 9 introduction. We're asking you to evaluate what 10 you have before. Your conversation and 11 discussion and concerns that you raise is being heard by them. And so, they will take that under 12 13 advisement for potential action down the road. But we're asking you to make your 14 15 decisions based on what's presented in front of 16 you. MEMBER STEIN: But for them to make 17 18 that action, we'd have to vote it down, correct? 19 DR. WINKLER: Perhaps. I mean, I think 20 each situation is different to what degree that your concern is that you would want to, you know, 21 22 remove endorsement for the measure because your

concern is that big. 1 2 So, I think each situation might be different. 3 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Andrew? 4 MEMBER SCHACHAT: I just have a 5 different question. I'm looking at a slide in 6 7 front of me, not that one, and it says data source paper medical records. So, can you just 8 9 remind us what the data source is? 10 MS. KAYE: So these particular 11 measures, they are being submitted for paper medical record endorsement mostly because we need 12 13 to get it endorsed based on the data source that we use to test the measures. 14 15 And so, for the purposes of this, we 16 will be seeking paper medical record endorsement. MEMBER SCHACHAT: But could someone 17 18 just explain generally how you could ever do any 19 of this with paper medical records? I mean are 20 people supposed to Xerox their records and mail it to someone or what happens? 21 22 MS. KAYE: So, we included in the

materials, there is a chart abstraction tool. 1 2 It's a bit of a worksheet and so that would guide the manual review of medical record and then you 3 would answer the specific questions that then 4 would feed into the measure. 5 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Was that to do the 6 7 measure or is that just to validate that someone did it? Do they just check off a box to say I 8 9 did it or do they have to fill out that 10 worksheet? 11 MS. KAYE: From what I understand, it would be that to calculate the measure, so it 12 13 wouldn't necessarily be the provider filling in this worksheet. It would be the person 14 15 abstracting and calculating the measure. 16 MEMBER SCHACHAT: I'm not going to monopolize the discussion but I just am skeptical 17 18 about anything that relies on paper records. 19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And this is, 20 again, just a question for the developer. The previous two measures were 21 22 electronic. They were prescription and these are

And so, I'm asking why is there a 1 paper. 2 difference between the two? MS. KAYE: Well, for these measures, we 3 were able to get electronic measures or 4 electronic data for the previous measures because 5 they are included in the PQRS program. 6 So, we 7 were able to access that data. However, because these are not 8 9 included in the PQRS program, we had to kind of 10 rely on some earlier data from when we originally 11 developed these measures that included a paper-12 based testing project. So, we didn't have that 13 PQRS data available to us. 14 And I guess in terms of, to answer 15 your question about, you know, updates or if 16 there are aspects you are concerned about, there is also, we are hearing this and, you know, in 17 18 terms of endorsement, there are also 19 opportunities through annual updates and 20 continued maintenance of the measure to where we could take those under consideration as well, 21 depending on the types of concerns that you may 22

have.

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2	MEMBER STRODE: Let me just follow-up
3	on that. For whatever reason, the Feds have not
4	put these measures into PQRS. An electronic
5	health record could have the elements that would
6	allow you to determine how this was treated.
7	A system could decide that they wanted
8	that software to be created or a system could
9	say, we'll go through the extensive effort
10	required to either do a review off of the
11	computer screen of the raw record or do a paper
12	chart review.
13	MS. KAYE: That is correct. That just
14	because we were kind of limited to paper-based
15	testing data does not mean that it couldn't be
16	implemented in an electronic format.
17	And so, there are certainly, I think,
18	you know, in terms of the data elements, I don't
19	see that necessarily being not possible, it's
20	just more that we kind of, you know, due to
21	resources, had to use the data we had available
22	which is how it wound up in the paper-based

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format.

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2	DR. ROSENFELD: I just want to build on
3	that because I want to be sure that I understand
4	the process correctly.
5	The purpose is to vote on the measure
6	itself, not necessarily the implementation
7	process which is going to be quite variable.
8	Obviously, some things were done to
9	collect some data to get to this point. And for
10	the others it was electronic through PQRS. It
11	was paper-based but that's just to get a sense of
12	is the measure working? How is it done?
13	Going forward, there's no intent that
14	this just be a paper-based measure. I mean it
15	could find its way into however the system
16	monitor uses it, it's corrective. Whether that
17	was in EHR or some automatic process or any
18	other, you know, value-based purchasing system
19	that comes down the pike.
20	Am I correct with that understanding?
21	DR. WINKLER: Yes, you are. But, in
22	terms of being able to evaluate what we know

about the measure for you all to make a 1 2 recommendation on endorsement, we have to use the data that's available. And that's why the data 3 source that they have tested, specified and 4 tested, is based on paper medical records. 5 MEMBER STEWART: So, what this slide is 6 7 telling us is, the data source was paper medical records, not that the guideline group is saying 8 9 this must be done using paper medical records 10 going forward? 11 MS. KAYE: That's correct. And I will 12 add that these were in PQRS at the very beginning 13 but due to some kind of more stewardship-based 14 concerns, were removed. However, there are, you 15 know, it was implemented briefly. 16 And we are currently working, or rather our colleagues at AAOH&S, are currently 17 18 working with states to try to implement this in 19 the Medicaid population which is a little bit 20 more appropriate because this has a pediatric 21 focus. 22 Those Medicare-based programs, you

don't really get a lot of those pediatric 1 2 patients in. And so, one of the hurdles to clear to 3 get into these Medicaid-based programs, 4 incidentally, is NQF endorsement. And so, that's 5 one of the hurdles that we are seeking here. 6 7 But we are seeking avenues for maybe a little bit more appropriate implementation to 8 9 these measures. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, this is a 10 really good discussion with lots of different 11 points but right now, I think we need to vote on 12 13 the evidence, not on the -- so, we'll get to those points, too. But I think we should vote 14 15 just on the evidence behind the test right now. 16 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for evidence for Measure 0657 is now open. 17 18 And for those on the phone, option one 19 is high, option two is moderate, three is low and 20 four is insufficient evidence. It looks like we're missing one in the 21 22 Thank you. room.

MS. LUONG: Judith and Vaishali, I'm 1 2 ready for your votes any time. Thanks. MEMBER PATEL: I sent mine. 3 MS. LUONG: Vaishali, I actually just 4 5 got a blank for you. Can you resend that? Thanks. 6 7 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, all the votes are in and voting is not closed. 8 9 So, seven voted high, six voted 10 moderate, two voted low and zero voted insufficient. 11 12 So, the measure passes for the criterion of evidence. 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, Michael, 14 15 we're going to talk about opportunity for 16 improvement. MEMBER STEWART: So, I think we heard 17 18 very nicely -- this, we're talking about systemic antimicrobials. We have probably the greatest 19 20 opportunity for improvement because this is something that is frequently prescribed for this 21 condition. 22

Certainly, the data that were 1 2 presented indicated that. Certainly, that's been anecdotal experience is seeing patients who have 3 had this condition referred in or have not 4 infrequently still given antibiotics. 5 I think there is a high level of -- I 6 7 think there's a high level of opportunity for improvement. 8 9 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Anything to add, 10 Seth? 11 Any questions or comments about that? 12 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for 13 performance gap for Measure 0657 is now open. And for those on the phone, option one 14 15 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four 16 is insufficient. It looks like we have all the votes in 17 18 the room. We're just waiting on one more. **All** the votes are in and voting is now closed. 19 20 Forty-seven percent voted high, 53 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero 21 voted insufficient. 22

So, for the criterion performance gap, 1 2 Measure 0657 passes. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, this is one 3 we've already talked a little bit about but I 4 don't know if you want to add for reliability 5 now. 6 7 MEMBER STEWART: I think that this is -- I mean there is a clear ICD-9 Code. It is a 8 9 prevalent condition. I think this should be extractable from EMRs and from other systems. 10 11 So, I would think that whether or not antibiotics were prescribed for this particular 12 13 diagnosis should be able to be reliably measured going forward which is, I think, what we're 14 15 voting on here today. Or how are we --16 DR. WINKLER: You want to look at what we've been able to establish by the testing 17 18 that's been done. I think, you know, it's fine 19 to consider where that may take you in the 20 future, but the reason that we require testing of the measure in some form is to give you some 21 22 actual data to work on rather than speculate.

DR. WILSON: Well, I think the data 1 that was collected was collected reliably and I 2 think there's a high level of reliability based 3 on the data that we have so far. 4 MEMBER GOLDBERG: I agree. 5 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions? 6 7 Comments? We've talked a little bit about it. DR. WINKLER: Yes, reliability also 8 9 includes anything about specifications, if there 10 are any comments or questions about those. 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is open for the criterion reliability for Measure 0657. 12 13 And for those on the phone, option one is high, two is moderate, three is low and four 14 15 is insufficient. All the voting is in and voting is now 16 closed. 17 18 Forty percent voted high, 27 percent 19 voted moderate, 33 percent voted low and zero 20 voted insufficient. So, for the criterion reliability, the 21 22 measure passes.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, we're going 1 2 to do validity, Michael. MEMBER STEWART: So, this is whether 3 the specifications align with the evidence and 4 whether there were issues with exclusions or 5 comparability. 6 7 I think based on what we've heard, I think the validity of the diagnosis, the 8 9 treatment and the data appear to be valid. So I 10 don't know if there's other questions about that. 11 MEMBER LYNCH: The exclusions only 12 mention medical reasons, there's nothing 13 specific. MEMBER GOLDBERG: That was my question. 14 15 Could the developers comment on that further? MS. KAYE: So, this is a similar --16 this reflects our exception methodology where we 17 18 use these broad exceptions of medical reasons 19 exceptions to allow for those other co-occurring 20 conditions that could justify the prescription of an antimicrobial, say an existing infection. 21 22 Or I know Dr. Rosenfeld, if you're

looking a specific examples, but we utilized, 1 2 again, that kind of broad exception category to allow for individual clinician judgment. 3 MEMBER GOLDBERG: So, you're stating 4 any other diagnosis in addition to otitis media 5 with effusion? 6 7 MS. KAYE: It's what it allows for. Ι can give some examples of what was from out 8 9 testing data if that would be helpful. 10 MEMBER LYNCH: Yes, please. 11 MS. JIN: So, we went back and took a look at the data sample and then made a 12 13 determination for the exception rate which was 11.43 percent for Measure 0657. 14 15 And there were a couple of different 16 types of reasons for the exceptions. Specifically, individuals reported acute otitis 17 18 media SNAP script, SNAP Omnicef and then 19 sinusitis as well. 20 MEMBER LYNCH: Why not use those specifically instead of just medical reasons? 21 22 DR. ROSENFELD: I think there's a host of reconcurrent things that could drive an
 antibiotic. So a child has a concurrent
 streptococcal pharyngitis, they have a concurrent
 bacterial sinusitis, they have a concurrent skin
 problem or cellulitis.

6 There's a lot of other reasons that 7 kids would get antibiotics. I think trying to 8 come up with a completely inclusive list would be 9 very onerous.

10 I think the general point is that the 11 antibiotic is being prescribe for a reason other 12 than the otitis media with effusion.

MEMBER LYNCH: Okay.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Go ahead, Andrew.

15 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Does the CPT Code 16 that says I didn't prescribe an antibiotic just 17 say that period or does it say I didn't prescribe 18 an antibiotic for otitis media, in which case 19 that solve that.

20 MS. KAYE: I think I can call on Kendra 21 who is our specifications expert for this 22 particular coding question.

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MS. HANLEY: The code is general but 1 2 it's intended to be used in conjunction with this So, it says systemic antimicrobials not 3 measure. It would need to be linked, yes. prescribed. 4 MEMBER STEWART: It does seem that this 5 could be improved by in not stating it not as for 6 7 medical reasons but the antibiotics were -- the exclusion is not just for quote, medical reasons, 8 9 the exclusion is to treat another problem or something along those lines which would be a 10 clearer -- it would give people less leeway to 11 say, well, in my medical opinion, I thought this 12 13 patient did, if there's another problem needing antibiotics. 14 15 MS. KAYE: One thing that we can 16 consider, and many of our measures we do, we

17 provide examples to kind of clarify the intent of 18 the exception with the understanding that those 19 examples would not be an exhaustive list of all 20 possible medical reasons but rather just to give 21 a flavor of potential medical reasons.

22

Because, like Dr. Rosenfeld mentioned,

I think it's a little onerous to try to create an 1 2 exhaustive list of all of the reasons. MEMBER STEWART: I wasn't suggesting an 3 exhaustive list, I was suggesting the different 4 terminology instead of just for medical reasons, 5 like if the exception was to treat another 6 7 condition or something like that. Make it an active instead of a -- not to list all of the 8 9 conditions. 10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any further questions? 11 12 So, we should vote on validity. 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, one thing before we vote. 14 15 DR. ROSENFELD: So, in the data that I 16 mentioned that we have on the ambulatory care visits, and this may help address the issue that 17 18 was raised. 19 The prescribing was 32 percent of all 20 visits, of OME visits. They also looked at prescribing for non-EMO visits, so all the other 21 22 times a child showed up and that was 13 percent.

So, we could potentially anticipate 1 2 that as much as 13 percent of the time, there any be a reason for giving another antibiotic, not 3 necessarily because those children are showing up 4 for that reason. The other ones are showing up 5 for OME. 6 7 But even if we look at the -- take that out, we've still got a gap of about 20 8 9 percent at the worst case scenario that's being 10 strictly given for the OME. 11 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Can we vote now 12 please? 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay. Voting for validity for Measure 0657 is open. 14 15 And for those on the line, option one 16 is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 17 18 All the votes are in and voting is now closed. 19 20 Twenty percent voted high, 47 percent voted moderate, 33 percent voted low and zero 21 22 voted insufficient.

1	So, for the criterion validity,
2	Measure 0657 passes.
3	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, Michael,
4	we're going to go on to feasibility.
5	MEMBER STEWART: It seems that these
6	data elements required are generated during
7	delivery. It seems that this would be feasible
8	measure to implement in practice based on what we
9	heard, based on the group discussion we had on
10	our call.
11	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Seth, anything to
12	add?
13	MEMBER GOLDBERG: I agree. They've
14	been paper-based in the past but they are easily
15	transferrable to electronic medical records.
16	MS. KAYE: And I would just add that
17	building on, you know, when these were in the
18	PQRS program, there are existing claims
19	specifications for this measure. It's just that
20	because of to match our testing data, we weren't
21	able to include those but those do exist and that
22	helps.

1	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any further
2	questions about this?
3	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for
4	feasibility for Measure 0657 is now open.
5	And for those on the line, option one
6	is high, two is moderate, three is low and four
7	is insufficient.
8	All the votes are in and voting is now
9	closed.
10	Thirty-three percent voted high, 27
11	percent voted moderate, 33 percent voted low and
12	seven percent voted insufficient.
13	That's grey zone.
14	DR. WINKLER: Yes, that falls into a
15	consensus not reached. This is not a mandatory
16	having to pass to move on. But there does seem
17	to be lack of consensus in the feasibility of
18	this measure among the committee.
19	Anybody want to comment on that?
20	MEMBER SCHACHAT: I may have
21	misinterpreted the question, but since it's a
22	paper measure, I didn't understand how you could

use electronic sources.

2	DR. WINKLER: You know, I mean I think
3	there is the what they tested, that's really the
4	data, hard data that you have versus personal
5	experience, the sense of how things could
6	potentially be implemented can factor into your
7	thinking.
8	MEMBER SCHACHAT: So, if we're allowed
9	to look forward to whether it could be
10	implemented electronically, I'm happy to vote in
11	favor of it. But I thought the question I was
12	having was the measure as written.
13	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, I think it
14	is.
15	MS. KAYE: If I can speak to, you know,
16	in terms of the data, the elements required for
17	the measure, we certainly agree that I think it
18	could be implemented electronically.
19	And in terms of paper medical records,
20	just kind of to highlight that the NQF criteria
21	themselves don't favor one modality over another
22	in terms of, you know, because the testing data

was paper isn't necessarily a strike against it 1 2 for feasibility as long as it could also be captured electronically. 3 DR. WINKLER: Do they want to revote 4 it? 5 MEMBER STEWART: Yes, I'm sorry, I 6 7 thought that, at least what we said earlier, which is that, yes, it was done through paper, 8 9 but what we were voting on is today, is this a feasible measure? 10 DR. WINKLER: Well, if someone -- I 11 think, think of it this way, is the concept of 12 13 feasibility is how easily is it to implement this measure? What are the burdens associated with 14 15 implementation? 16 What you have in specifications that would allow you to implement it with chart review 17 18 has been the way that they've tested it. So, that's what we know from experience and we have 19 20 hard data. All right? So, the question to you is, how 21 feasible is this measure to be used? 22

MEMBER SCHACHAT: I just think chart 1 2 review and using paper is generally not feasible. But I can't believe people going forward would do 3 I'm sure that people will do this 4 that. electronically. So, I'd be happy to support it 5 if we could be forward looking. 6 7 MEMBER STEIN: So, this is an example where I think we're trying to tell the developer 8 9 to do it a different way but we may not want to 10 vote down the whole measure. 11 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, we probably all agree that electronically, this is easy to 12 13 implement. But the way it is right now, with paper, it's difficult. 14 15 So, based on that, that's what we're 16 asking, is do we vote feasibility favorable or unfavorable? 17 18 DR. WINKLER: I think the fact that 19 you're not able to say totally one way or the 20 other reflects that what you just said is what we know about the measure and the limited experience 21 22 with the measure is being done, you know, through

1	the paper, through the specifications as is.
2	We don't have experience with the
3	measure, although it seems likely. We don't have
4	that experience.
5	So, the fact that you're not able to
6	really feel comfortable one way or the other
7	probably reflects the reality of it.
8	MEMBER STEWART: I would disagree that
9	we are uncomfortable with the reality. The data
10	for this was measured in 2004. So, we were
11	forced to use paper records.
12	I think today, we're voting on the
13	feasibility of this measure going forward. And I
14	don't think there's people thinking, I don't know
15	if this is feasible to be measured in today's
16	world. I don't think anybody has any doubt about
17	that.
18	We're not this is an old data
19	for this are relatively old, EMRs were not widely
20	in use at that time. So, I don't think that the
21	spread of votes is because there's concern about
22	the feasibility going forward. I think the

spread of votes is about the concern that data records were used, paper records were used for 2004 which I'm not sure is the pertinent question today.

5 MEMBER GOLDBERG: And just to give a 6 concrete example, I don't see that it would be 7 any problem with the developer going to an 8 organization like Kaiser and saying, could you 9 test this for the next year? And they could 10 easily do it because they are electronic.

DR. ROSENFELD: I think we can make an analogy between this and the measure we just voted on for acute otitis externa which was basically a similar concept, don't give the oral antibiotic.

Both acute otitis externa and otitis
media with effusion have a very specific CPT
Code, it's 381.10 for otitis media with effusion.
It's an unambiguous CPT Code.

20 We have the existing CPT 2 Code for 21 not prescribing the antibiotic. So, from just a 22 conceptual sense going forward, if there's a

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desire to come up with some specs and get this 1 2 into an EHR or a health care system, it would seem to be very straightforward. Famous last 3 words, but it's basically completely analogous to 4 the acute otitis externa, I think, experience. 5 MEMBER STEIN: So, there is like a 6 7 post-call period and then we're going to have an opportunity to revote? Is this something that 8 9 the developer can go and test electronically and 10 then report back to us in a month or two? 11 MS. KAYE: I mean with testing projects 12 like that, they're very time and resource 13 intensive to plan, implement, analyze, you know. We, unfortunately, are measure developers but not 14 15 implementers. So, we rely on external partners 16 to conduct these testing projects as we don't have access to electronic data ourselves as 17 18 stewards. 19 And so, you know, there's a lot to it 20 rather than -- I don't think that's something we could certainly do before the, you know, the 21 22 post-comment call. Those are pretty -- it's a

pretty intensive process.

2	MEMBER MADONNA: So, based on that,
3	what you're saying is it may be quite a long time
4	before the data source changes to electronic
5	record? So, should we then be voting on what's
6	going to happen in 2019 or are we going to be
7	voting on what's in front of us right now?
8	MS. KAYE: I mean, one exception to
9	that would be if, you know, if there's a registry
10	out there or a system would chose to implement it
11	electronically and then make their data available
12	to us.
13	And so, but for us to have our own
13	And so, but for us to have our own
13 14	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing
13 14 15	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a
13 14 15 16	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a different you know, to try to get the measure
13 14 15 16 17	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a different you know, to try to get the measure implemented versus an implementer choosing to
13 14 15 16 17 18	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a different you know, to try to get the measure implemented versus an implementer choosing to implement that measure and then providing the
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a different you know, to try to get the measure implemented versus an implementer choosing to implement that measure and then providing the data that we could then test.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	And so, but for us to have our own accord to go and kind of start the testing project from our end is a little bit of a different you know, to try to get the measure implemented versus an implementer choosing to implement that measure and then providing the data that we could then test. MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, is this more of

has a paper and we're saying it's very similar to 1 2 the prior measure so it should be very feasible. What we don't know is, is it usable? 3 Because maybe there's no PQRS or someone to take 4 this extracted data. That's not how it should be 5 done. 6 7 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: And if you look at the -- point of clarification -- if you look at 8 9 the verbiage here, it says under feasibility, could be captured without undue burden. 10 11 So, if we believe that electronically it could be captured, then we vote favorably for 12 13 this. MEMBER STEWART: I think that's the 14 15 whole thing, could this be captured? I don't 16 think we need to ask them to go back and do a study to see if it could be captured. 17 Because if 18 your ICD-9, this is all extracted from the 19 record, it could be done. 20 The data is old, it was done with We're not saying it must be done with 21 paper. 22 That's all they had. paper.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, can we revote 1 2 with a note that we're voting on the ability for them to capture electronically? 3 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay, one moment, 4 Let me clear the --5 please. MS. LUONG: So, we will be revoting on 6 7 feasibility. And for those on the phone, if your 8 9 votes for feasibility remains the same, please just let me know and if not, then please email me 10 11 your new votes. 12 Vaishali -- okay, great. 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: All the votes are in and voting is now closed. 14 Thirteen percent voted high, 60 15 percent voted moderate, 27 percent voted low and 16 zero voted insufficient. 17 18 So, for the criterion of feasibility, 19 Measure 0657 passes. 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We'll do usability. 21 22 MEMBER STEWART: So, I guess this one

is tough because it's not being publically 1 2 reported now, so we don't have any data on which to base this. 3 It's a very prevalent condition with 4 a clear diagnostic criteria seen frequently in 5 primary care specialist offices. 6 7 I guess, certainly on the call, the group felt this was usable. But we didn't have 8 9 data to support that. 10 So, I guess the question is, what are 11 we voting on today, what the data tells us or do we think that this is a usable measure going 12 13 forward? DR. WINKLER: The use and usability 14 15 criteria includes several things. The question 16 is, how is it currently being used? You know, is it being used in programs? Is it being used for 17 18 OI? Is it being publically reported? So, that's 19 one element. 20 The other element of use and usability is what have we learned from the use of the 21 22 measure over time. Have we seen trends? Have we

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seen -- or what might be the impact of the 1 2 measure? And the other thing would be, do we know of any unintended consequences? 3 So, use and usability covers those 4 variety of issues that can impact the usability 5 of the measure. 6 7 MS. KAYE: And, again, I guess I might just reiterate that while they currently are not 8 9 in PQRS, again, because it's a little tougher to 10 find a home for pediatric measures when they 11 aren't captured in that Medicare population. 12 And so there are currently efforts 13 underway to get them in the Medicaid programs with states, to try to get these used in the, 14 15 hopefully, near term future. So there are some 16 things underway, we just, unfortunately, don't have anything concrete at this moment. 17 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, I have a 19 question. There are also HEDIS measures, and 20 that applies to the Medicaid population. So, has this been used in the Medicaid population for 21 22 NCQA?

1	MS. KAYE: Not that I am aware of.
2	But that would be something that maybe I would
3	need to confirm.
4	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay.
5	MS. KAYE: But off the top of my head,
6	I'm not sure.
7	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. And then my
8	other question is to Reva. And this is kind of a
9	Committee question. But how often are measures
10	going to come forward to this Committee? Is this
11	going to be an annual type? Is it once every
12	four years?
13	DR. WINKLER: The typical review is
14	three years. If something were to come up in the
15	intervening timeframe, a material change to the
16	measure, including additional data sources or
17	someone externally requests an ad hoc review
18	because of an issue that has arisen, unintended
19	consequences, new evidence, something out there,
20	then we might do it sooner.
21	MS. KAYE: And I guess to add a little
22	bit to your HEDIS question, the NCQA, who kind of
1	governs, they do a lot of their own measure
----	--
2	development. And so, for that program, they
3	usually do homegrown measures rather than
4	incorporating those developed by other.
5	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Reva may be able
6	to speak to the many of the HEDIS measures are
7	NQF and there's a harmonization of some of the
8	measures.
9	DR. WINKLER: Certainly. And you're
10	going to see one in a little bit. You know, NCQA
11	brings a lot of their HEDIS measures to NQF for
12	endorsement.
13	But we see measures developed by a
14	wide variety of developers who have, you know, a
15	particular niche, oftentimes, and different
16	relationships with how measures get implemented.
17	And we don't have a we don't limit that. And
18	so we do see measures coming in that do have
19	different characteristics.
20	MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, the previous
21	measures all had a legacy to them and that made
22	it easier for us to know they'd be implemented.

And so for newer measures where they don't really have a set program, you can't really get that going unless you have a measure. So, how do you balance that when we're looking at usability?

DR. WINKLER: I think that there's the 6 7 issue between new measures, which I think those questions are quite valid because we wouldn't 8 9 have much of a track record, versus measures that have been endorsed and have been available for a 10 11 while. I suppose one of the questions might be, you know, what are the limitations on it being 12 13 picked up for use? Why don't we have much of a I think they've spoken to a 14 track record? 15 certain amount of that.

And the question of, is there potentially a path going forward that can change that? Can we anticipate things being different down the road? And, again, I think they've spoken to that as well.

21 MEMBER STEWART: I would say,
 22 certainly, that, you know, going forward this

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1	seems quite usable. It's just that we don't have
2	a track record because it's a pediatric condition
3	and Medicare didn't pick it up in PQRS. And so,
4	you know, we can't base it on the data.
5	But certainly it seems like, if
6	endorsed, this measure would be usable and
7	useful, because, in fact, it is a prevalent
8	condition where treatments are frequently over
9	prescribed that have harm and costs.
10	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We can vote on
11	it, unless there's other questions or comments.
12	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Thank you.
13	Voting for usability and use is now open for
14	Measure 0657.
15	And for those on the phone: option one
16	is high, two is moderate, three is low and four
17	is insufficient information.
18	MS. LUONG: Vaishali, if you can email
19	me your votes, thanks.
20	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: All votes are in
21	and voting is now closed.
22	Seven percent voted high, 80 percent

voted moderate, seven percent voted low and seven 1 2 percent voted insufficient information. For the criterion of usability and 3 use, the measure passes. 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any discussions 5 before we vote on the last one? 6 7 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is open for overall suitability for endorsement for Measure 8 9 0657. 10 And for those on the phone, option one 11 is yes and option two is no. All the votes are in and voting is now 12 13 Eighty-seven percent voted yes, 13 closed. 14 percent voted no. So, for recommendation for overall 15 16 suitability for endorsement for Measure 0657, the 17 measure passes. 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Let's go on to 19 the next one before lunch. 20 We're going to do Otitis Media with Effusion, systemic corticosteroids. And feel 21 22 free to ask questions, but I think we've talked a

lot about it. Maybe the usability and 1 2 feasibility we can agree on from before, but we'll see what happens. 3 Todd? MEMBER RAMBASEK: Should I shorten that 4 part of the discussion? 5 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I think you 6 7 should. I mean, it's up to you, but I think we've talked about it. 8 9 MEMBER RAMBASEK: I agree with you 10 wholeheartedly. 11 So, this is a process-based measure suggesting that we limit the use of systemic 12 13 steroids for otitis media with effusion. The evidence is strong, based on ten 14 15 randomized control trials published in Pediatrics 16 in 2004. So I think there is little question that there is strong evidence based on the fact 17 18 that systemic steroids provide little benefit and 19 significant harms. So, I think we can vote on 20 that. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Anything to add, 21 22 Kathy?

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: The other thing 1 2 that we've talked about is -- and I'm looking at what the 2004 guidelines and the 2011 Cochrane 3 Review -- and they lumped together antimicrobials 4 and corticosteroids. And so I think it's been 5 raised before whether we need two different 6 7 measures, or one measure and lump those two together. 8 9 DR. ROSENFELD: Just to respond to 10 that, in the 2004 guideline, I think primarily 11 due to lack of experience -- and people weren't 12 thinking about performance measures in 2004 --13 actually, probably in 2002 when that process started it was more just in the conceptual 14 15 thought of, yeah, let's condemn a whole bunch of 16 medicines in one statement. Since then, the evidence is a little 17 18 more robust and the importance of having 19 actionable guideline statements that can be a 20 basis for a valid measure has become paramount. So, that's why it's split into three 21 22 separate ones. And, as I mentioned, the

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currently unpublished update of that guideline, to be published probably in January or February of 2016, will have three separate strong recommendations, individually, for the different medications. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And I guess

7 that's just my question when I had asked Reva 8 before about how often we're going to do this, 9 because it would be nice if we had the 2016 now 10 that had the three different recommendations and 11 we could probably get different information about 12 it.

13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: All right, we're14 going to vote now on the evidence.

15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for 16 evidence is now open. And for those on the line: 17 option one is high, two is moderate, three is low 18 and four is insufficient.

19All the votes are in and voting is now20closed.21Sixty percent voted high, 33 percent

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voted insufficient. 1 2 So, for the criterion of evidence, the 3 measure passes. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, we're going 4 to go opportunity for improvement. 5 MEMBER RAMBASEK: So, I feel the 6 7 performance gap is the most difficult part here that will require more discussion. 8 9 So, we have data presented by the 10 developers that show, in 2008, in Otolaryngology-11 Head and Neck Surgery, we have a ten percent 12 use rate for steroids. So, that's one data 13 point, 10 percent in 2008. And then Dr. Rosenfeld has helpfully shared more data with us 14 15 that we're now down to 3.2 percent. So, my understanding of that database 16 is that, recently, looking at over 100,000 OME 17 18 visits, that 3.2 percent of those patients got 19 steroids. 20 And, as I understand it, probably some perhaps small fraction of those patients had a 21 22 condition for which they may have needed

So, maybe somebody with otitis media steroids. 1 2 with effusion also has asthma that day and had a valid reason for steroids. 3 So, that 3.2 percent that got 4 steroids, maybe if we say a small fraction 5 actually needed them, maybe 2.9 of patients with 6 7 otitis media with effusion were inappropriately given systemic steroids. 8 9 So, I think that really calls into 10 question whether we want to expend the energy to 11 chase that two to three percent. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Rich? 12 13 DR. ROSENFELD: I agree completely that the absolute number is somewhat depressing and 14 15 not probably enough to just on itself sway this 16 erudite body. But I think, in this condition, it has to be looked at a little differently. 17 18 If we, again, look at the prevalence 19 of this condition, which is somewhere between 50 20 and 90 percent of children get this in their early childhood. We have 25 million kids 21 22 currently under five -- is it under five, let me

get the number right -- no, that's -- yes, under five, 25 million children under age five in the U.S.

So, even if we go with 50 percent, 4 that's about 12 million cases a year. If we take 5 three percent and apply it to that, it's about 6 7 360,000 children a year potentially getting systemic steroids, a very minute portion of 8 9 which, or maybe not so minute, could suffer things later in life, such as cataracts, immune 10 11 suppression, aseptic necrosis of the femoral 12 head.

And, again, to me, the most of concern is the disseminated varicella, chicken pox, which does kill kids and there are ample reports of that. And there is this ridiculous antivaccination trend going on which makes that ever potentially more of a concern.

So, I think the number is small, but
the condition is highly prevalent. And the
downsides of even a small amount of systemic
steroid prescribing for this have the potential

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to be very, very serious in children.

2	I don't know how you balance all that
3	in thinking about this, but, again, to me, the
4	real benefit of having a little benefit of the
5	doubt here and getting this measure through is
6	that it will encourage dissemination of
7	knowledge, that this is a bad idea, and we will,
8	down the road, have data as this gets picked up
9	and used.
10	And in three years, if we find out
11	it's a non-issue, so be it. The measure
12	disappears. But we may never know the answer to
13	this question of what's the variability among
14	practitioners unless we put some incentive out
15	there for people to actually tell us what they're
16	doing.
17	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, I guess I
18	would disagree. I would agree with Todd that no
19	one's arguing that it's a bad idea to do it, it's
20	just you have this limited amount of resources.
21	It seems like to me we should be going over
22	against antibiotic overuse, which is much more

prevalent, is a much more serious issue. 1 2 Three percent, to me, is almost a hundred percent. 3 I mean, you can't get any better than that. Now, that's not published 4 5 data; the published data we have is ten percent, right? 6 7 But three percent, no matter what NQF does, I don't know how you get better than three 8 9 percent of usage, really. 10 MEMBER MADONNA: The other thing that 11 I would add is that we appear to have a trend, if we take those two data points, and the trend 12 13 drives with the story and the evidence. There were some initial studies that 14 15 suggest a little benefit. People started doing 16 And then more studies came out saying maybe it. there's an initial small benefit, but no long 17 18 term benefit. So the practice patterns have been 19 changing independent of us, independent of what 20 we do. So, CME and medical education is 21 22 already working, it's already disseminating the

information, and we might not need to push harder 1 2 on something that's on the needle that's already moving in the right direction. 3 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I agree with what 4 Todd and what Dan has said about this. 5 **CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Steve?** 6 7 MEMBER PATEL: So, this is Vaishali on the phone. I have a question, actually. 8 9 How sure are we, you know, that three 10 percent, that number from the claims database, 11 actually is an accurate number that's associated with, you know, use of steroids in this 12 13 condition? Could it be from other things, too? Because if that's possible, then even the three 14 15 percent is too high. 16 DR. ROSENFELD: There is some limited data on that. Part of the analysis that was done 17 18 was also to look at the rate of systemic steroid 19 prescribing in all of the non-otitis media with 20 effusion visits, which was about half that. It was about 1.7 percent. 21 22 So, at the very least, there's a gap

of about 1.5 percent. It's probably much higher 1 2 than that because the 1.7 percent receiving steroids for their primary diagnosis are probably 3 not the kids with OME. They're kids showing up 4 They're showing up with asthma 5 with croup. attacks and other reasons for steroids. 6 7 The OME one of 3.2 percent is with a primary diagnosis of OME. So, some of it may be 8 9 due to other conditions. If we get the most 10 generous possible, it's about 1.5 or 1.7 percent. 11 But it's probably a small number. 12 MEMBER PATEL: Yeah. Okay, thank you. 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Steve? MEMBER STRODE: Yeah, continuing on 14 15 that, the ten percent figure from 2008 was 16 otolaryngologists. The more recent data where it gets down to three percent, 1.7 percent, is that 17 18 still a population of otolaryngologists or does 19 that include primary care pediatricians and 20 family doctors? DR. ROSENFELD: Let's see. So, it 21 22 includes -- the only thing they looked at

initially on these data are the otolaryngologists 1 2 versus the emergency physicians. And the otolaryngologists on this were about 2.5 percent. 3 Oh, we have some more data. The non-4 otolaryngology visits were 3.6 percent. For just 5 strictly the non-otolaryngologists. So a little 6 7 higher if we look at that group. MEMBER STRODE: But would that be a 8 9 non-ENT population that was just emergency 10 physicians? DR. ROSENFELD: No, this database had 11 millions of encounters in it. 114,000 of those 12 13 were otitis media with effusion. A small portion of that was otolaryngologists. So, this would 14 15 include everybody else, the 3.6 percent, the non-16 otolaryngologists.

17 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Do you know if 18 that was the only ICD-9 that was reported for 19 that, or were there other associated? Because 20 the question comes back, were the kids also with 21 asthma and did they have other issues? 22 And so if the only ICD-9 was otitis

media with effusion versus primary diagnosis of OME, the second one was asthma exacerbation, the third one was something else, does it muddy the waters?

DR. ROSENFELD: I don't think -- the 5 analysis hasn't been done at this point to look 6 7 at the prevalence of the concurrent conditions. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Josh? 8 MEMBER STEIN: It seems like these 9 10 measures are mostly being done by ENT docs. Ι 11 mean, I know you couldn't answer that question or the earlier one. So, if the ones that are 12 13 misprescribing the steroids are not the ENT docs, are we really capturing the quality and the 14 15 intended audience? Do you guys want to comment 16 on that? DR. ROSENFELD: I think what's been 17 done in the past is, as we've discussed, 18 19 extremely limited as far as the paper-based. But

this condition is a mainstay of pediatric

practice and family practice as well.

You know, I understand maybe about 20,

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30 percent of family physician visits are kids, 1 2 and probably the most common thing among those, other than the typical viral upper respiratory 3 infection, would be some form of otitis media. 4 So, it's ubiquitous. It's seen in the 5 emergency departments, as well. I think probably 6 7 a minority of otitis media with effusion care is provided by otolaryngologists in real world 8 9 practice. It's even seen by audiologists as 10 well. MEMBER YOUDE: Yeah, I have a couple of 11 First is a clarifying question just to 12 comments. 13 make sure I'm understanding it. So, that ten percent that we originally looked at was ENTs 14 15 alone and then that three percent that we looked 16 at was ENTs plus other fields. I would actually be more interested in 17 18 the patient number associated with those 19 percentages. Because while we're seeing ten go 20 down to three, we're also changing what we're including. 21 22 And so, if that's possible, to know

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the actual patient numbers associated with those 1 2 percentages or what the grouping is there, that would be interesting because we may actually see 3 a reverse trend. 4 Also, I know that we have limited 5 resources and just in my practice alone, 6 7 obviously, I'm not an ENT, I'm an audiologist, but I have seen children prescribed with, you 8 9 know, steroids and whatnot. 10 And so, as an audiologist, knowing that that's not right, I'm sitting here looking 11 at who is my patient and what are they going 12 13 through? And then I look at it as a mother and I'm like, okay, if my kid's getting steroids this 14 young, I would be furious. 15 16 And so I know that we're looking possibly at a small percentage, and I know that 17 18 we're looking at limited resources, but I can't 19 help but -- I don't want us to lose sight of who 20 this is and who this impacts given the consequences that are associated with it. 21 22 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I would agree

with you that viral pharyngitis, I think, just 1 from anecdotal evidence, is you would prescribe 2 steroids a lot more than this. If we could do 3 three percent, I'd be happy with that for viral -4 - I think it's much, much higher. 5 So, I think there's better numbers to 6 7 decrease -- I'm not arguing that we should recommend steroid use for these things that are 8 9 I just think that the numbers are overused. relatively low for this. 10 MEMBER PATEL: This is Vaishali on the 11 12 phone. I would also agree with that. 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Can we vote on 14 it, then? 15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 16 performance gap for Measure 0656 is now open. And for those on the phone: option one is high, 17 18 two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 19 20 All the votes are in and voting is now closed. 21 22 Thirteen percent voted high, 20

percent voted moderate, 40 percent voted low and 1 2 27 percent voted insufficient. So, for the criterion of performance 3 gap, the measure does not pass. 4 DR. WINKLER: Given the conversation, 5 there's another twist for this. This is an 6 7 endorsed measure. We do see measures being somewhat successful out in the field as a result 8 9 of either change in practice, whatever. 10 But if the measure is still a good 11 measure, we do have the opportunity of giving it 12 a tag of inactive endorsement such that it stays 13 on a list of endorsed measures, but we're sending the signal that, hey, the opportunity for 14 15 improvement here may not be all that great and 16 you really want to be careful about implementing something that could not have a great cost-17 18 benefit ratio. 19 So, any endorsed measure that fails 20 opportunity for improvement is then eligible to go into this inactive endorsement status. And so 21 22 that would mean, you know, being sure that it

passes all the rest of the criteria, and then you 1 2 could recommend it for that inactive endorsement 3 status. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Is that a 4 5 question? Or are you saying we should go on? DR. WINKLER: Well, does anybody have 6 7 any comments or questions before I move on? Ι said a lot of stuff. Okay. 8 9 So, we want to go through the 10 remainder of the questions and criteria, and then 11 you're final question would be, do you want to recommend it for inactive endorsement? 12 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, we'll do reliability. 14 15 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Okay. So, the 16 denominator here is patients two months to 12 years with otitis media with effusion and the 17 18 numerator is the number not treated with 19 steroids. And the exclusions were generally the 20 coexistence of another steroid requiring condition. 21 22 The reliability was measured amongst

two large pediatric networks. And, in doing 1 2 that, there were 114 re-abstractions performed, and there's a high rate of correlation between 3 the re-abstractions. When one person abstracted 4 a chart, when a second reviewer re-abstracted 5 that chart, they almost always got the same 6 7 answer as indicated by the kappa statistic of 0.85. 8 9 So, I think the reliability is high, 10 and unless there's questions, we can vote on 11 that. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Kathy, anything 13 Any questions? We can vote. to add? Voting for 14 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: 15 reliability for Measure 0656 is open. And for 16 those on the line: option one is high, two is moderate, three is low, and four is insufficient. 17 18 All the votes are in, and voting is 19 now closed. Sixty-seven percent voted high, 33 20 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 21 22 So, for the criterion reliability, the 1

measure passes.

2	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Validity?
3	MEMBER RAMBASEK: So, there are a
4	large number of studies suggesting to us that
5	this is clearly aligned with the evidence. This
6	was assessed primarily using face validity by
7	asking members of the American Academy of
8	Otolaryngology Patient Safety Committee. And
9	they basically gave it a very high rating. It
10	had very good face validity to members of that
11	committee that, if this indeed was done, if
12	systemic steroids were avoided, that that
13	probably had a high correlation with good quality
14	care.
15	So, there were very few exclusions
16	with regard to threats to validity. Really, the
17	only main exclusion being coexistence of another
18	steroid-requiring condition. And there was no
19	risk adjustment performed because I don't think
20	that's really appropriate for this sort of
21	measure. Kathy?
22	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Nothing.

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CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions 1 2 about this before we vote? Okay, we'll vote. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 3 validity for Measure 0656 is now open. And for 4 those on the phone, option one is high, two is 5 moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 6 7 All the votes are in. Forty percent voted high, 60 percent voted moderate, zero voted 8 9 low and zero voted insufficient. So, for 10 validity of Measure 0656, the measure passes. 11 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So the question 12 was, should we just use the same votes for 13 feasibility? Or do you have anything else to add about the electronic --14 15 MEMBER RAMBASEK: No, nothing else to 16 add. We can use the same votes, that's fine. 17 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Same? Do you 18 want to vote again, or do you just want to use 19 the same vote? Just use the same vote? Everyone 20 okay with that? And usability. It's really the same issues for the next one, too. 21 22 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Yes.

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1	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: All right, so
2	we'll go to the last vote.
3	MEMBER LYNCH: I'm sorry, what are we
4	voting for now?
5	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So we're
6	actually not voting yet. We're going to vote for
7	the overall suitability for endorsement.
8	DR. WINKLER: And just with the caveat
9	that this would be an inactive endorsement
10	status. It's still endorsed, but the inactive
11	status indicates your concern about the
12	opportunity for improvement is high, and so it
13	should be used with caution.
14	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: There's a
15	question.
16	DR. RICH: I think you're actually
17	touching on something that's really important
18	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I'm sorry, you
19	need to introduce yourself.
20	DR. RICH: I'm sorry. My name is Bill
21	Rich, Medical Director of Health Policy, and I'll
22	be meeting you all after lunch.

1	But if you have a really good measure,
2	even if there's not an area for improvement,
3	there's really robust evidence that says that if
4	you drop the measure the performance immediately
5	falls. There's an article in British Medical
6	Journal where Joe Selby from Kaiser, when he was
7	at Kaiser, took the Kaiser database and the UK
8	database and showed that once a measure was
9	removed from P for P, the performance immediately
10	falls at about three percent a year.
11	Unpublished data from Kaiser in
12	Colorado, they had the best outcomes in the
13	United States for control of hypertension. Once
14	they hit that, they dropped it, their control
15	fell. So I think that's one thing to be aware of
16	if you have a good measure, like Dr. Winkler
17	pointed out, there are some consequences if it's
18	no longer active.
19	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any questions or
20	comments? Tammy?
21	MEMBER BRADHAM: Depending on how the
22	vote goes, can the group come back and resubmit?

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DR. WINKLER: Sure, we can always 1 2 reactivate it, depending if there's new information or something to work on, new data. 3 Again, absolutely. This is very dynamic, it's 4 5 been a process that comes and goes. As new information becomes available, certainly. 6 7 That's one of the benefits of having you all constitute as a standing committee: if 8 9 something comes up, we can come back and bring it 10 back in. Also the other thing is, with your 11 recommendations, we may get feedback from public 12 13 comment that you may want to factor into your final decision. When we regroup after the call, 14 15 there may be public comment that may influence 16 how your recommendations go. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Josh first. 17 18 MEMBER PATEL: So before we rush 19 through and finalize this -- this is Vaishali on 20 the phone -- you know, I have to say I was a little bit confused about us being out of 21 22 sequence earlier for voting on this measure

overall as opposed to going one step at a time, 1 2 reliability, validity, et cetera. So I would request, if it is possible, to do a re-vote on 3 this measure. 4 And then, again, the other comment is 5 I agree -- I think that was Bill Rich -- and I 6 7 agree with his comment wholeheartedly that, you know, if we have a good measure which is actually 8 9 giving us outcomes, removing that measure may 10 actually have things go in the reverse direction. 11 So that is something to be aware of. 12 And my other comment is that, yes, we 13 can get -- I think it's in line with Bill's comment, again -- is we can look at claims 14 15 databases and we can estimate rates of 16 utilization of steroids, but the one big limitation with that is that steroids, if they're 17 18 oral, they're prescribed and they appear in 19 pharmacy claims data, and the actual diagnoses 20 codes don't appear in pharmacy claims data; they appear in medical claims data, okay? 21 22 So, at best, you can only draw

correlations of what it might be used for, but 1 2 you don't know 100 percent. And claims databases, unless you have evidence from 10 3 different claims data that all point to the same 4 thing, it's really risky to make a decision based 5 on one claims database study or two claims 6 7 database studies that the utilization, with certainty, is only three percent, or only 10 8 9 percent. And this is coming from somebody who does a lot of claims database research. 10 11 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, we have two 12 comments. I would just say that we have voted, 13 and it really wasn't that close, that one part. So unless there's someone that would second that, 14 15 I don't see any reason to re-vote that issue. 16 DR. WILSON: Could I just suggest that we clarify what we did just vote on for this 17 18 specific measure, for the transcript and for the 19 record. This is what we've done, not going back 20 through the votes, but we have voted on importance, we have voted on scientific 21 22 acceptability. And my understanding is that the

group elected to, for feasibility and usability, 1 2 vote as they did on the last measure. Have I got that clear? 3 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, which means 4 5 it passed. Yeah. DR. WILSON: Correct. I just wanted 6 7 to clarify, because it sounded like there was some confusion about what we had voted on for 8 9 this particular measure. Thank you. 10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: All right. Josh, then Andrew. 11 12 MEMBER STEIN: I just wanted to 13 clarify the process. If the developer wants to tweak the measure, can it be re-assessed on the 14 15 post-call so it may not get to a point where it's 16 taken out of practice? 17 DR. WINKLER: Yes, there can be 18 responses during the whole process where you have 19 the opportunity to change your recommendation. 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Andrew? MEMBER SCHACHAT: I wanted to 21 22 understand the implication of putting it in

reserve status. Does that mean that Medicare is 1 2 not likely to use it, or -- so, my anxiety is that, even though there's no opportunity for 3 improvement, the argument makes sense to me that 4 if you stop measuring it, that performance is 5 going to go down. Why not keep things? 6 7 DR. WINKLER: That's definitely the discussion for you all to determine. 8 9 MEMBER PATEL: So, again, this is 10 Vaishali, and I'm confused. So have we voted on 11 the actual, you know, the measure approval? Yes 12 or no? No, we haven't 13 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 14 voted on that yet. We are going to vote on that. 15 MEMBER PATEL: Okay, so why was there 16 comment regarding the fact that we're voting on us, you know, liking the measure only, not really 17 18 keeping the measure? 19 MS. LUONG: So, with the measure, we 20 voted on the first criteria, which includes two sub-criterion under it. Evidence passed, while 21 22 performance gap did not, it was voted down. And

so the whole discussion right now, Vaishali, was that Reva brought up an option for the measure to still go forward, and we can vote for it as reserve status. And Reva, you can speak a little bit more to the reserve status.

MEMBER STEWART: Can I ask a question 6 7 too about -- and it follows on what Andy was just asking. I think Dan brought up the point, well, 8 9 we have limited resources, so why should we 10 support something where we've already achieved 11 the goal? But I guess the question is, what resources would we use if we kept it as an active 12 13 I mean, are we really using resources? measure? Because it's already an active measure, is there 14 15 any negative consequence to us continuing to 16 endorse it?

DR. WINKLER: The resources we're talking about, the cost-benefit balance, is about the cost of collecting data, analyzing data, and reporting data. And so there is a cost associated with actual measurement. And so, you know, all measurement has costs.

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MEMBER SCHACHAT: But those are 1 2 optional costs. Anyone who doesn't want to do the measure doesn't have to do the measure, and 3 they avoid the costs, I guess. 4 I just think that -- I buy the 5 argument that if you stop measuring things, 6 7 performance goes down, and this doesn't seem to be all that difficult to allow it to continue. 8 9 So what I'm putting on the table is 10 your rule set about if the performance gap is 11 small, you shouldn't endorse things. And I'm not sure that makes sense, especially when there's a 12 13 large --14 MEMBER PATEL: I agree. 15 MEMBER SCHACHAT: -- when there's a 16 It's a very common disease. large n. DR. WINKLER: That's why it's a 17 18 discussion point for you all, but one of the criteria is around opportunity for improvement, 19 20 and so you need to weight that. There are no So that's one of the questions for 21 absolutes. 22 you all to determine.

Isn't that just a MEMBER MADONNA: 1 2 philosophical thing for every measure that we I mean, ultimately, this is about 3 look at? improving care, so what we really want to do is 4 get everything up to, you know, theoretically, 5 100 percent. If Bill is correct, and I'm sure he 6 7 is, that is a measure is dropped, performance goes down, then, you know, you're looking at 8 9 thousands of children who are going to be overtreated with corticosteroids. 10 So I think this is really -- going 11 back to the first thing I said, and piggybacking 12 13 off of Andy, really this is philosophical in terms of every measure. 14 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 15 Josh first. 16 Todd, I'm sorry. That's okay. 17 MEMBER RAMBASEK: So I 18 think that's a key point: when you stop measuring 19 something, does it regress? But this is not 20 publicly reported now, is my understanding, so I see this as being used in the ABIM maintenance 21 22 and certification, but I haven't seen it as

publicly reported anywhere. So is it really something that is already pushing on practice patterns, in its current incarnation, in the way it's been -- in other words, did the 10 percent go to three percent because of this? Or because of general dissemination of information? And I think that would require someone in the field of care to answer that.

9 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, I think we're going back and forth. So, if people want to take 10 this measure and vote whether it should be active 11 12 still, then we probably have to go back and look 13 at opportunity for improvement again and re-vote. And if we think that we voted incorrectly on 14 15 that, we can go back and improve it, and then we 16 can move forward with active endorsement.

17Right now, the way it stands -- and18Reva you can clarify it -- opportunity for19improvement was voted down. So at this point, we20can't vote for an active endorsement. We can21either put it in reserve, or just nix it at all.22DR. WINKLER: You said it better than

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I could.

2	MEMBER YOUDE: Yeah, I do have a
3	comment. So when I'm looking at this process
4	metric and I look at process metrics an awful
5	lot I think of process metrics as, where are
6	we at in holding the gains? And so what's going
7	on is like, okay, so let's say that went 10
8	percent to three percent. That's awesome. Now
9	let's take it away.
10	What happens when you take away
11	process metrics is people start going all willy-
12	nilly doing what they want to do, practicing how
13	they want to practice, how they feel is fit. And
14	so we do have the risk of falling backwards. So
15	basically the process metric is holding the gains
16	that we're seeing. If we're saying it's 10 to
17	three, then we're holding at three. And from
18	what I'm understanding in this discussion is
19	three is pretty great.
20	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. And I
21	guess it's going back to what Todd had said: it's
22	not clear that the process measure, if it's not

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publicly reported, is what's driving it, or is it public knowledge?

And I appreciate that if you don't 3 measure it, you don't get to perfection. At the 4 same time, we use the example of immunizations. 5 We've been measuring that forever, and part of 6 7 the issue is there's been a change in culture or issues or whatever you want to describe, and 8 9 that's -- the measuring of it hasn't changed, you 10 know, the incidence of it or the prevalence of 11 What's changed is an outside factor. it.

12 So, I think measurement is one process 13 that drives improvement. I don't think it's the 14 only process that drives change in patterns, 15 change in performance and that kind of thing. So 16 I think the question that was raised is, since 17 we're not publicly reporting this, but there's an 18 awful lot out there about this measure.

And then the other think that's kind of mixed into this is that we don't know that the steroids in the incidents that we're looking at is solely for the otitis media with effusion, or

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is it there's some other comorbidities and other visits that are going in. So, much like when you see a kid that has serous otitis media, is it because of that they're getting the steroids, or was it something else at the time they were seen? So that's the only concern.

7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Michael, and then Josh, then we should try to vote again, I 9 think.

10 MEMBER STEWART: I was just going to 11 respond to Todd's question. I believe, as an 12 otolaryngologist who pays attention to this, that 13 the success here has been because there's been an Academy-endorsed evidence-based guideline, and 14 15 that people believe the guidelines, they believe 16 the process, there's a respect for the process, and it's been disseminated and it's been 17 18 discussed, and people look at it and say, oh, 19 wow, the guidelines says I shouldn't do this, 20 maybe I shouldn't do it. Not because it's been publicly reported, because there was actually an 21 22 evidence-based guideline that made the

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That's been the improvement. recommendation. 1 2 MEMBER STEIN: Just, again, to Our voting it down as an active measure 3 clarify. now, it can be re-voted on in the post-call 4 period and be determined to be an active measure 5 once the developer has fixed some of these 6 7 issues, correct? DR. WINKLER: Or if there is other 8 9 feedback that makes you reconsider your position. 10 That would be one. You know, I'm not getting a 11 sense that the developer has something specific 12 to do with the measure per se that would change 13 It's more the fact that the data on things. whether this is a true quality problem, at this 14 15 point in time, to justify measurement. I think 16 that is the discussion you seem to be having. 17 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Matt. MEMBER CARNAHAN: 18 I think Todd makes 19 a good point. I come from an organization where 20 we have measure fatigue. And we have so many competing measures that, anything that happens, 21 22 an act of Congress, and we kind of get reduction

in everything and we're trying to do everything. 1 2 So you have to really pick the important ones. And this is important, we agree to 3 that, would the amount of value that this 4 approved measure would make may not be as great 5 as the improvement that an organization can make 6 7 by saying to its members, "this is the best practice." And so maybe we do focus on the 8 9 antibiotics and other ones where there's more 10 area to gain and not get the measure fatigue 11 associated with it. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So, is there a 13 reason -- do people want to re-vote this one, or just vote for the last one? I mean, it seems 14 15 like, to me, we just go to the last and vote, 16 unless there are people who want to re-vote. I don't think this vote is going to change that 17 18 much. Is it feasible to 19 MEMBER STEWART: 20 have three options? So, right now, we're either being asked, you know, inactive or no. 21 Can we

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no?

2 DR. WINKLER: The way to do that would be to re-vote the opportunity for improvement, 3 just as Scott described. So the question is, do 4 you want to do that? Does anybody feel that they 5 would change their vote to the -- we've got the 6 7 results up there. Based on the last discussion, does anyone feel that they would change their 8 9 vote? 10 MEMBER PATEL: I would. 11 Okay. So I think we've MEMBER YOUDE: had some new information come to light since we 12 13 previously voted. And while we may not understand what that means at this point in 14 15 time, the fact that we've had that discussion, to 16 me, warrants a re-vote, just because there's been 17 new information presented. 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I think that's 19 Let's just re-vote this one question here, fine. 20 and then we'll go to the last question. Are we voting now? 21 MEMBER LYNCH: 22 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting for

performance gap for Measure 0656 is now open. 1 2 And for those on the line: option one is high, two is moderate, three is low, and four is 3 insufficient. 4 MS. LUONG: Yes, Judith, you can send 5 6 me your votes. 7 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: All the votes are in. Seven percent voted high, 27 percent voted 8 9 moderate, 40 percent voted low and 27 percent 10 voted insufficient. So, the measure does not 11 pass performance gap. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Do we just go to 13 the last vote, then? 14 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. 15 MS. LUONG: So, for those on the phone, that's reserve status. 16 17 MEMBER LYNCH: Could you please 18 clarify the different votes on this? 19 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. So, option 20 one is yes, and option two is no. And voting is now open for recommendation for reserve status 21 22 for Measure 0656.

MEMBER LYNCH: Thank you. 1 2 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: All the votes are Eighty-seven percent voted yes and 13 3 in. percent voted no. So, the measure does pass for 4 recommendation for reserve status. 5 MS. LUONG: Operator, can you open the 6 7 line now for public and member comments? And for anyone in the room, if you would like to speak, 8 9 please come up to the microphone. OPERATOR: At this time, if you would 10 11 like to make a comment, please press star, then the number one. 12 13 There are no comments from the phone line. 14 15 MS. LUONG: There are no comments in 16 the room, either. So, I'm sorry for the delay in time, but we will break now for lunch. 17 18 Okay, so, before we break for lunch, 19 if you're still having problems accessing 20 SharePoint, please raise your hand so we can just take a record vote of that. 21 22 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We're going to

try to restart at five after 1:00, if we can, so 1 2 that we'll only be 20 minutes late. And also, lunch is back 3 DR. WINKLER: here in the back of the room. 4 So, five after one. MS. LUONG: Yes. 5 Thank you, all. 6 7 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 12:38 p.m. and resumed at 8 9 1:05 p.m.) 10 MS. LUONG: So everyone, I hope everyone's coming back soon. We will start off 11 the afternoon session with selection of terms. 12 Ι 13 believe Shaconna has walked around the room and you all have selected from this jar just a paper, 14 15 a little paper with either a two-year or a three-16 year term. For those that have not, can you please raise your hand, and I'll walk around. 17 18 And for Judith and Vaishali, I will be 19 the proxy and do it for you right now. Judith, 20 you have two-year, and Vaishali you have two-year as well, and we had one committee member who 21 22 wasn't able to make the meeting today, John

McClay, so I'm going to do it for him as well. So John McClay has two years, too.

So now we will go around the room to 3 disclose how many -- what your term is for the 4 remaining of -- either two or three years, and 5 if you object to more than two years, if you have 6 7 a three year and you think that you can only do two years, please let staff here at NQF know via 8 9 email, that would be fine, or pull us aside and 10 you can discuss with us then. So I quess we can 11 start now with the two co-chairs. So Kathy's 12 three. Three. Dan's three, okay. Now Matt? 13 Steve? Two. Scott is two as well. Rich Two? is three, Rich Madonna. And can you just speak 14 15 into the phone? I can't see you. 16 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Todd, three years. 17 MS. LUONG: Three years? Okay great. 18 I didn't see a three. 19 MEMBER STEIN: Josh, three. 20 Josh, three. MS. LUONG:

MEMBER BRADHAM: Tammy, three.

MEMBER STEWART:

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Micky, three.

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MEMBER GOLDBERG: Seth, three. 1 2 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Andy, three. Jackie, two. 3 MEMBER YOUDE: So that concludes the MS. LUONG: 4 selection of terms. Now I will hand it back to 5 the Co-Chairs to start the discussion of 0655. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So we're going to start it again with again, another--last 8 9 otitis media with effusion, this is 10 antihistamines or decongestants. You guys 11 already spoke, do you have anything to add? **All** 12 you guys are good? All right, so we'll go 13 straight to Kathy and Todd. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So once again, 14 15 this is I'm going to say the last one of otitis 16 media with effusion, and it's regarding antihistamines or decongestants, and I think 17 18 we've talked about in terms of the evidence, it's 19 the same background, very common situation for 20 Previously, the 2004 guidelines, as population. well as the Cochrane review in 2011 looking at 21 22 the use of antihistamines and decongestants for

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treatment of serious otitis media.

2	So the majority of these physicians do
3	the watchful waiting that we've talked about, and
4	about 14 percent of physicians in otolaryngology
5	prescribes antihistamines or decongestants for
6	pediatric patients. And I'm only going to add
7	that probably the majority of these
8	antihistamines and decongestants are over the
9	counter, and won't be prescription in nature.
10	Anything?
11	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So again on the
12	evidence, unless there's questions about the
13	evidence for this measure.
14	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Evidence is open
15	for measure 0655, and for those on the phone,
16	option 1 is high, 2 is moderate, 3 is low, and 4
17	is insufficient evidence.
18	MS. LUONG: For those on the phone,
19	can you please vote via email? Thanks. Just to
20	confirm, do we have Vaishali and Judith back on
21	line?
22	MEMBER LYNCH: Yes.

MEMBER PATEL: I'm listening, but I 1 2 missed the discussion, sorry. MS. LUONG: Oh okay, that's fine. 3 You can just sit out for this, and then the 4 discussion will continue with performance gap. 5 Thank you. 6 7 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So all the votes are in. 10 voted high, 3 voted moderate, 1 voted 8 9 low, and zero voted insufficient. So for 10 evidence for measure 0655, the measure passes. 11 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So for 12 opportunity for improvement? 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: When it talks about opportunity for improvement, there were --14 15 I'm looking for the percent of providers that 16 continued to use -- 14 percent of physicians in otolaryngology prescribed antihistamines and 17 decongestants. So I'm going to say that that 18 19 would be the opportunity in terms of decreasing 20 that number. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 21 Any questions about that before we vote on it? 22 I'm sorry,

someone has a question? Yes, comments are fine. 1 2 DR. ROSENFELD: I would just say that what's not apparent, as necessarily as obvious 3 with the antihistamines decongestants are the 4 adverse events that you also get that are maybe a 5 little more obvious with steroids. And before 6 7 coming here, I just did a little literature search, found a bunch of articles about adverse 8 9 events, and it's related to the sedating 10 antihistamines in particular, and the 11 decongestants. One article in 2004 and 2005, they 12 13 looked at 1,500 emergency department visits, including three deaths, most of which occurred 14 15 from overdosing, giving inappropriate doses to 16 young kids, and a number of other articles talk about all the sedating and soporific properties 17 18 of these drugs. As Kathy said, most of them, 19 about 60 percent in the new data we have seem to 20 be the over-the counter, and we do have a CPT-2 code that currently exists that allows tracking 21

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as to whether you prescribe or recommend these

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So there is a code for it. Thanks. 1 drugs. 2 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: All right, we're 3 going to vote on it now? MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 4 performance gap for measure 0655 is now open, and 5 for those on the phone, option 1 is high, 2 is 6 7 moderate, three is low and 4 is insufficient. All the votes are in. 27 percent voted high, 67 8 9 percent voted moderate, 7 percent voted low, and zero voted insufficient. So for performance gap, 10 11 measure 0655 passes. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Reliability? 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Reliability is-this was done on paper charts, and so the data--14 15 reliability was tested 2008, 2009, 98 percent 16 agreement for the numerator, 95 percent for the denominator, so a high reliability in terms of 17 18 testing chart extraction for this. 19 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I have a 20 When you say chart extraction, this is question. just in ENT doctors, or this is in all doctors? 21 22 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: It said pediatric

networks, and so I would think it could be 1 2 pediatricians, it could be pediatric otolaryngologists. 3 MS. JIN: So for the population that 4 was included, it includes all qualifying 5 providers that are able to report or report 6 7 information on those measures -- that measure. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: But what kind of 8 9 doctors are those that are qualified? 10 MS. JIN: There's no--we weren't able 11 to gather specifics because we randomly sampled the charts, so we didn't take a look at the exact 12 13 providers that were providing the information. But they were from the two pediatric network 14 15 groups. 16 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other 17 questions or comments about that? Then I guess 18 open for voting. 19 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 20 reliability for measure 0655 is open, and for those on the call, option 1 is high, 2 is 21 22 moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient. **All**

1	the votes are in. 20 percent voted high, 80
2	percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero
3	voted insufficient. So for reliability for
4	measure 0655, the measure passes.
5	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay, so
6	feasibilityokay. Validity in terms of this is,
7	you know, discussion of the ability to find that
8	it's important. There is exclusions for medical
9	reasons that we've talked about previously
10	regarding this. The data measures diagnosis and
11	treatment, so validity for this, I would say is
12	high.
13	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Do you want add
14	anything? The question is, is this the same as
15	the other two? Do we have towe can use the
16	same two votes as we did for validity and
17	feasibility, or it's different? You have to
18	speak in.
19	MEMBER RAMBASEK: I would tend to feel
20	that way.
21	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other
22	comments or questions before we vote on validity?
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We talked a decent amount about this--paper 2 issues.

I guess the question I 3 DR. WINKLER: would ask is do you have concerns about the fact 4 that many antihistamines are over the counter 5 medications in terms of capturing the data? 6 7 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And I guess my response to that is that if you're looking at the 8 9 chart, the person who's going to abstract it and look at it and say I recommend antihistamine or 10 Claritin or Sudafed or something like that, and 11 similarly if we do it electronically, if there's 12 13 a CPT code and that's your recommendation, you'll capture it that way as well. 14 15 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I think we can 16 open voting. Voting is now 17 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: 18 open for validity for measure 0655, and for

19 those on the phone, option 1 is high, 2 is 20 moderate, 3 is low and 4 is insufficient. **All** the votes are in. 7 percent voted high, 93 21 22 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero

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voted insufficient. So for validity, measure 1 2 0655 passes.

So Reva is okay CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: with us using feasibility and usability from the 4 previous two votes, unless someone, Kathy or Todd or anyone else has an objection to that.

7 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are there any other issues that are different than what you've 8 9 already discussed for these measures compared to the others? That would be the issue. 10

11 MS. LUONG: So on the record, we are 12 applying the same feasibility and usability 13 voting from the previous measure onto this one, and now we will be voting on overall suitability 14 15 for endorsement, for those on the phone.

MEMBER CARNAHAN: Didn't the 16 antibiotic one have a high usability, and the 17 18 steroid one have a low usability?

19 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We'll put it to 20 vote. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 21

overall suitability for endorsement for measure

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0655 is now open, and for those on the call, 1 2 option 1 is yes, and option 2 is no. All the votes are in and the voting is closed. 3 100 percent voted yes, and zero percent voted no, so 4 for recommendation for overall suitability for 5 endorsement, measure 0655 passes. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So we're going to switch now to get some new developers. Thank 8 9 you. Just so you know, it's appropriate testing 10 for pharyngitis. Start whenever you're ready. 11 MR. HAMLIN: Good afternoon, I'm Ben Hamlin, I'm the Director of Performance 12 13 Measurement, NCQA. Is this better? Sorry. I'm Ben Hamlin, I'm the Director of Performance 14 15 Measurement at NCOA. 16 DR. BARTON: And I'm Mary Barton, Vice-President for Performance Measurement. 17 18 MR. HAMLIN: So this measure is a 19 health plan measure of percentage of children two 20 to 18 years of age who are diagnosed with pharyngitis and dispensed an antibiotic, who then 21 22 received a streptococcal test. So basically,

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effectively looking for appropriate testing
 following a diagnosis and administration of the
 antibiotic for the measure.

The measure's been in HEDIS for several years. It was developed some time ago, and I believe there's a number of--there's some more recent performance data in your forms I believe, I don't know how much more you want us to go into now.

10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Okay, this is 11 mine, so for the evidence, both the IDSA and the American Heart Association guidelines recommend 12 13 that a throat culture or a rapid test is done before treating. So the evidence to me is the 14 15 biggest issue, the reason is because the American 16 Academy of Family Physicians, the ACP and the CDC recommend, unless developers know differently, on 17 18 a decision rule, where you get five points and if 19 you have zero to one point, it's a virus, you 20 don't do anything.

If it's five, you treat with an
antibiotic without testing, and then if it's two,

three and four, you would follow these guidelines 1 2 to do testing. So that is the only -- the major problem I have with the evidence, or the question 3 I have with the guideline considering that 4 there's other groups that don't recommend it. 5 I don't know if Jackie has anything to add. 6 Any 7 other questions or discussions about the evidence behind actually doing this? Developers, you have 8 9 anything with that? I should have added one 10 MR. HAMLIN:

11 more thing, that it is an administrative claims-12 based measure, so many of the decisions that you 13 were discussing are not able to be captured in 14 claims.

15 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, so the 16 evidence shows that you should treat them this 17 way or you shouldn't treat them this way? 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Well, that's the The IDSA and the American Heart 19 debate. 20 Association recommend not treating with antibiotics unless you have a positive quick 21 22 strep or a positive culture. The other recommend

use a decision rule, where you get different 1 2 points for different clinical characteristics, and if you have zero to one, then you say it's a 3 virus; you don't do anything. 4 If you get two, three or four, then 5 you would follow this guideline and do the 6 7 testing, and if you get five you just automatically treat without testing. And so I do 8 9 think you get that from the administrative data. You would get if they were treated with 10 antibiotic and diagnosed with pharyngitis without 11 testing. You would get that from this data set. 12 13 MR. HAMLIN: Yes, you would get the diagnosis on the antibiotic, you would not be 14 15 able to attract the decision, the scoring you 16 mentioned through the --17 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Exactly, yes, 18 but you would -- that's my point. You would get 19 -- they would be considered doing it incorrectly. 20 If the physician was following the CDC Academy of Family Physicians and the patient got five 21 22 points, they would treat them with antibiotic

without testing, and then guideline would say 1 2 they're doing it incorrectly, right? That's 3 correct. MEMBER MADONNA: Just for 4 clarification, so the order here is present with 5 pharyngitis, strep test, antibiotic if the strep 6 7 test is positive, correct? CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 8 Yes, or a

9 culture which--

10 MEMBER MADONNA: Yes, either way. 11 Then why is it written the way it's written? Why 12 doesn't it say the percentage of children blah 13 blah blah who are diagnosed with pharyngitis receive the group A strep test for the episode, 14 15 and then were dispensed an antibiotic if that 16 test were positive. Isn't that what we're 17 getting at?

18 MR. HAMLIN: So the order is a little 19 different, the order is actually pharyngitis, 20 antibiotic, strep test in the claims, because we 21 do not -- we're not looking for the result of the 22 test itself, we're just looking at if the

antibiotic --1 2 MEMBER MADONNA: Okay, so it's ---- was dispensed, the 3 MR. HAMLIN: test was performed. 4 5 MEMBER MADONNA: Okay. That's actually an important point. They don't get that 6 7 -- we'll talk about that later too. That's not an evidence issue, but yes. 8 9 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Do we have any 10 evidence of what percentage of children with 11 pharyngitis are going to have five points? Because that might be an unusual presentation and 12 13 if it's only three percent, it might not affect it as much as we would worry. 14 MR. HAMLIN: We're looking for it 15 16 right now. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So even if it's a 17 small number, I still don't want to be dinged for 18 19 doing what I think is best clinical practice. If 20 it's one percent of the time, you're going to ding me for doing what I think is best practice 21 22 for this patient? I'm just --

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: It's not just 1 2 what you think, what's been recommended by a 3 major group, so. MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Can you elaborate on 4 5 that, whether you agree with what Dan's saying or disagree or --6 7 DR. BARTON: What is a little bit ironic is that the purpose of the AFP and CDC 8 9 decision rule is to make sure that antibiotics are not being used in children who should not be 10 treated with antibiotics, right? 11 That's the reason for defining the decision rule with five 12 13 gradations, is to say reserve for the people with the highest prior probability of strep 14 15 pharyngitis, reserve those people to get the 16 antibiotics. Our measure is coming at it from sort 17 18 of a perpendicular direction, but also has the 19 same goal, which is to make sure that children 20 are not being treated with antibiotics unnecessarily. I think from the point of view of 21 22 a health plan measure, it's often the case that a

claims based measure is an approximation of what a clinical guideline in a physician's office might say.

And that has been something that has 4 worked very well over the last 25 years to hold 5 health plans accountable for providing good 6 7 quality care to their members, and it's not always something that has been, as you say -- maybe 8 9 it was not you, Dr. Friedman, someone else who 10 used the word dinged, you know, so it's not 11 necessarily the intention of NCQA to say that the 12 health plan should be assessing each particular 13 case necessarily, as though there was a clear line of right and wrong. 14

15 This is, again, there are many, many 16 children who present with fever and sore throat. And so that's what this measure pulls on, are 17 18 those claims in order to say did you mostly do 19 the right thing at the right time, which is test 20 for, you know, not four out of five necessarily, I don't know if the distribution of kids is in 21 22 the decision rule, but the majority of kids that

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you did the right thing and tested before 2 presumptively treating.

MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Could you get around 3 that by doing what they did for the last few 4 measures and say avoidance of inappropriate use, 5 and make it an overuse measure? 6 So the 7 percentage of children who are diagnosed with pharyngitis who didn't need antibiotics and were 8 9 not given antibiotics. So that's basically what you're trying to do, is avoid overuse of 10 11 antibiotics, is that correct? 12 DR. BARTON: Yes, but I'm not exactly 13 sure how that -- how this measure -- how inverting or emphasizing one different part of 14 15 the numerator or denominator would solve the 16 problem that you're talking about, so I might need a little more coaching on that. 17 18 MEMBER SCHACHAT: I just interpreted 19 this as not necessarily a measure trying to avoid

antibiotic overuse, but a measure trying to encourage strep testing, which presumably would 21 22 reduce inappropriate use, but I'm okay with the

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whole thing. I think the concern about being 1 2 dinged relates to how this gets used, because this gets used different ways by different 3 So like Medicare, they'll just pay you people. 4 more or less if you report, and it doesn't matter 5 what your grade is, as long as you're reporting. 6 7 So you don't get dinged there.

Some other group may be looking at 8 9 your quality performance, and you might effectively be being dinged, but then if the 10 number of -- five out of five kids is similar 11 12 across all people, everyone's getting dinged 13 equally. Probably though, different providers have different case mix; that is, maybe doctors 14 15 in the ER have seen more five out of fives and 16 they get dinged more than family practice people in a simple office; I don't know. So it would be 17 18 nice if it could account for that.

19CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other20questions or comments? I'm sorry, I don't have21much more information to--

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MEMBER YOUDE: I have a question on

the denominator statement. So looking at it, it 1 2 looks like we're including children that carry strep, anytime you test those kids, it's going to 3 be positive. So why not exclude them? 4 Again, we're not looking MR. HAMLIN: 5 for the actual performance, the actual result of 6 7 the test, we're just looking that the testing was performed, and there is probably a case where, 8 9 you know, to be made for not testing a certain subset of children, but I think it probably 10 increases more noise in the measure at the health 11 claims level than it probably does solve the 12 13 problem of children carrying strep. I guess when I look at 14 MEMBER YOUDE: 15 it, if I know my patient has strep, and trust me, 16 I'm speaking as a non-ENT here, so if I'm using different words, I apologize. But if I know my 17 18 patient has strep, I have no reason to test them. 19 So wouldn't I be increasing the cost of 20 healthcare by testing kids I know don't need 21 testing?

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MEMBER LYNCH: How often does that

1 2 happen, though?

2	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And I'm going to
3	say that's probably the question. I mean the
4	incidence of carriers I think is very low, would
5	you say single digits? So very, very low, and
6	I'm just looking at what the mean is in the
7	Medicaid population, it's like 66 percent of
8	people doing it, and for the commercial it's 79
9	percent, so you gap is, depending on20 to 30
10	percent, and it's clearly not what the percent
11	of carriers are.
12	MR. HAMLIN: And I also want to add to
13	that that the end there is health plans, not
14	patients when you're talking, so there's 400
15	plans, not 400 patients in those.
16	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So I guess we
17	should vote on the evidence and going forward
18	with this.
19	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for
20	evidence for measure 0002 is now open, and for
21	those on the phone, option 1 is high, 2 is
22	moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient

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evidence. All the votes are in. 13 percent voted high, 53 percent voted moderate, 27 percent voted low, and 7 percent voted insufficient evidence. So for -- oh yes, so the measure passes.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: We're going to 6 7 go on for opportunity for improvement. Kathy already took what I was going to say. One, so 8 9 there is differences between the Medicaid and the 10 commercial rates. The rates still aren't very 11 high. They report that the level of performance indicates the clinical guidelines addressing 12 13 testing for our group A strep infection prior to treating pharyngitis with antibiotic are not 14 15 followed in about 25 percent of cases on average, 16 and this is likely an underestimate.

17 So there's no question that there's 18 overuse of antibiotics and inappropriate usage, 19 so I think that was a huge indicator. If we 20 think this is a good measure to measure it is the 21 question, but there's no question there's room 22 for improvement I think. Jackie, anything to

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add? MEMBER RAMBASEK: Just clarification. 2 You said 25 percent of patients who present with 3 pharyngitis get testing? 4 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 5 No, no. 25 percent are treated with antibiotic -- are not --6 7 wait, let me -- prior to treating pharyngitis with antibiotic are not followed, so 25 percent 8 9 of the time, they're just treating them without 10 testing. Is that--yes, so theoretically, they have a clinical guideline you have to score a 11 five, or it could just be they're just treating 12 13 people with viral pharyngitis. MEMBER RAMBASEK: But we didn't 14 15 clarify what that number is yet, did we? 16 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: No, we don't know what that five is. It's definitely not 25 17 18 percent though, you would think. 19 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Probably five? 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, that would be my guess clinically, but that's just an 21 22 anecdotal clinical guess. Any questions about

the room for improvement? We can vote. 1 2 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for performance gap for measure 0002 is now open, and 3 for those on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is 4 moderate, 3 is low and 4 is insufficient. All 5 the votes are in. 40 percent voted high, 47 6 7 percent voted moderate, 13 percent voted low, and zero voted insufficient, so performance gap for 8 9 measure 0002, measure passes. 10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So going on to 11 reliability. This is health plan and administrative data claims, Jackie is going to 12 13 talk about some of the exclusion criteria and the questions about those. The one thing it was 14 15 clear is the data were very consistent over time, 16 and it didn't really change for the last 10-year data, so it looks like the rates, they're getting 17 18 what they're recording. You have anything to add 19 about that? 20 I just had a few MEMBER YOUDE: questions about the exclusions. One, and we may 21 22 have touched on it earlier, so what about kids

who get the rapid strep test, but we don't wait for the results, we just -- we give them antibiotics regardless. How does that work into it, and then I've already brought up the one 4 about those who carry strep.

MR. HAMLIN: So in the first scenario, 6 7 the patient who received the antibiotic and was tested will meet the measure criteria. I should 8 9 also mention there is a separate measure that's 10 looking at using antibiotics in children with 11 upper respiratory infections. That is a separate HEDIS measure, and that is getting more at the 12 13 overuse of the antibiotic issue. So -- and again, we know of the carrier issue, but it's--14

15 MEMBER YOUDE: Okay, so I guess this 16 goes back to our original discussion that this is truly just about testing, and it's not about the 17 18 result of the test, so if this kid had a virus, 19 and we tested him anyway because hey, we were on 20 like that two or three number scale that we had just talked about, turns out kid has a virus, but 21 22 we gave him antibiotics just in case, this person

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would still be okay because they did the test? 1 2 MR. HAMLIN: We hope it would lead towards the next time do better rule, and --3 Or you call the family DR. BARTON: 4 and tell them the test was negative and stop 5 taking the meds. 6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, but that's the major problem, that we just don't know that. 8 9 This test doesn't tell us that. It doesn't tell 10 us. 11 MEMBER STEIN: Can you comment on, you know, one doc -- it's possible one doc codes for 12 13 the pharyngitis, and another doc codes for the -prescribes the antibiotics, the data sources 14 15 you're using, is that linking the same doc, or 16 could someone code for one of these and then get dinged because a different provider is doing the 17 18 other part? So the claims that we are 19 MR. HAMLIN: 20 using are linked to the episode, so whenever the patient appears on the claims record for that one 21 22 patient, regardless of which provider actually

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submitted the claim around that date, those
 would be linked together by the health plan
 itself, so--

4 MEMBER STEIN: But in real practice,
5 they may not be linked, right?

MR. HAMLIN: We don't get this at the 6 7 practice level, the plans are responsible for summarizing the claims around each episode to 8 9 define the episode of care, and they submit the 10 final aggregate to us, so we don't have that 11 level of measurement at the actual practice level of their behaviors. It's just -- it's a plan 12 13 level measure, not the practice level measure.

14CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other15questions about this, about the reliability? And16you had some questions about the codes, right?

MEMBER YOUDE: I did have a question about the codes. So I am not an ENT, obviously, and so when I got this lovely measure about pharyngitis, I did the first thing I knew what to do, and that was go to my laryngologist friends, and I had them take a look at the codes because
the codes are not something that I'm familiar with, and they had brought up that at least three codes that they looked at on first glance were missing.

5 Had to do with acute pharyngitis and 6 another one, and there's another one, but it was 7 at least three known codes that are commonly used 8 were missing. How did we come up with the codes, 9 where do they come from, and do you think that 10 there are potentially any missing, or is this an 11 exhaustive list?

MR. HAMLIN: So the codes are initially developed when we test the measures, we look at the series of diagnoses and then we have several modes of updating those code lists every year, and we have a policy clarification support system where people provide us -- suggest missing codes.

19 Through implementation of the health 20 plans, they can suggest missing diagnoses that we 21 might want to code, and then there's a regular --22 there's several expert reviews with a coding

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panel and a clinical panel that review the codes 1 2 that need for each of these. And so I'm not familiar with the codes you mentioned and why 3 they're not necessarily included, but it's 4 usually sort of -- it's part of the process, they 5 either were not found to be reliable enough 6 7 across the different health plans, or they may be missing for some other reason because of the way 8 9 the coding practices are. 10 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other 11 questions or comments before we vote on this? 12 Open voting. 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for reliability for measure 0002 is now open, and for 14 15 those on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is 16 moderate, 3 is low and 4 is insufficient. A11 the votes are now in. 7 percent voted high, 73 17 18 percent voted moderate, 13 percent voted low, and 19 7 percent voted insufficient. For reliability, 20 the measure passes. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 21 So we move on to 22 validity. And so I had some previous questions,

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I have some more, but I think for validity, it's 1 2 definitely getting at what they want to get out of questions if that's a big thing, but what they 3 did is they look at five different plans, 4 geographically varied, and did medical record 5 extraction, and they found that there was 6 7 agreement 86 percent of the time, so I think that's a pretty high agreement. 8

9 And if Jackie has anything else to add 10 about that? So I think that with the -- they're 11 answering the question they want answered, we've 12 got to decide if that's the feasible question, 13 but -- and for validity, I think they are. Any 14 questions about that? All right, we're going to 15 vote.

16 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for validity is now open for measure 0002, and for 17 18 those on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is 19 moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient. So it 20 looks like we're missing one vote from someone in the room, so if you all could re-vote, please. 21 22 Still waiting on one person. Thank you. 27

percent voted high, 73 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for validity for measure 0002, the measure passes.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 5 So maybe I misinterpreted, I just got whispered, but I was 6 7 going to talk about the feasibility, and you're saying how easy it is at the clinic. So it's 8 9 easy to do an admin thing, I guess since maybe I missed it I'll add it now. My main worry is--the 10 whole point of this testing is to make sure 11 people use antibiotics appropriately. 12

13 And I guess I'm not convinced that the way you're doing it is -- that's answering the 14 15 question, all you're really getting is for people 16 to make sure they order the quick strep or the strep culture, and then they can do whatever they 17 18 want, and they're considered appropriate care. 19 And to me it seems like today, just like you were 20 talking about at Kaiser and other EHRs, there's a better way to get the data we want to get 21 22 appropriate use of antibiotics. But I think I

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brought that up at the wrong place. 1 2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I agree, and I think we've touched on that throughout the 3 discussions, but I agree entirely. 4 DR. WINKLER: I think that's the 5 appropriate--usability and use is probably the 6 7 appropriate place to talk about that. So feasibility is really about the data source, how 8 9 the data is generated and transmitted and 10 implemented. 11 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So that, I mean I think it's -- there's no question it's 12 13 generated by the plans, it's administrative data, it's been very consistent over time, there's 14 15 really no question about that I think. So I 16 guess we can vote on that. Oh there is a 17 question, I'm sorry. Josh? 18 MEMBER STEIN: Is it showing any 19 improvement over time? 20 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: It is a slight --let me pull it up. 21 22 MEMBER YOUDE: If we're looking at the

commercial rates and Medicaid rates, is that what 2 you're pulling up?

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 3 Yes. MEMBER YOUDE: If we're looking at the 4 mean, it stayed within about -- it stayed within 5 one percent for the commercial rate. If we're 6 7 looking at Medicaid, we've stayed within two percent for the mean since 2012 to 2014 in both 8 9 types of insurance. So this may relate back to 10 our earlier conversation about, you know, we have 11 a process metric, we keep it in place because it holds the gains, but my question about this then 12 13 comes to what's the expectation? CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 14 I guess we have 15 to vote on feasibility, and that's a usability 16 question I guess. So let's just vote on this, and then we'll talk briefly. 17 18 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 19 feasibility for measure 0002 is now open, and for 20 those on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is

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moderate, 3 is low and 4 is insufficient.

we're still waiting for those on the phone to

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And

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1	vote.
2	MEMBER LYNCH: I voted.
3	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Thank you.
4	Great, so all the votes are in. 33 percent voted
5	high, 67 percent voted moderate, zero voted low
6	and zero voted insufficient. So for feasibility
7	for measure 0002, the measure passes.
8	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So usability,
9	you heard my issues, and Jackie I don't know if
10	you want to repeat anything, but you heard
11	Jackie's issues too, with the problem with that.
12	DR. WINKLER: One question I would ask
13	the developers, since they are the implementers
14	of this measure, a question that's coming up on
15	these measures that have been around for a while
16	and have been used, particularly since we have
17	data over time, is how are you assessing the
18	impact of the measure? What do we know is really
19	the benefit of this measure being in place in
20	health plans? Howare you making any
21	assessments of that impact in terms of what's
22	happening in the quality sphere? Is it making a

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difference, if so, how?

2 DR. BARTON: Our committee on performance measurement has shown an interest in 3 having such information, and we agree. We have 4 been trying to understand how, of course, the 5 span of 70 plus measures that we use in HEDIS so 6 7 that we cannot necessarily commit a large amount of resources to each one each year, but we are 8 9 trying, in a rotating fashion, to gather tales from the field to help both our committees that 10 volunteer their time to help us keep these 11 12 measures up to date, in the loop. I think that 13 there's no question that measures that have, for example, found their way into the Stars program 14 have had a rapid acceleration of their 15 16 improvement, and this is not one of those 17 measures.

However, there are currently efforts afoot, including collaboration between NCQA and NQF to work on the issue of antibiotic overuse, and so I think that as we think about health plans accountability, which is only one part of

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course of the entire issue of antibiotic overuse, that this is a valuable tool for health plans to use.

And we also have in the upcoming 4 measures that will be used in the quality ratings 5 system for the marketplace plans, which of course 6 7 won't be public for another year or two, this measure is included in that group. It will be 8 9 interesting to see how it plays out in that 10 setting and additionally in Medicaid over the 11 course of the next few years as the Medicaid and the marketplace settles out. 12

13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I guess my only question is this really doesn't measure 14 15 antibiotics, because you don't know if it was 16 prescribed or not prescribed. You're assuming that if it comes back negative, they won't get a 17 18 prescription, but you really don't know that. So 19 the question of over-use and under-use is 20 hypothetical, I'm going to say. And we were just talking that in terms of the change as far as 21 22 measurement, it hasn't budged a whole lot in a

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couple years.

2 DR. BARTON: I'm not sure, but I think measure 002 means that it was first endorsed by 3 NQF a very long time ago. 4 MR. HAMLIN: Again, at that paired 5 measure, it actually does look at antibiotic 6 7 overuse as a very similar slow rate of improvement. So I think it probably is something 8 9 to do with the area of antibiotic use. Is there--like when I 10 MEMBER YOUDE: 11 look at a process measure, and I'm like okay, what do I need to do, when do I need to do it, 12 13 that type of thing, what am I being held accountable for? When I look at this, to me it 14 15 says you need to test. You need to do more tests 16 and test, test, test, test, test. Is there any concern that we could be 17 18 increasing health care costs because we're doing 19 more and more and more testing? Especially given 20 the evidence seems to conflict with practice patterns where on that decision point scale, if 21 22 somebody's telling me to test and I'm going to be

reimbursed on tests, I'm going to test. But it 1 2 might not be appropriate testing. MR. HAMLIN: The cost of this 3 particular test pales in comparison to the cost 4 of the antibiotics that are being dispensed, so I 5 think --6 7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I didn't hear 8 you. 9 I said, the cost of the MR. HAMLIN: 10 test itself is actually -- it pales in comparison to the cost of the antibiotics that 11 are even being dispensed, so I think that we need 12 13 to think of it as low cost test that is not going to be driving over-utilization. And again, it in 14 15 the context of the thinking about prescribing 16 antibiotics in the first place for these kinds of 17 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 18 Although I would 19 argue that because it's so inexpensive that now 20 you just told every clinic just test before the doctor walks in the room, and then you've got 21 22 your answer because it's not going to cost you a

lot of money anyway, just test and then the 1 2 doctor, whenever the doctor does, the doctor's fine. 3 But if you've already MR. HAMLIN: 4 prescribed the antibiotics, then you can to think 5 about the long-term consequences of antibiotic 6 7 So it's the chicken and egg there in overuse. that argument. 8 9 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Well yes, I'm 10 not arguing you should give the antibiotics, I'm saying that you still would look on the 11 measurement if you tested the quick strep before 12 13 I even walked in the room. MR. HAMLIN: Well, the measure only 14 15 takes in if you've been dispensing antibiotics in 16 the first place. So you would have already had to administer the antibiotic and then give for 17 18 the test, and then you'd be in compliance for 19 this particular measure, so. 20 You're right. DR. BARTON: MR. HAMLIN: You don't need to 21 22 convince a doctor to stop antibiotics, you just

need to test, that's the point.

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2	DR. BARTON: No, no, you're right that
3	the scenario you described would result in
4	perfect performance on the measure, but it would
5	be an extremely inefficient way to do that.
6	Because you'd end up testing a whole lot of
7	people you would never even consider giving
8	antibiotics to.
9	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other
10	questions or comments about this? I guess we'll
11	vote on usability.
12	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for
13	usability and use for measure 0002 is now open
14	and for those on the call, option 1 is high, 2 is
15	moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient
16	information. All the votes are in. Zero voted
17	high, 53 percent voted moderate, 40 percent voted
18	low, and 7 percent voted insufficient. So, this
19	would fall in the gray zone.
20	DR. WINKLER: This is a consensus not
21	reached decision, but this again is not a binding
22	one in terms of moving forward. So I guess the

question is based on this, does this prompt any 1 2 further discussion from this committee? Certainly, we will anticipate feedback from 3 public comment, but also you'll factor in your 4 evaluation of the criteria as you go to your next 5 vote on suitability for endorsement. 6

7 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I guess maybe I've already said this, I think it is a really 8 9 important measure if they can do it correctly, and I just don't think it is done correctly. So 10 11 that would be my vote for the next one too. So I don't want the take-home message to be it's a 12 13 bad think to check. I think it is a really important thing to check, but I'm just not sure 14 15 it's being done correctly.

16 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Can you make some recommendations on how you would make -- and I 17 18 already addressed this myself, that I don't think -- I think it could be stated differently as 19 20 So how would you state it to where it well. would be done better? 21

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CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I think you need

a way, a measurement that says when the test is 1 2 positive, is an antibiotic given and when the test is negative, is an antibiotic not given? 3 Somehow you need to get that data. Because 4 there's not that many people that argue a 5 positive test doesn't need an antibiotic. 6 7 MEMBER RAMBASEK: Are people going to come back and say they can't collect that data? 8 9 Or is that going to be, if they write that way, 10 is that going to be the argument pushback, it's not usable because we're not going to be able to 11 12 get the data on the test result? 13 MR. HAMLIN: The test results are not available, so that's --14 15 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: You can't get 16 that from laboratories? MR. HAMLIN: Not the direct laboratory 17 18 feed, no. We get the paid claim for the testing 19 form and the result itself, the numeric result, 20 is not available in that data. 21 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Even in a place like Kaiser Data? 22

DR. BARTON: If we were only examining Kaiser, we would be in a very different situation.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I have a question 4 about that. Because for diabetes, for example, 5 hemoglobin Alc, you actually have to get a level, 6 7 LBL, you actually have to get a level. So, there's got to be some way that you get the 8 9 levels to know if the patient is in or out on those things. And so for this, this would be a 10 11 positive or negative. So I guess I'm wondering when we talk about that, you're talking about 12 13 paid claims versus results but for these other 14 measures, you get results.

15 DR. BARTON: That's an excellent 16 point. We do require a certain number of measures that require chart review. So, anything 17 18 that requires a test result or an evaluation 19 result, like blood pressure result, requires 20 actual chart review. And health plans then sample from among their eligible patients to 21 22 report a rate. The advantages and disadvantages

of an administrative claims measure, health plans 1 2 are extraordinarily loathe to add another chart review measure to what they say is a considerable 3 burden of chart review that they do each year for 4 When we have an administrative claims 5 HEDIS. measure, we feel confident that it can examine 6 7 performance, not just in a sample of patients, but in all the eligible patients. So there are 8 9 pros and cons to each approach, but we are absolutely limited in the number of chart review 10 11 measures that we can require plans to voluntarily 12 participate in, and this has not been the public 13 comment that we've had. The expert panels that we've convened have not indicated that this 14 15 measure is one that would be so improved by chart 16 review that they would think it worth doing that. At least that has historically been their point 17 18 of view. 19 MEMBER RAMBASEK: So basically we said

19 MEMBER RAMBASEK: So basically we said 20 it's not very usable and then we suggested a 21 change and you're saying the health plans would 22 say our change is not very usable?

Can you explain a MEMBER STEIN: 1 2 little more? If it's a health plan, shouldn't they have access to the lab results? 3 Sometimes yes and MR. HAMLIN: 4 sometimes no. Reliably across all the different 5 health plans that report, no. They do not always 6 7 have access to the labs. Different designs obviously have much more access to that 8 9 indiscrete data than others, but usually when 10 they go and do the medical record review, they 11 have to the paper medical record and look up the 411 charts to find those results. And diabetes 12 13 is 528 so, it's a considerable number of records that they have to actually go in and look in the 14 15 actual record itself for the lab result, not from 16 a laboratory feed or from some kind of electronic 17 system. 18 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Any other 19 I guess we'll do the final vote. comments?

20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So the vote for 21 overall suitability for endorsement for measure 22 0002 is now open and for those on the line,

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option 1 is yes, and option 2 is no. All the 1 2 votes are in. 33 percent voted yes and 67 percent voted no. So for recommendation for 3 overall suitability for endorsement, measure 0002 4 5 does not pass. DR. WINKLER: I'll just say that this 6 7 is a measure that's been around a long time. It's being used out there. I can anticipate a 8 9 significant number of comments during the public comment period, and so we will revisit this issue 10 more than likely, based on that. 11 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Do you have a 13 comment? 14 MEMBER SCHACHAT: Is there a process 15 for revisits? I mean if you get a bunch of 16 people complaining, is there going to be another meeting and another vote? 17 18 DR. WINKLER: Not necessarily another 19 meeting. That's the point of public comment is 20 feedback. So, you will reconvene by conference call in August to review the comments and I'm 21 22 just predicting that this is likely to prompt

some comments and that would then be on your agenda for revisit.

CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: 3 Todd? MEMBER RAMBASEK: So, I guess the 4 basic push-back that is being given is that 5 people will order the test and it will be 6 7 negative, and they'll prescribe the antibiotics anyway is what people are worried about? Do we 8 9 have an idea of how often that actually happens, 10 that people are using the test as just, you know, 11 and not respecting it, not listening to it? 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Happens every 13 day in my clinic. I don't know about other clinics but it happens every single day in my 14 15 clinic. It's ordered before you get there. So I 16 would say that sometimes it's ordered when I think it's a virus and should never have been 17 18 ordered, and then other people are going to do 19 antibiotics no matter what they order, so they 20 don't care what the tests are. They say, you know, looks positive to me, I'm going to treat 21 22 it. So, I imagine it's going on.

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1	MEMBER RAMBASEK: So, I have anxiety
2	about that. Is it being ordered by like a
3	resident or fellow or by a non-M.D.?
4	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: By the
5	administration. The nurse orders it before you
6	even get there. The nurse, you know
7	MEMBER RAMBASEK: Okay, so, the nurses
8	are allowed to order tests?
9	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Yes, the nurse
10	is already doing the test before you get there,
11	yes. Considering all the tests they order,
12	urine, x-rays, things like that, I'd say this is
13	number one that I would say is a mistake.
14	MEMBER RAMBASEK: Are there issues
15	about having the test paid for if it's ordered
16	and you found it wasn't needed, you're supposed
17	to cancel the charge? How does that work?
18	CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: Maybe someone
19	else can answer that, I don't know. I mean, I
20	think they don't order if someone doesn't say
21	they have a sore throat or a runny nose or some
22	kind of respiratory

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I just work in a MEMBER RAMBASEK: 1 2 different sphere. All my patients have Medicare and I don't have nurses. And so, if someone 3 orders a test that I decided I didn't need, it's 4 a big problem, and all kinds of bells go off and 5 we have to discuss, how do you even order that, 6 7 you shouldn't have pressed the button and it's complicated for us to cancel the charge when we 8 9 cancel the charge. But when the charge is 10 cancelled, that raises red flags about cancelled 11 charges because--anyway. 12 CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: So unless there 13 are any other comments, we'll go on to some ophthalmology issues. 14 15 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I just have one more 16 quick question for Reva. So, with the public commenting period, how often does that change the 17 18 voting? 19 DR. WINKLER: I wouldn't say often, 20 but we will ask you to very seriously consider 21 the comments that you get. But it can and has 22 changed.

And to add on to that, if MS. LUONG: 1 2 you have any specific requests for the measure developer, either now or for the June 22 call or 3 for the post-comment call in August, please let 4 us know and we can work with the developer to 5 come up with a response, if possible. 6 7 DR. WINKLER: Okay, and if you didn't think we had a lot of information for you, I'm 8 9 going to add a little more. In the eye care 10 measures, among the group that we're going to be 11 reviewing this afternoon and tomorrow morning, we will now be seeing a new animal called a true 12 13 eMeasure, and I want to be sure that everybody's 14 clear what we mean by that. eMeasures are a type 15 of measure that are very specifically defined, 16 that use electronic health records. But the eMeasure is specified in a very specific fashion. 17 18 It is not just using--querying your EHR and 19 getting the data. That is using your medical 20 record as you would a paper medical record, if it happens to be electronic, that's nice. 21

An eMeasure is very specifically

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written and specified in a format that's an 1 2 industry standard. It's called HQMF. It also uses very specific definitions around the quality 3 data model, and it also has the value sets. 4 In other words, the acceptable values for each data 5 element through the National Library of 6 7 Medicine's Value Set Authority Center. So, we aren't talking just measures that can be done in 8 9 your EHR, we're talking about measures that are 10 specified in a very specific fashion. And so those HQMF specifications have been included with 11 the submission for those measures that have an 12 13 EHR version as well as say perhaps a registry and maybe even a claims version. So, we're seeing 14 15 sort of a mixture of both.

16 MEMBER SCHACHAT: So, the EHR vendor 17 would have to opt to insert that electronic 18 structure into the electronic medical record for 19 it to work?

20 DR. WINKLER: Perhaps. There needs to 21 be some ability of the EHR to utilize the 22 appropriate HQMF specifications. So go to the

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I just want to show you, if you 1 next one. 2 haven't seen them, these are what they look like. This is the output for the measure authoring tool 3 which is a sort of facilitated way of creating 4 This is the human readable 5 these HQMF specs. file. If you open a couple of the other files, 6 7 you'll find it's totally computer language and I hope you enjoyed it. So move on to the next one. 8 9 So if you go through the human readable side, you see all of the different elements of the data 10 11 elements--and go on to the next--and there were 12 some--next one. Here again are the QDM data 13 elements and the last one are the value sets. So, I just wanted you to be aware that when we 14 15 talk about an eMeasure, it means it has this 16 particular set of specifications. All right, next slide. 17

Development of eMeasures has been an evolutionary journey over the last, I don't know, six, seven, eight years, whatever it's been. Really got launched when the HITECH Act was enacted in 2009 to promote the adoption and

meaningful use of HIT. I think everybody's 1 2 probably familiar with the meaningful use And so, first IONC and now at CMS there 3 concept. have been the incentive programs to develop and 4 adopt, to adopt and utilize, in meaningful 5 fashion, programs from the federal government and 6 7 most commonly called meaningful use. They have them for hospitals, it is for eligible 8 9 professionals as well. 10 The purpose is to gain experience with

11 the development use of eMeasures and use of measurement within an electronic health record, 12 13 using these particular specifications, the HQMF. So as part of getting going with that, there were 14 15 eMeasure specifications created for existing 16 quality measures; so they're called retooled measures, all right? So there was a regular 17 18 measure, call it claims, paper, registry, 19 whatever, but then the eMeasure specifications 20 were created. So when we refer to retooled measures, that's what we're talking about. 21 And 22 so this whole program is meant to encourage the

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development of more and more eMeasures hopefully that will begin to use the unique capabilities of EHRs.

But we are still in the midst of this 4 journey and transition, all right? So, I think 5 the hopes and dreams of pretty much everybody in 6 7 the EHR space is that we'll get someday to a point where they really do a lot of wonderful 8 9 And we're not totally there yet. things. The 10 development and testing of these eMeasures has 11 been quite challenging. The testing of the eMeasures is hindered by a lot of things, but one 12 13 is the limited use in the field. For instance, PQRS allows measure to be submitted through EHRs 14 15 but in the most recent data in 2013, only 66 eye 16 care specialists, probably ophthalmologists, submitted data to PQRS using EHRs. The vast 17 18 majority of them used it through either the 19 claims or registry option.

20 So we don't have a lot of big data 21 working. There are some folks who are 22 particularly working the registry space,

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developing it, but we are still in transition. 1 2 And in fact, in the meaningful use program, a lot of the problems with data is the fact the 3 eMeasures are reported by attestation. They're 4 saying yes, I can do it. But the actual data is 5 not transmitted, so there's no collection of a 6 7 data set that someone can do some statistical analysis for liability and validity so, we're 8 9 really stuck. So, these are the challenges that 10 my colleagues in the measure development world 11 are dealing with. So we're going to find sort of an awkwardness and a difficulty in trying to 12 13 understand how well these measures, the eMeasure versions meet the criteria. Next slide. 14

15 Okay, so NQF's current criteria for 16 the evaluation of eMeasures is we do look at 17 these measures distinctly. So even though you 18 had one measure worksheet that had information 19 for both the registry measure say, and the 20 eMeasure, we will be considering them differently because the issues around reliability and 21 22 validity, the issues around feasibility, and use

and usability are distinct for the eMeasures 2 versus, say, a registry measure. So, we will be doing those independently. 3

have provided--our staff has We 4 provided a technical review of the eMeasure 5 that's included in your worksheet so, that will 6 7 apply to the eMeasure. And in general, the eMeasures are expected to meet the same criteria. 8 9 So it's the same things you've been going 10 through. There are some special applications for 11 eMeasures, in a perfect world, we really would like to see testing for liability and validity in 12 13 more than one EHR system, or a system from different vendors, so we can see how well it 14 15 works. That's very hard to achieve, actually. 16 And then also the feasibility assessment that addresses the data elements and the measure of 17 18 logic. And so that's where there are some 19 specific issues for feasibility for these 20 measures.

As it turns out, we've got six 21 22 retooled measures that are on the table for

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evaluation alongside their endorsed, sort of 1 2 original version, either registry or claims. And so we will evaluate them distinctly. 3 We acknowledge the transition, we acknowledge the 4 challenges, and so we've made some sort of 5 adaptions, if you will, to the criteria for these 6 7 particular retooled measures that have this long history of trying to evolve with the rest of the 8 industry. 9 So, next slide, please.

10 So, these retooled measures can 11 actually come into the same number because they are used in federal programs under the same 12 13 number, so that's why they're all kind of grouped together, but we will look at them separately. 14 Ι 15 know that it's clumsy, but at this point we 16 really do want to talk about the measures independently even though we do carry them under 17 18 the same number. We are looking for ways of 19 being able to indicate the two different versions 20 in the number without totally upsetting the federal rule making process that actually 21 22 indicates the number of the measure when it's

included in federal programs. So we will be looking at them independently.

Absolutely, totally new, since so many 3 of the developers are struggling to get these 4 measures tested in more than one EHR system, new 5 guidance that is allowing an option for testing 6 7 of these measures, the retooled measures, in a simulated data set. There is a tool that CMS has 8 9 created, MITR actually created it, that allows 10 you to create a simulated data set and run the 11 data that you have from your EHR to test the measured logic and be sure that it operationally 12 13 can create and give you an answer. And then there will be the ability to compare the results 14 from the automated EHR versus whatever you 15 16 programmed for your simulated data set. So we've just been advised the major developers of that 17 18 new guidance, and so they haven't had the 19 opportunity to do it. But in discussing it with 20 them, that is certainly an option they may choose to take and they might be able to get it done 21 22 like while we're out for comment.

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1	And so this is something that you can
2	consider as on the table and under the conditions
3	that would be acceptable to recommend the
4	eMeasures for endorsement. Is that my last
5	slide? I can't remember. Okay. So with that
6	sort of introduction about eMeasures, does
7	anybody have any questions about what I just
8	said? So we do understand that there are these
9	that eMeasures are very specific; it doesn't mean
10	just doing your measurement in your EHR. Okay.
11	Alrighty, with that, eye care measures.
12	DR. RICH: All right, I think that
13	I'll start with some introductions and then I'll
14	give you some general thoughts about the role of
15	the Academy and what we are doing here. So, my
16	name is Bill Rich, I'm Medical Director of Health
17	Policy for the American Academy of Ophthalmology.
18	I practice in Northern Virginia, and I'm also the
19	Chair of the Measure and Development group for
20	our IRIS clinical registry. Flora?
21	DR. LUM: I am Policy Director of
22	Quality Care and Knowledge Based Development and

I was actually the original staff on these eye 1 2 care measures when they first came through with Yes, you remember that? 3 Reva. Thank you. MS. CHAVARRIA: I'm Elvia 4 Chavarria, I'm with the American Medical 5 Association Physician Consortium for Performance 6 7 Improvement and I will--if necessary, I will invite other PCPI colleagues to answer any 8 9 questions that you might have, that they might be better suited answer. 10 11 DR. RICH: Thank you. On behalf of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, I'd like 12 13 to thank all of you for taking time away from your families and practice to be here, the staff 14 15 for their diligent work, and after listening to 16 the description of eMeasures, I'm glad there are a lot of ENT docs in the room, because people are 17 18 going to start spinning the number two pencil in 19 their ear. So what we're going to be talking 20 about are several measures that deal with the

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leading causes of blindness in the Medicare

population, macular degeneration, diabetic

retinopathy, and glaucoma. We're going to be 1 2 talking about a cross-cutting communication measure dealing with sending a report to the 3 primary care docs. We're going to be looking at 4 an intermediate outcome measure in diabetic 5 control, and finally, two patient-centered 6 7 outcome measures that will be publicly reported next year. 8

9 We look at the ability to improve quality and better outcomes as a continuum from--10 11 you have to start with great science. Number 12 two, you have to have dissemination and 13 education. And that's where we've been in the Now we're moving into an area where we can 14 past. 15 hopefully measure and then a registry further 16 give rapid feedback to performance improvement. So if you look at some of the outcomes, the 17 18 process measures, you have three before you that 19 we'll be discussing later in diabetic 20 retinopathy, macular degeneration, and glaucoma. So the question is, how effective has that been, 21 22 these process measures, you don't look at the

retina, you actually stage disease. So, if you have cancer of the throat and tongue, you get CAT scans and a lot of other work-up, we can actually look in the eye, educate docs on the staging of the disease to incorporate better outcomes and appropriate therapy.

7 How effective? Well if you look at the gold standard for clinical trials, it was 8 9 diabetic retinopathy study and the EDTRS study in 10 the early 80's. The Academy then aggressively 11 promulgated the knowledge base, we communicated with about 80 percent of primary care staffs 12 13 around the country and within five years, we decreased blindness from severe macular 14 15 degeneration 50 percent and we're approaching 70 16 percent now, and with 18 percent less resource So even with the education and staging, 17 use. 18 we've made great strides. We feel very strongly 19 with measures and then testing them and then 20 implementing and measuring in the registry, we're going to even consolidate and address the gaps in 21 22 care.

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The other thing I'd like to address is 1 2 the perceived gaps in care and the ability to improve. All the measures we're going to be 3 discussing today are based on 2013 claims data 4 whereas a physician, you had to report on 50 5 percent of three measures, and so obviously, 6 7 you're going to report on the measures you're most proficient in. And the reality is that when 8 9 you look at the data, only a small percentage of 10 physicians eligible to report actually report it. 11 That's about 56 percent of ophthalmologists that if you throw in another 30,000 optometrists, you 12 13 can see that looking at administrative claims data does not give you a picture at all as to the 14 15 gap in care or the ability to improve.

16 Starting this year, we have to report 17 on nine measures and when we look at the ability 18 to report on nine measures, you'll actually see 19 the tremendous gaps in care, and we'll be glad to 20 address that in the registry. So I think that 21 looking at 2015--2013 claims data doesn't give us 22 an idea of what's happening today in 2015. There
will be no more claims reporting, you cannot 1 2 report; so it's either going to be EHR reporting or through a registry. And so I think when you 3 look at that, when we look at that data--and 4 Flora has a lot of data--you'll be able to 5 appreciate there's lots of gaps in care and area 6 7 to improvement. So having said that, I'd like to look at also--I briefed the address at the last 8 9 What happens if you actually sunset meeting. measures? And I will again distribute that 10 article in The British Medical Journal by Joe 11 12 Selby, where once you take it out, performance 13 drops about three percent a year. Put it back in and hemoglobin A1c level performance improves 48 14 15 So I think that we have to look very percent. 16 carefully about our assumptions about area of improvement based upon old claims data. 17

18 So the first couple of--I'll talk 19 about the cataract measures first, and then we 20 can move on to the glaucoma ones later on at the 21 Chair's. The cataract measures were designed as 22 measures of surgical competence. 20/40 was

picked because that's functional level in our 1 2 society as the basis of the FDA approval for intra ocular lenses, getting driver's license and 3 actions associated with higher levels of visual 4 functioning. The ability to--it's not risk 5 adjusted because we didn't feel we had the 6 7 ability to risk adjust it. So, we took out everything. It's a measure of pure surgical 8 9 competence which will be publicly reported. So, 10 this is a patient-focused measure to help 11 patients evaluate, i.e. the results of the 12 surgery, and i.e. the surgeon's results when they 13 choose them.

If you look at the second measure, 14 15 it's the complications of cataract surgery. We 16 turn to the OR This is something that can easily be recognizable from claims data from the EHR and 17 18 this is actually something that I did wrong as a 19 The percentage rate is only about two surgeon. 20 percent, the complications are greatest, expensive and results of somewhere between 60,000 21 22 and 100,000 people a year. Again, that will be

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publicly reported too. As far as the ability to 1 2 improve, the claims data shows 163 physicians reporting the cataract measure. 3 However, as we move toward register improvement in EHR 4 reporting, last year we had 600,000, this year 5 800,000, and I think we have about 600,000 6 7 cataracts for this year alone in 2014. So you can see the distortion that will occur if you 8 9 look at 163 in the administrative claims database The same thing, and the reason why the 10 in 2013. data is so low is that those measures are 11 12 registry reporting and we didn't get our registry 13 up and running until 2014. So again, you're looking at a very small end in the 2013 database. 14 15 Flora, any comments before? 16 DR. LUM: Yes, thanks Dr. Rich. Τ 17 just wanted to reinforce to you guys that in 18 2013, only 138 providers, that when you see that 19 performance rate, it only reflects 138 providers 20 and for the complication rate, is only 77 So that performance rate is high, but 21 providers. 22 it probably reflects the cream of the crop who

chose to report on that measure. The second 1 2 thing, I did want to address the eMeasures. As we said, IRIS registry is a certified EHR 3 technology, which means we had to pass all the 4 We have successfully integrated 5 ONC tests. across 26 different EHR systems and successfully 6 7 submitted the ECQM data for 2,722 physicians last So, I think we have shown that we have 8 year. 9 successfully created the measures, passed it to CMS's specifications and submitted those for our 10 11 physicians.

The other thing I was just going to 12 13 mention is, I know the ophthalmologists think a lot of these are best practice and we look at the 14 15 other measures, but they are for every eye care 16 practitioner, so we're just getting at 20 percent of eligible providers reporting these measures 17 18 through claims in 2013. So as we open it up and 19 we get more and more providers, especially 20 optometrists as well as ophthalmologists, we will see variations in those performance rates. 21 As 22 Dr. Rich said, whatever performance rates are

this year, they will be publicly reported. 1 So, 2 as of this year, they are on the hook and they will see those rates being publically reported on 3 the physician compare site next year. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I guess I'm going 5 to suggest that we move along and go with our 6 7 first measure at this point in time. So, our measure that we're going to be looking at for 8 9 ophthalmology, Cataracts 20/40 or Better Visual 10 Acuity within 90 days following cataract surgery. 11 And if we can go through the algorithm that we've done with the other ones, and Matt are going to 12 13 be the lead on this? I'd like to interject 14 DR. WINKLER: 15 just one thing. This is the first outcome 16 measure we've looked at today, and I just want to point out to you that the criteria for an 17 18 outcome measure for evidence is different than 19 for a process measure. For an outcome measure 20 essentially there just needs to be a stated relationship, sort of an actionability if you 21

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will, that there is some process or structure or

something that can be done to effect that outcome. It is not the same as required the quality, quantity and consistency of the body of evidence that you would for a process measure. So just to--it's more focused.

MEMBER CARNAHAN: Okay. So, just the 6 7 thorough description of this. Patients 18 years or older with a diagnosis of uncomplicated 8 9 cataract--those are all the exclusions we'll talk 10 about later--who had cataract surgery and no significant ocular conditions impacting the 11 visual outcome of the surgery, and had a best 12 13 corrective visual acuity of 20/40 or better at distance or near achieved within 90 days 14 15 following cataract surgery. And as was stated, 16 the 20/40 number was picked based on a common DMV 17 number, a common FDA amount used as a success 18 target literature, as well as the Salisbury Eye 19 Study saying if 50 percent of the functioning 20 happened at the 20/40 level.

21 And I guess my only question on this 22 was, some of the other statements made within the

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measure where The Eye Care Measure Development 1 2 Work Group opted to develop a measure of accountability addressing cataract surgery 3 outcomes that relates to the safety and 4 appropriateness of cataract surgery. 5 I wasn't clear on the relationship there because nowadays 6 7 we see younger and younger people having cataract surgery at better and better visions, below 20/40 8 9 The measure is based on improving to start. 10 patient functional and visual outcome 11 satisfaction and quality of life, excellent visual acuity after cataract surgery is achieved 12 13 consistently through careful attention, through the accurate measurements of axial length, 14 15 corneal power, appropriate selection of an IOL calculation formula. And those are all true, but 16 I just have some concern that this measure 17 18 captures that. Meaning that if I as a surgeon 19 create a sentinel event, so I go ahead and I 20 wanted the patient -- the patient wanted to have near vision and I gave them distance vision, and 21 22 they were 20/20 distance vision best corrected,

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then I succeed and I've done a sentinel event 1 2 that isn't captured to get this high-quality. And the other piece is, if I have a 3 patient that starts out 20/30 and I have some 4 sort of issue that comes up and they end up 5 20/40, I'm still successful. So I don't know if 6 7 that's a wording issue within the description of I'm not even sure how you would the measure. 8 9 correct that. But again, we just see more and 10 more surgeries happening at better and better visions and so I wonder how we can make it so 11 that this measure does what it's intended to do, 12 13 which is highlight success as well as highlight opportunity for further success from others. 14 I'll respond first. 15 DR. RICH: 16 Basically, you should get excellent vision. If 17 you don't, something happened. So that's the 18 intent, you know, to address the issue of the 19 target, and that's what's your talking about with 20 the distance and near, is another measure that we've developed. I don't believe it's approved 21

yet but it is in the registry of the QCDR where

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it's actually, how close did you get to your
 target refraction. So, that solves the problem.
 We would have had a very cumbersome measure to
 try to address all these issues that you raised.
 But basically, if you didn't get to 20/40,
 something's wrong. And so our entire intent was
 not to risk adjust.

We now have a large amount of data 8 9 that shows the results of about 460,000 U.S. and 10 370,000 in Europe, all comers with no exclusion 11 and it's about 84 in Europe, 86 here. But that's 12 very complicated because then you have macular 13 degeneration, a whole bunch of things of confounding, underlying diseases that would 14 15 preclude you from seeing 20/40. So the intent 16 with this is to be a patient-focused measure that the patient can look at in public reporting and 17 18 say, this person gets 86 percent, this person 96 19 percent. So that was the purest way that we 20 could define a surgical competency measure. Eventually, obviously we'll be able to risk 21 22 adjust this and look at people with diabetic

retinopathy and things, but we actually have no basis to do that right now.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 3 Okay. I guess what I was talking about and I'd asked Reva 4 about, this is an evidence-based--the first thing 5 that we vote on is evidence, and there's outcome 6 7 This is an outcome measure and process measures. and it says report whether there are processes of 8 9 care that can influence the outcome. Nothing 10 more is required about evidence for outcome 11 So, I guess the question is, is this a measures. process of care issue you're talking about? 12

13 MEMBER CARNAHAN: So it sounds like there are measures to do what this measure is 14 15 asking to do, but this measure may not have the 16 evidence to do what it's supposed to do. Because it doesn't actually tell you if a patient has 17 18 better vision than when they started, and it 19 doesn't tell you if the target that was hit was 20 the one that the patient wanted. So you can do atrocious things and succeed at this measure. 21 So 22 is that evidence of a successful measure?

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So those scenarios MEMBER SCHACHAT: 1 2 you're speaking about can happen, but fortunately they are vanishingly rare as you know. 3 So the wrong implant and giving the wrong, like a so-4 called sentinel event, the rates on that are 5 It's a lot because there are a minuscule. 6 7 million cataract surgeries or whatever, but the rate is minuscule. And as far as worrying about 8 9 operating on people better than 20/40, I'm not a cataract surgeon, but there are Medicare 10 11 exclusions. You can't get paid for operating on people who are better than 20/40 unless there are 12 13 very special things met. So there aren't many of those. 14 I'm the other lead on 15 MEMBER STEIN: 16 this one. I think in terms of the evidence, it's

17 clear that improving someone's vision with 18 cataract surgery is a good thing. It improves 19 quality of life, it improves ability to be 20 productive, ability to drive. So I think the 21 issue with the evidence, let's not bring in some 22 of these other issues with the measure and just

1	focus on the evidence first.
2	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. So, can we
3	do a vote on this?
4	MEMBER CARNAHAN: We're saying the
5	evidence here shows the patient had an improved
6	vision, even though we don't know that to be
7	true?
8	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: That they're not
9	any worse.
10	DR. WINKLER: The evidence criteria,
11	if you recall is that there is a rationale that
12	supports the relationship of this outcome with
13	some healthcare process service intervention. So
14	in other words is it actionable? Can you affect
15	the outcome? Is there something that anybody can
16	do that could that could affect the outcome?
17	That's all you need. It's basic for evidence for
18	an outcome measure.
19	DR. RICH: I'll point out that when
20	you look at large numbers like we are now, there
21	are huge variability between surgeons on this
22	measure. Again, this is a patient-focused

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measure with public reporting.

2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, just to follow up, because of the criteria difference, 3 your voting options are yes and no. There is the 4 rationale. 5

MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting's now 6 7 open for evidence for measure 0565, and for those on the call, option 1 is yes, and option 2 is no. 8 9 Oh, it's up here. I don't know why it's not 10 there, but it's up here. I can see it. Okay so all votes are in and voting is now closed. 11 12 Sorry, I can see it in not private, yes. So 93 13 percent voted yes, and 7 percent voted no. So, for evidence, measure 0565 passes. 14 15 MS. LUONG: And this is with 15 votes 16 from the committee? 17 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Opportunity for 19 improvement? 20 So, there's a MEMBER CARNAHAN: Sure. lot of data out there. The PQRS data, again, 21 22

small numbers in voluntary reporting and so

90.6 percent in 2010, 94.8 in 2011, in forth, 1 2 2012 92 percent. So it's definitely not a trend that's been showing success in and of itself. 3 So although I guess the flip side is, does that mean 4 the measure is not effecting positive change? We 5 don't know. The CRS had some data, 85.5 percent, 6 7 so it kind of falls in that range. And with over three million cataracts per year across the U.S., 8 9 that's hundreds of thousands of patients. That's 10 a lot of potential for improvement and a lot of 11 patients that are impacted. 12 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Anything to add? 13 MEMBER STEIN: No, I think that's well 14 stated. 15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So voting is open 16 for performance gap for measure 0565 and for those on the call, option 1 is high, 2 is 17 18 moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient. Okay, 19 all the votes are in. 60 percent voted high, 40 20 percent voted moderate, zero voted low, and zero voted insufficient. So performance gap for 21 22 measure 0565, the measure passes.

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1	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay,
2	reliability?
3	DR. WINKLER: Now justfor right now,
4	I'd really like to focus on the reliability of
5	measure in the registry. Just in the registry.
6	We'll talk about the eMeasure version afterwards.
7	Okay? So, right now, focusing in on the
8	information around the reliability of the measure
9	as a registry measure.
10	MEMBER CARNAHAN: So with clear well
11	I guess the big thing is the exclusions, and
12	there's a long list of exclusions, but I would
13	say almost all that have the potential to cause a
14	vision reduction in and of themselves. So if you
15	didn't have those exclusions, then you would have
16	a significant reduction in the results and I
17	think that when looking at the exclusions, it led
18	to about a 50 percent reduction in the volume of
19	surgeries that we're counting. Sorry. Anyone
20	hear any of that? So, there's a long list of
21	exclusions and they are all vision threatening
22	exclusions or vision reducing exclusions above

and beyond the cataract itself. So as Dr. Rich said, it keeps the data more clean to focus on just where the opportunity is around the cataracts. It would be a separate measure if it included all the exclusions. With the exclusions not being counted, it reduced the volume to about half and with the results we've already talked about.

9 I had a few issues with MEMBER STEIN: 10 reliability, none of which I think are major 11 issues, but things for the developers to think Matt brought up the point about patients 12 about. 13 who start off with better than 20/40 or better vision. And could someone game the system by 14 15 operating earlier to improve their chances of 16 being successful? It might be good in a future iteration to exclude those from the denominator. 17 18 The issue of when the measurements are being made 19 is another--if someone's coming in multiple times 20 at what visit they're to get the -- if someone comes in ten times, their chances of getting 21 22 20/40 or better vision is better than someone who

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only comes for one or two post-op visits; so incorporating that in.

I'm not sure how good the registry--I 3 think that fine tuning how the vision is being 4 captured in terms of manifest refraction, best 5 corrective visual acuity, different providers may 6 7 be capturing different things, so just to make sure that you're capturing the same thing and 8 9 that provider A is being compared against the 10 same metric as provider B. And then, it wasn't 11 clear why, if we have all these exclusions, why not also exclude people with a more severe 12 13 cataract, the 66982 as another exclusion and just focus on the people with the 66984? 14

15 DR. RICH: Great questions. There's 16 three things that you addressed. Number one is gaming operate on someone with less than 20/40. 17 18 There's a word for that, it's called fraud. That 19 will enable you to visit one of those long states 20 in the middle of the country. And as far as when we look at the registry, we can actually map out 21 22 when the vision is measured, and I think the

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average number of visits is about 3.5. Flora? 1 2 DR. LUM: Right. It's within that 90 day period. 3 DR. RICH: In that 90 day period. 4 What was the third one, Josh? 5 MEMBER STEIN: Why not exclude 66982? 6 7 Oh, because there's no DR. RICH: underlying disease that precludes you, that's a 8 9 complicated cataract. That's one that's tough. 10 We thought that's a measure of surgical 11 competency. There's no underlying co-morbidities that would prevent you from seeing 20/40. 12 So we 13 felt it was important to leave that in. 14 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, a couple more 15 comments. Measuring vision is somewhat 16 subjective. For those of us that--there's ways to specifically quantify vision and be certified, 17 18 et cetera. We don't do that. This is the best 19 way to measure vision given the limitations of 20 measuring vision in general. The reason we exclude a lot of patients is there's a lot of 21 22 people out there that don't have a vision

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potential of 20/40, but clearly benefit by 1 2 cataract surgery. So there are a lot of people that are only going to see 20/60, but this is 3 going to be their better seeing eye than the 4 other eye that can only see light and dark. 5 And to get them from 20/200 to see the big E, to 6 7 seeing 20/60, is markedly going to improve their quality of life. They're not going to be able to 8 9 drive in most states, but they will be able to 10 read with better reliability and they're going to 11 be happier and the quality is going to improve. 12 But that's why there's so many exclusions for 13 this measure.

Just getting back to 14 MEMBER MADONNA: 15 what Josh said about multiple visits and you said 16 3.5 is the average, but isn't it possible then that somebody comes in at day eight and has 20/30 17 18 vision, then develops cystoid macular edema and 19 at the end of 90 days has 20/100 and perhaps they 20 never recover 20/40 vision again. So they would 21 pass this, but yet that's going to be a very 22 unhappy patient.

DR. RICH: Well you know, that would 1 2 be a failure if your developed CME and I guess the measure does say within 90 days. 3 MEMBER BRADHAM: This is Tammy and I'm 4 coming at this as a parent with a daughter with 5 significant vision issues. And when I go in for 6 7 those evaluations, they always test monocular and then both of the eyes together. And when I read 8 9 this definition it doesn't come out and say--it 10 says cataract surgery, but are you getting at the 11 vision tests with both eyes or just one eye? It's not---12 13 DR. RICH: Just the surgical eye. MEMBER BRADHAM: Right, but it's not 14 15 clear in the description. 16 I don't think, you know, we-DR RICH: -once we're in that 90 day period, we're not even 17 18 checking the other eye. 19 MEMBER BRADHAM: I know, but from a 20 parent--if this is written for the consumer, it's I'm just saying that. 21 not clear. 22 MEMBER CARNAHAN: It does state though

that each eye is a separate episode, and so I 1 2 think that's how they're saying, they're clarifying that piece of the ---3 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Steve? 4 MEMBER GOLDBERG: Does the development 5 of cystoid macular degeneration following 6 7 cataract surgery though related to how it's performed, or is it an unavoidable complication? 8 9 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I think it can be, 10 certainly. If someone's spending more time 11 taking the cataract out or has poor surgical technique, I think it's possible certainly to 12 13 have a greater risk of cystoid macular edema. MEMBER SCHACHAT: So the answer to 14 that is it's some of both? Overall the rate of 15 16 visually significant cystoid macular edema over the past few days, ends up being one percent. 17 18 About thirty percent of patients have some of it but it doesn't affect their vision, but affecting 19 20 the vision is about one percent. And some of it relates to messy, botched, longer, more tedious 21 22 and a lot of it relates to other surgery,

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rates are low. 3 I just wanted to make a comment about 4 the concern about the multiple visits in 90 days 5 and what Josh was trying to get at is should the 6 7 vision be specified as measuring at a certain time point rather than getting a positive score 8 9 for any time in the 90 day period, and then the 10 whole thing wouldn't work because there's too much variation on the timing of visits. 11 If you 12 want to measure at 90 days, so many patients 13 don't have to come back at 90 days, some would have to come back from Chicago to Cleveland to 14 15 get measured at that 90 day visit approximately 16 when they don't actually need it. So I think there's going to be a little mess in variation in 17 18 the measure that I would accept to allow patients 19 to have flexibility on their visit time. 20 MEMBER STEIN: Yes I don't think any of these issues I brought up are critical, major 21 22 It's just things for the developer to issues.

conditions that got facilitated. So it's probably about half and half, but the overall rates are low.

think about to enhance the tool they have. 1 2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other questions? 3 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: One more quick 4 So just getting back to the CME. 5 comment. Basically, CME is very rare and it's usually 6 7 It usually goes away but if there's a treatable. provider that has, who's an outlier that has a 8 9 significant number of his patients developing 10 CME, that's a problem and that's what we want to 11 try and identify. 12 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, are we ready 13 to--oh excuse me. Go ahead. MEMBER CARNAHAN: Just back to the 14 15 first point that it seems like the measures that 16 you're working on to say how close are you to your refractive goal and maybe did you have an 17 18 improvement in vision after cataract surgery. 19 Because even the patient who is not fraud, who is 20 a 20/40 cataract and comes out 20/40 who you think theoretically he'd be seeing better 21 22 afterwards, is going to be a success here even

though they saw no better after surgery. But if the measure was saying an improvement over preoperative vision, or met the target within half a diopter or whatever the new measures are you're working on, I think that would be really clean. And so perhaps once those kind of measures come along, then this measure falls to the wayside.

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MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So again, for those 8 9 of us who do clinical research, there's different 10 ways to measure visual function. One way is 11 known as acuity, which is what 20/40 means. You can also look --- there are people with 20/40 12 13 that have a lot of glare. They can't drive at night, for example. So they go from 20/40 to not 14 15 being able to drive at night, to 20/40 being able 16 to drive at night; their quality improves markedly. We're not measuring that actually, but 17 18 so there is an indication for people that are 19 20/40 to have cataract surgery in lieu of not 20 actually having a visual improvement or improvement in their -- acuity, but their visual 21 22 function does in fact improve.

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1	DR. RICH: There's a separate
2	independent measure that and you know, I
3	don't want to prolong this discussion, but looks
4	at the patient reported outcome pre and post op,
5	separate from this.
6	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Right. Are we
7	ready to vote on reliability?
8	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for
9	reliability for measure 0565 is now open and for
10	those on the line, option 1 is high, option 2 is
11	moderate, option 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient.
12	All the votes are in. 13 percent voted high, 80
13	percent voted moderate, 7 percent voted low and
14	zero voted insufficient. So for reliability,
15	measure 0565 passes.
16	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Validity?
17	MEMBER CARNAHAN: So for validity, to
18	report on when it was tested. It was looked at
19	in a single practice and I think that was an area
20	of contention for some people because it was
21	three physicians and one EHR, but it had a 92.6
22	percent agreement. The PQRS was evaluated with

454 physicians, with 403 having enough data to 1 2 submit for this, and the only trouble with that was it didn't identify the exclusion piece of 3 things. And as we talked about before, the 4 exclusions, the potential threats were that 47.8 5 percent of data remained after all the exclusions 6 7 were included. And I guess the missing data again, I would say would be a pre-operative 8 9 comparison or a vision target. 10 And, again, back to Scott's comments, 11 as long as you had an improvement in vision, then you would --- I don't know how you'd quantify 12 13 that, 20/40 can be different kinds of 20/40, but I would say that now you get a larger pool of 14 15 patients. You get all the glaucoma patients and 16 macular degeneration patients who go from 20/400 to 20/80 and they're still a success. And so you 17 18 have done them a good as opposed to their being excluded in these kinds of situations. And so 19 20 they may be put to the wayside. Hopefully not. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 21 And can you just 22 talk up a little bit. Josh, do you have

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anything?

2 MEMBER STEIN: The other validity test they did was the face validity with an expert 3 panel of 16 members and found good validity that 4 5 way. CO-CHAIR MERENSTEIN: I'm just going to 6 7 need all of you to speak up. They can't hear us back there. 8 9 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, any comments? 10 Ready to vote on validity? 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now open for validity for measure 0565 and for those 12 13 on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient. Okay, all the 14 15 votes are in. 20 percent voted high, 80 percent 16 voted moderate, zero voted low, and zero voted insufficient. So for validity, measure 0565 17 18 passes. 19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay.

20 Feasibility?

21 MEMBER CARNAHAN: This has a very 22 specific category, two codes that would identify

a best corrected vision of 20/40 or better, 1 2 distance or near, achieved within 90 days and a separate code if it was not achieved, so it would 3 be very feasible that this would be easy to pull 4 the data on. 5 MEMBER STEIN: No, I think that Matt 6 7 summed it well. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Ready to 8 9 vote on feasibility? 10 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for 11 feasibility for measure 0565 is now open and for 12 those on the call, option 1 is high, 2 is 13 moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient. A11 the votes are in. 60 percent voted high, 40 14 15 percent voted moderate, zero voted low, and zero 16 voted insufficient. So, for feasibility, measure 17 0565 passes. And the last 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 19 metric is usability and use. 20 MEMBER CARNAHAN: As we talked about, there's PQRS data for this. 21 It goes to IRIS 22 registry and publicly reported as a result. We

talked about the room for improvement with it 1 2 being in the low 90's right now and that being hundreds of thousands of patients concerning the 3 high volume. And I think just the only 4 unintended consequences would be it might falsely 5 identify a good surgeon who wasn't because there 6 7 was no vision change potentially. As is also mentioned, it may end up increasing return visits 8 9 so that you can get a successful outcome by just 10 bringing them back until you finally get a 20/40, 11 more than you would have otherwise. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 12 Comments? 13 MEMBER STEIN: The only other unintended consequence would be a surgeon not 14 15 wanting to operate on someone that they didn't 16 think could get to 20/40, but hopefully that's not going to happen. Hopefully, that wouldn't 17 18 happen that much. I don't think that's a major 19 issue. 20 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other 21 comments? Then we can vote. 22 Voting for MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR:

usability and use for measure 0565 is now open 1 2 and for those on the line, option 1 is high, 2 is moderate, 3 is low, and 4 is insufficient 3 information. All the votes are in. 60 percent 4 voted high, 40 percent voted moderate, zero voted 5 low and zero voted insufficient information. 6 So 7 for usability and use for measure 0565, the measure passes. 8 9 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Last vote. 10 Whether to recommend measure as suitable for 11 endorsement. Any comments from anyone? And this is for just 12 MS. LUONG: 13 clarification purposes, the registry version of 14 measure 0565. 15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: The vote is now 16 open for recommendation for overall suitability for endorsement for measure 0565 for those on the 17 call, option 1 is yes, and option 2 is no. 18 **All** 19 the votes are in. 100 percent voted yes and zero 20 So for recommendation for overall voted no. 21 suitability for endorsement for measure 0565, 22 measure passes.

MS. LUONG: Again, to note that is for
 the registry version.

3 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right, go 4 ahead.

DR. WINKLER: As I mentioned --- go to 5 the next slide --- as I mentioned, this measure 6 7 does have an eMeasure version, in the way we discussed prior. So the issue around evidence 8 9 and gap shouldn't be any different, so we don't need to revisit that. So we do want to talk 10 11 about the potential concerns or issues or questions around the reliability and validity, 12 13 the scientific acceptability of the eMeasure. Because this measure is one of the original 14 15 retooled measures, they haven't -- and as I 16 talked about earlier, this measure hasn't been tested widely. We do have limited testing data in 17 18 one EHR system. We've already talked with the 19 developers, they're willing to provide us the 20 information for the simulated data set. And that sounds like something that can come back soon-21 22 ish, like the next time we meet, and so you could

see that. And that would be acceptable at this point in time.

We're certainly hoping that as more 3 and more eMeasures are used and we're collecting 4 data, we can actually do better reliability and 5 validity statistical analysis on the data 6 7 generated from eMeasures, but at this point in time, it's pretty much a limitation across the 8 9 field. So we're just living in a transition 10 time. So, what I'd like to do is just have the 11 group talk about whether you believe that what information we have on reliability and validity, 12 13 it's a single vote, for the eMeasure is acceptable with the conditions we've talked 14 15 about. And then --- so Kaitlynn's going to put 16 So does anybody have any comments that one up. about the eMeasure version from the committee 17 18 first? Flora, I'll give you a chance. 19 DR. LUM: Brief comments from the 20 This was discussed before. We have developer. extracted it for 2,722 physicians in 2014 across 21

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26 different EHR systems. And all our files were

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accepted successfully by CMS. So we haven't had 1 2 any difficulty in extracting the data. And in addition, we review the rates with the 3 physicians, and ophthalmologists are very 4 compulsive, so if patients are failing the 5 measure, they can look back on which patients are 6 7 failing the measure and we look back to look at the measure to see if there's any problems with 8 9 the calculations. So, they all approve of what we've submitted on behalf of the --10

11 DR. WINKLER: So I am -- as I said, because we are considering it, I am going to ask 12 13 you to vote, we're going to combine reliability and validity into one question. 14 It's a yes/no 15 question. Is the information that we have about 16 eMeasure acceptable for scientific acceptability with the conditions we're going to get the 17 18 additional information from the simulated data 19 set? 20 So voting is now MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR:

20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: SO VOTING IS NOW 21 open for reliability and validity for the e-22 version measure of 0565 and for those on the

call, option 1 is yes with conditions, and option 2 is no. All the votes are in. 100 percent voted yes with conditions and zero percent voted no. So for reliability and validity, the eMeasure version of 0565 passes.

DR. WINKLER: So when it comes to 6 7 feasibility, there are often feasibility issues or concerns raised in the discussion about use of 8 9 an eMeasure or any potential way the measure is 10 specified in terms of data elements, whether these are routinely collected and whether -- so 11 those are the considerations. I think Flora's 12 13 provided you some information about their experience. But in terms of your assessment of 14 15 feasibility of the actual use of this particular 16 eMeasure in EHR systems is the question for feasibility for the eMeasure. Questions, 17 comments? Okay, it sounds like you're ready to 18 19 vote. 20 Voting is now MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR:

20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 21 open for feasibility for the e-version measure of 22 0565 and those on the call, option 1 is high, 2

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is moderate, 3 is low and 4 is insufficient. All the votes are in. For feasibility, 60 percent voted high and 40 percent voted moderate, zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for feasibility for the eMeasure version of 0565, the measure passes.

7 DR. WINKLER: Okay, now for usability and use, this is one where perhaps your previous 8 9 conversation would apply. Is there anything 10 different about the eMeasure or would you like to 11 just transfer your votes from the prior --- from 12 the non-eMeasure version and have it apply here 13 as well? Does anybody have any --- does that seem accurate and a reflection of your thoughts? 14 15 Then we'll stipulate the use and usability Okav. 16 and then the last one will be the recommendation for endorsement with the conditions we get the 17 18 follow-up information.

MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Oh sorry. So
this is the side that we'll be voting on. Voting
is now open for overall suitability for
endorsement for eMeasures for measure 0565 and

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for those on the call, option 1 is yes with 1 2 conditions and option 2 is no. All the votes are in and voting is now closed. 100 percent voted 3 yes with conditions and zero percent voted no. 4 So for overall --- recommendations for overall 5 suitability for endorsement for the e-version 6 7 measure of 0565, the measure passes. DR. WINKLER: Just for the transcript 8 9 record, the condition is that they will bring back the testing from the simulated data set 10 using the Bonnie tool at the next time we meet 11 after the comment period for you to evaluate. 12 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: We were supposed to have break at 2:30 and it's 3:08. So yes, 14 15 it's break. The question is when do we 16 20 after? Okay, 20 after, reconvene. reconvene? MEMBER LYNCH: This is Judith, I'm 17 18 going to have to sign off for today; I'll be back 19 on in the morning. 20 [Whereupon, a break was taken from 21 3:02 p.m. to 3:16 p.m.] 22 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. I'm hoping to gather
everybody back around the table. I have two 1 2 requests. I guess I'm going to call these housekeeping requests. 3 One is to speak in the microphone. 4 And speak loudly enough. One, the people behind 5 us are having difficulty hearing. 6 7 And there's also someone transcribing. And so it's difficult for them to be able to 8 9 transcribe. So, to make a conscious effort to do 10 that. 11 And we can now go to the -- is 12 everyone back? Yes? I think so. Okay. 13 So then the next measure for consideration is 0564, Complications Within 30 14 15 Days Following Cataract Surgery Requiring 16 Additional Surgical Procedures. And so Matt, 17 you're up again. 18 MEMBER CARNAHAN: All right. So, 19 these again are the same population of people, 18 20 years and older. Have an uncomplicated cataract. And there's a long list of those. And I guess 21 we'll talk about that later on for the exclusions 22

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of their developing PVDs, posterior vitreous
 detachment for the retinal -- for the ENT
 doctors.

And those that occur within 30 days are a very small fraction of the overall number that are going to occur. And I think they're more likely to relate to surgical mess ups, as opposed to just the routine kind of retinal detachment.

10 It's going to happen from PVDs, which
11 happens at a regular rate forever. I think.

12 MEMBER CARNAHAN: And that goes along 13 with I think another measure they have around 14 posterior capsular rupture, which would 15 definitely increase your rate of retinal 16 detachment.

17 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay.
18 MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, just putting
19 that out there for the evidence piece.
20 Exclusions we talk about later, correct? Okay.
21 So we're just trying to identify
22 complications that can reasonably be attributed

to the surgery or the surgeon. And reflect 1 2 situations that if untreated, generally result in avoidable vision loss. 3 CO-CHAIRMAN YAREMCHUK: And once 4 again, this is an outcome measure. And so what I 5 had read before report, whether there are process 6 7 of care that can influence the outcome. Nothing more is required about 8 9 evidence for outcome measures. Okay. Do we need 10 to vote on this? 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. 12 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay. So voting for evidence is now open for Measure 0564. 14 And 15 for those on the line, option one is yes. And 16 option two is no. MS. LUONG: And to note, this is not 17 18 for the E-version of the measure. 19 DR. WINKLER: It applies to both. 20 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: And we're just waiting for the calls -- the people on the line 21 22 Yes, so we're just waiting for one. to vote.

Okay. All the votes are in. And 1 2 voting is now closed. 93 percent voted yes. And seven percent voted no. So for the evidence of 3 Measure 0564, the measure passes. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right. Do 5 you want to discuss opportunity for improvement? 6 7 MEMBER CARNAHAN: Sure. So looking at the PQRS data from 2010 through 2012, there's 8 9 actually been a higher percentage from 3.4 to 4.4 to 5.2, which would indicate a lack of 10 11 improvement. And therefore, a greater 12 opportunity for improvement over time. 13 And looking at the registry numbers, it goes from zero to one in terms of with a 14 median of zero. But still, there are those with 15 a high opportunity for improvement. 16 So, I would say that there's 17 18 definitely room considering the huge three 19 million plus population of patients we're talking 20 about. Yes, I think given that 21 MEMBER STEIN: 22 cataract surgery is the most common surgery there

is, you know, three to five percent means that 1 2 there are many patients experiencing these issues. 3 You know, the fact the rates are going 4 up over time, it's a little hard to interpret 5 whether that is -- that people are having more 6 7 complications or that our coding of complications is getting better with EMRs and other captures. 8 9 I think it's a small sample DR. RICH: 10 size, Josh. A very, very small sample. 11 MEMBER STEIN: Right. I think just as Bill 12 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: 13 suggested, you have to look at the confidence intervals around those numbers. If the 14 15 confidence intervals are very large, they could 16 be not -- they could just be noise and not meaningful differences. 17 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right. Are 19 we ready to vote? 20 Voting is open MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: for performance gap for Measure 0564. And for 21 22 those on the line, option one is high, two is

moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 1 2 All the votes are in and voting is now 36 percent voted high. 64 percent voted 3 closed. moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted 4 insufficient. 5 So for performance gap, Measure 0564 6 7 passes. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Validity? 8 9 Oh, sorry, reliability? 10 MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, looking at the 11 reliability, the numerator statement has a list of certain procedures and a certain diagnosis. 12 13 And then there's like I said, a large list of exclusions. 14 I mentioned the retinal detachment 15 16 piece already. But in terms of the exclusions, it includes things like mature cataracts, senile 17 18 cataract, glaucoma. I would wonder if those were all 19 20 necessary exclusions. And then Alpha-1 blocker use, definitely it can be a problem. But I would 21 22 imagine that at least 15 percent of the time it

wouldn't be.

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2 So, I'm just wondering if we're overexcluding, any -- just the easiest of the easy 3 cataracts that people can therefore be successful 4 to measure, as opposed to truly identifying those 5 who may need some help? 6 7 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Go ahead. Josh? MEMBER STEIN: This came up with the 8 9 previous measure, too. That I don't think it's 10 necessarily a fundamental problem with this 11 measure. But I'd like to see in subsequent 12 13 measures to expand the number eligible. You know, have one measure for complete uncomplicated 14 15 cataracts. And then another for cataracts with 16 issues. And hopefully, the developers are 17 18 looking to do that sort of thing. 19 DR. RICH: We're doing exactly that. 20 We'll be able to look at people with pseudoexfoliation. You know, all those issues 21 22 we're actually collecting massive amounts of data

1	now.
2	We'll have over a million next year.
3	So we'll be able to stratify those.
4	DR. LUM: I just wanted to add that I
5	know the analysis you were provided looked at
6	Medicare claims data over 70,000 procedures. But
7	the IRIS Registry is the ECQM, which is all
8	patient populations.
9	So, the claims were limited to
10	Medicare Part B, only fee for service. So we had
11	over 300,000 procedures.
12	And the exclusion was much lower. It
13	was 27 percent for that measure. So, we are
14	including many more patients.
15	And as Dr. Rich said, we provide the
16	rate for both complicated and uncomplicated
17	patients to our participants, so that they can
18	look at improvement in quality and look at those
19	patients that had a complication. And really dig
20	down and see what was causing it.
21	And it's really for their own quality
22	improvement purposes.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Steve? 1 2 MEMBER STRODE: The previous measure was at 90 days. And this is at 30 days. And my 3 question is, would 30 days capture most of those 4 complication surgeries? 5 Recognizing that the timing of such 6 7 surgery goes beyond the recommendation of the ophthalmologist. It might have patient issues. 8 9 It might have health insurance approval issues 10 and others. 11 DR. RICH: The vast majority of the return to the OR is going to occur from surgical 12 13 error. And statistically, all most all of them are somewhere around ten days or less. 14 15 Or certainly up to 30 days. In 90 16 days, you might be picking up a couple of people that had an incidental retinal detachment. 17 18 So we felt that it was -- we could 19 actually capture most of those surgical errors 20 that led to the complications and we return to They can be captured both in EHR and the 21 the OR. 22 claims data within 30 days.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to 1 2 vote? Voting is now 3 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: open for reliability for the registry version of 4 Measure 0564. And for those on the line, option 5 one is high, two is moderate, three is low and 6 7 four is insufficient. I'm just waiting on one more vote. 8 9 MS. LUONG: Vaishali, if you can just 10 email -- thanks, got it. 11 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Great. All the 12 votes are in. 43 percent voted high. 57 percent 13 voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 14 15 So for reliability, the registry 16 version of Measure 0564 passes. 17 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Can we go 18 on to validity? 19 MEMBER CARNAHAN: This is very similar 20 to the prior measure where the expert panelists 16 strongly agreed the measure could be 21 22 distinguished as a quality of care measure.

There's also this small claim -- the 1 2 small group of one practice, one EHR that was evaluated with a 99 to 100 percent agreement. 3 Then there's the registry patients with a high 4 level of agreement. 5 So, we already discussed the 6 7 exclusions piece of things. And then there was some socioeconomic questions as to if that was 8 9 taken into account. And maybe that would be something the IRIS Registry would be able to 10 stratify as well in the future. 11 Yes, I don't think 12 MEMBER STEIN: 13 we're ready for risk adjustment yet. But I'd like to see it in the next round when this comes 14 15 up. 16 Risk adjustment as clearly, for example, Asian Americans have more myopia and are 17 18 more prone to retinal detachments in some of 19 these issues. So, I think in the future that 20 would be something important to incorporate. Exactly what we're doing. 21 DR. RICH: CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right, are we 22

ready to vote? 1 2 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Yes. The voting is now open for validity for Measure 0564, for 3 the registry version of the measure. 4 Oh, sorry. And for those on the line, 5 option one is high, two is moderate, three is low 6 7 and four is insufficient. All the votes are in. 21 percent 8 9 voted high. 79 percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for 10 11 the registry version of Measure 0564, the measure 12 passes validity. 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Usability and 14 use? 15 MEMBER CARNAHAN: Feasibility? So, 16 just like the prior Measure, very feasible. All the diagnosis as well as all the procedures have 17 18 distinct codes that can be easily data mined. 19 So, I guess if there was -- it says, 20 indicate whether any feasibility concerns such as fees for registry, participation, I suppose there 21 22 is, as you would have to have an AAO membership

to participate in the IRIS Program. 1 2 But, otherwise you can do it through And that should be easily mined from 3 the PQRS. any EHR I would think. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Josh? 5 MEMBER STEIN: Nothing to add. 6 7 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Vote? MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 8 9 open for feasibility for the registry version of Measure 0564. And for those on the line, option 10 11 one is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 12 13 All the votes are in. 64 percent voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. 14 Zero 15 voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for feasibility, for the registry 16 version of Measure 0564, the measure passes. 17 18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Now, 19 usability and use. 20 MEMBER CARNAHAN: As we talked about the PQRS options, the IRIS options, there's the 21 22 meaningful use component of things. So this

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1	should be very easy, usability and use would
2	minimally impact any practice.
3	MEMBER STEIN: Nothing to add.
4	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Vote?
5	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now
6	open for usability and use of the registry
7	version of Measure 0564. And for those on the
8	call, option one is high, two is moderate, three
9	is low and four is insufficient information.
10	Okay. All the votes are in and voting
11	is now closed. 50 percent voted high. 43
12	percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero
13	voted insufficient information.
14	So for usability and use of the
15	registry version of 0564, the measure passes.
16	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Should we
17	vote on E-measures? Or that's after we do the
18	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: After we do this.
19	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. So we'll
20	vote on endorsement now for the measure.
21	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Let me make one more
22	comment. Just that the panel had suggested that

I	1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	3
1	the title actually should be selective	
2	complications as opposed to complications.	
3	Because it would indicate that someone wasn't	
4	having other complications.	
5	And yet, I think this is, perhaps, the	
6	minority of complications that happen. I think a	
7	posterior capsular rupture is much more common	
8	than any of these things combined.	
9	Another piece of it is that you have	
10	to have both hits to have a trigger. And I would	
11	venture to say that over half the time, and I	
12	think I'm being generous, a patient who has a	
13	wrong lens implanted is not going to go back and	
14	have a lens exchanged.	
15	They're going to have laser vision	
16	correction procedure that's not going to trigger	
17	this. Just because that's the way the world	
18	works.	
19	So, I don't think you can fix that.	
20	I don't think that's possible. But I just think	
21	that's reality.	
22	DR. RICH: Yes. I think in the	

actually out in the community, people would 1 2 exchange that lens, rather than taking them back for a second procedure. 3 MEMBER CARNAHAN: Are they just 4 wearing it? 5 DR. RICH: 6 Yes. 7 MEMBER CARNAHAN: On a laser and they put a multi-focal lens in and it's not quite 8 9 right, they're not going to take it out and put 10 another one in. They're going to do the PRK which costs them \$350, versus losing money and 11 doing a whole new cataract. 12 13 And that seems like it should be 14 recentered. So I think we could -- the 15 DR. RICH: 16 afternoon is getting late, but --- I think I'll let that one pass. The whole idea of having 17 18 selective complications is you could actually 19 quantify them with claims data. 20 So these are things that you can't There's going to be a return to the 21 fudge. 22 operating room.

1	And that's why we have a separate
2	measure for vitreous loss, specifically. But,
3	see that's much harder to track. And but
4	these are much easier to track.
5	They're made more and they're a
6	little more serious things wrong eye well,
7	dropped nucleus, all the things that Scott sees
8	in his office after.
9	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: I don't see any of
10	those. So, one more question. I just started
11	thinking, how do you differentiate returning to
12	the operating room that isn't related to the
13	complications?
14	So the patient gets surgery. Then
15	they go to the operating room within 30 days, but
16	it's not a complication of the cataract surgery?
17	MR. RICH: On an eye procedure?
18	MEMBER FRIEDMAN: Well, yes. Diabetic
19	macular edema.
20	MR. RICH: I don't know that I can
21	answer that. Flora?
22	MEMBER SCHACHAT: I think the safety

1	catch on your concern is that most or probably
2	the overall majority relate to the surgery. I
3	mean, the one that I would worry about is stuff
4	on the other eye.
5	But there are eye modifiers that let
6	us crack that.
7	MEMBER CARNAHAN: And it does have
8	very specific diagnosis for the returns. Not any
9	return to the OR in 30 days.
10	It's removal procedures, excision of
11	adhesions. Tap and inject for the ophthalmitis
12	one lens procedures. Retinal repair, but not
13	necessarily a vitrectomy.
14	So it doesn't go through every
15	possible return to the OR. But only selective
16	ones I imagine they felt would be related to the
17	very select diagnoses of that.
18	MEMBER STEIN: The use of modifiers
19	should be able to distinguish that. You know,
20	it's conceivable that someone could have such a
21	dense cataract that you can't see what's going on
22	behind it.

And then you take it out and realize 1 2 there are other issues that require additional But the modifiers should sort that out. 3 surgery. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. 4 Are we 5 ready to vote on endorsement? Okay. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, the voting is 6 7 now open for recommendation for overall suitability for endorsement for the registry 8 9 version of Measure 0564. And for those on the 10 call, option one is yes and option two is no. 11 Okay. All the votes are in. 100 12 percent voted yes. And zero percent voted no. 13 So for recommendation for overall suitability for endorsement for the registry version of Measure 14 15 0564, the measure passes. 16 DR. WINKLER: All right. This measure also has an eMeasure version. So as we did with 17 18 the last measure, we do want to look at any 19 particular issues that might be specific to the 20 eMeasure. That evidence and gap should be the 21 22 same as for the other. So we're talking about

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scientific acceptability.

2 We have the same issues that they will be doing the additional testing in a simulated 3 data set and providing us the information from 4 the results of that testing when we regroup after 5 the comment call. 6 7 And so, the voting is as before for scientific acceptability of the eMeasure, you 8 9 know, with those conditions. 10 Does anyone have any comments or questions about the eMeasure specifically in 11 terms of reliability and validity? That may be 12 13 distinct from the registry measure? Okay. Ready to vote on measures. Yes or no, 14 15 and once again, yes is with conditions. And the 16 condition is bringing back the information from the testing of the simulated data set. 17 18 MS. LUONG: And this is for the 19 eMeasure version of 0564. So Vaishali, one is 20 yes with conditions and two is no. 21 MEMBER PATEL: Oh, sorry. I thought 22 I already voted. Sorry.

1	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Great. All the
2	votes are in. Okay. For reliability and
3	validity, for the eMeasure version of 0564, 100
4	percent voted yes. And zero voted no. so the
5	measure passes.
6	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Next up is
7	feasibility of the eMeasure. Does anyone have
8	any questions, concerns, comments about
9	feasibility of this as an eMeasure?
10	Okay. Then we'll ask you to vote on
11	that.
12	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now
13	open for feasibility for Measure 0564, for the
14	eMeasure version. And for those on the line,
15	option one is high, two is moderate, three is low
16	and four is insufficient.
17	Okay. All the votes are in. 64
18	percent voted high, 36 percent voted moderate.
19	Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So
20	for feasibility for the eMeasure version of 0564,
21	the Measure passes.
22	DR. WINKLER: Now, as we did before,
•	

is there anything different or distinct about the 1 2 eMeasure as to usability and use that you would want to vote it separately? Or should we just 3 use the same voting you did for the registry 4 version for usability and use? 5 Anybody have any objection to using 6 7 the same results? Excellent. So we can move on to the 8 9 recommendation for endorsement. Again, this is the -- with the conditions of the additional 10 11 information that will be brought back around the simulated data set. 12 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is now open for recommendation for overall suitability 14 15 for endorsement for the eMeasure version of 0564. 16 And for those on the call, option one is yes with conditions and option two is no. 17 18 All the votes are in. 100 percent 19 voted yes with conditions. And zero voted no. 20 So for recommendation for overall suitability for endorsement for the E-Measure version of 0564, 21 22 the measure passes.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So we are next --1 2 for our next measure, is this also an eMeasure? DR. WINKLER: No, it's not. 3 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. So 0563, 4 Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma: Reduction of 5 Interocular Pressure by 15 Percent or 6 7 Documentation of a Plan of Care, American Academy of Opthalmology. And who is going to discuss 8 9 this? Okay. 10 MEMBER STEIN: So we're discussing the evidence now? 11 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 12 Correct. 13 MEMBER STEIN: Okay. So there are several large landmark randomized clinical trials 14 15 that have shown that lowering eye pressure can 16 prevent worsening of vision and blindness from 17 glaucoma. 18 The American Academy, as a preferred 19 practice pattern that recommends lowering of eye 20 pressure of 25 percent or more. In the clinical trials that are out there, show levels of 18 to 21 22 42 percent.

1 And it's a Grade A, Level Two 2 evidence. So I think there's evidence to support 3 the measure. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Is there someone 5 that's your assistant or is also on this? 6 MEMBER PATEL: Well, yes. Vaishali 7 Patel on the phone. So I'm the other discussant 8 for this measure.	
3 the measure. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Is there someone 5 that's your assistant or is also on this? 6 MEMBER PATEL: Well, yes. Vaishali 7 Patel on the phone. So I'm the other discussant	
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6 MEMBER PATEL: Well, yes. Vaishali 7 Patel on the phone. So I'm the other discussant	
7 Patel on the phone. So I'm the other discussant	
8 for this measure.	
9 So, I agree with Josh that there's	
10 enough evidence. Plenty of enough evidence to	
11 show importance of lowering IOP for treatment of	
12 glaucoma.	
13 And it's the only modifier of this	
14 factor. And so from that perspective, it's, you	
15 know, an important thing to do than to lower.	
16 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay.	
17 MEMBER PATEL: and to measure.	
18 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any comments?	
19 All right we can	
20 MEMBER STEIN: There's a comment.	
21 DR. RICH: Yes, just a point of	
22 information that was discussed in the call was	

the plan of care. And we felt it was very 1 2 important to have the failure in there. And if you look at that, that's 3 actually consistent with all of our other 4 The hemoglobin Alc measure, the 5 Measures. hypertension measures. 6 7 There's a certain number of people where you make the value judgment that you're 8 9 going to have more complications. And so you're willing to follow them. 10 11 So, that's why that plan of care is in And we were asked to document how many 12 there. 13 people passed the measure by looking at a plan of care when they didn't get there. 14 15 And we looked very carefully and the 16 number was 30 percent. So, that's actually kind of consistent with the -- our other chronic 17 18 disease measures that have a goal in mind. 19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Are we 20 ready to vote? Evidence? MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 21 22 open for evidence for Measure 0563. And for

those on the call, option one is high, two is 1 moderate, three is low and four is insufficient 2 evidence. 3 Okay. All the votes are in. 64 4 percent voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. 5 Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 6 So, 7 for evidence of 0563, the measure passes. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. 8 9 Opportunities for improvement? 10 MEMBER STEIN: So, according to the 11 information provided by the developer, the mean performance from 2009 to 2012 is 93 to 95 12 13 So there is some room for improvement. percent. I'd just like to add that 14 DR. LUM: 15 was -- that number at least in 2013 only 16 represented 15 percent of the eligible providers. So we're still talking about a very small 17 18 minority of patients. 19 The other thing I wanted to bring up 20 I think is we're really going through a transformational demographic trend. And we 21 22 haven't talked about disparities in care.

But I think this issue, and we'll get to diabetic retinopathy, are huge issues for us in eye care. And just for the non-eye care professionals, I just wanted to explain that we're going from 2.71 million people with POAG to 7.31 million in 2050.

7 And the largest demographic group is 8 changing from older white women to Hispanic men. 9 And that's by 2035. We're going to double per 10 capita rates of POAG in key states like New 11 Mexico, Texas and Florida because of the 12 demographics.

And we already know that Hispanics have less access to care. In fact, Dr. Stein wrote an article showing the odds of ancillary testing for glaucoma are less in Hispanics.

17 So I do want to keep that focus on 18 these population groups that potentially have 19 less access to care, are in rural areas, under-20 served areas and potentially with providers who 21 are less knowledgeable.

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And I guess the

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second part is this -- it says briefly discuss 1 2 any data on disparities. DR. RICH: Yes. And then African 3 Americans have a threefold higher rate of 4 blindness and incidents of glaucoma. And so this 5 has been a major focus of the Academy. 6 7 We are doing well in the -- if you look at the last 15 years, we've decreased51 8 9 blindness by 50 percent. The rate of blindness. 10 However, there is still marked differences in African Americans and Hispanics. 11 Is the goal of this 12 MEMBER GOLDBERG: 13 to get patients referred to ophthalmologists by their primary care doctors? 14 15 Yes, is the goal of this to get 16 primary care physicians to refer to ophthalmologists? Or is this a measurement of --17 18 for ophthalmologists? 19 DR. LUM: For ophthalmologists and 20 optometrists. But it's really to improve the care and make sure that we are focusing on 21 22 interocular pressure reduction.

Because we have shown studies and
that's in the rationale of the Measure that you
know, maybe 50 percent of patients aren't having
their IOP reduced by 15 percent.
I think Dr. Stein has also had written
articles to that effect. That when we look
across and we look at patient records, we aren't
seeing the interocular pressure reduction.
And that's the only as Vaishali
said, the only modifiable risk factor that we can
do anything about to affect the ultimate outcome
of glaucoma and prevent blindness.
CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to
vote?
MEMBER PATEL: I would like to add one
more thing. To answer the question of, you know,
is there a gap in care that warrants a National
Performance Measure.
So, you know, even though we see high
rates of reporting or meeting this Measure, you
know, being 90 plus percent. Keep in mind that
that about 70 percent of that is actual, you

know, meeting the 15 percent lowering of target. 1 2 Which I think is already very good. 70 percent, if people are meeting that criteria 3 alone, 70 percent, that's already very good. 4 But it can always be better. 5 So, that's why it's a good idea to 6 7 continue to, you know, measure that. But, you know, don't -- I do think that the good portion 8 9 of that 30 per -- you know, 95 percent is because 10 of the second part of that wording which is Plan -- Document of Plan of Care. 11 12 So, if there is any way to separate 13 the two in the future, you know, I would be in favor of that so that we can clearly see how many 14 15 physicians are actually meeting the level of 16 lowering the IOP versus how many times, you know, is a documented Plan of Care. And measure those 17 18 two separately. 19 DR. LUM: And I think Dr. Rich had 20 mentioned that we looked at our IRIS Registry This is the manual registry. 21 data. 22 And 30 percent -- so for everybody who

claimed that they met the performance, 30 percent 1 2 met it with plan of care. But 70 percent met it by reducing IOP. 3 So that probably reflects just that 4 complicated situation, you know, that the 5 patients come in, they're advanced age. Are you 6 7 going to add another medication or surgery? Probably not. 8 9 You might have a plan of care of how 10 to address it. The patient can't afford 11 medication. You might have a plan of care. You can't always add another 12 13 medication or surgery to get that interocular pressure down in a year's time. And so, that's 14 15 why that plan of care was provided. 16 But it still keeps their focus I think on reducing the interocular pressure. 17 And 18 looking out for that patient and monitoring that 19 patient. 20 And that was the intent of the 21 measure. 22 MEMBER PATEL: Yes. No, no, I -- so

I agree completely. I think that's a good idea. 1 2 And I'm glad that in the IRIS Registry there is a 3 way to separate the two. I'm saying also, if in the quality 4 5 measure, there is a way to separate the two, you know, for future purposes, that's something that 6 7 should be considered. Well, certainly that can be DR. LUM: 8 9 I don't -- CMS doesn't report it out. separate. 10 But there's different codes for reporting either 11 a plan of care or a reduction of IOP. So you can definitely separate it out. 12 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to vote for opportunities for improvement? 14 15 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 16 open for performance gap for Measure 0563. And for those on the phone, option one is high, two 17 18 is moderate, three is low and four is 19 insufficient. 20 All the votes are in. 64 percent voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. 21 Zero 22 voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for

performance gap, Measure 0563 passes. 1 2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okav. **Reliability?** 3 MEMBER STEIN: So I think for the most 4 part, it's a reliable measure. You know, I think 5 Vaishali brought up the issues of the plan of 6 7 care. And I think in a future iteration it 8 9 would be nice to tease that out. I think that the devel -- and I don't want to speak for the 10 11 developers, but I think their intention is to 12 come up with a measure that where the goal is to 13 get 100 percent. And there may be ways to do the 14 15 measure where the goal doesn't have to be 100 16 percent. And you can capture some of these other circumstances and have it where, you know, 90 17 18 percent should be, you know, should be good 19 performance. 20 And maybe those who are getting 100 percent are over-utilizing or doing too much. 21 22 But, I think for the most part it's a pretty

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reliable measure.

2	You know, I think that I would
3	encourage in the next iteration, for risk
4	adjustment, clearly, with the increasing number
5	of minorities with glaucoma, some of these
6	patients are more difficult to care for. And
7	achieving of 15 percent pressure lowering can be
8	more challenging.
9	And you'd hate to have a provider who
10	is practicing in a setting where you've got much
11	more challenging patients not do as well because
12	of their patient population and their
13	demographics.
14	So, I think risk adjustment and
15	hopefully with IRIS and will enable that to be
16	possible.
17	DR. RICH: Yes. One of the issues of
18	risk adjusting is it takes away the focus of the
19	adverse outcomes of those populations at risk.
20	So, you've got to balance risk adjustment with
21	keeping the focus on the outcomes from people
22	with Hispanics and African Americans.

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But, we will be able to do that. We 1 2 have eight million people in the Registry now. We're planning that probably 48 million by 2017. 3 So we'll be able to look at large stratified data 4 on what's unique about these populations with the 5 plan of care. 6 7 And it -- that's actually not that hard to collect. 8 9 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other 10 comments? 11 (No response) 12 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to 13 vote on reliability? Voting for 14 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: 15 reliability for Measure 0563 is now open. And 16 for those on the phone, option one is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is 17 18 insufficient. 19 Okay. All the votes are in and voting 20 is now closed. 43 percent voted high. 57 percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero 21 22 voted insufficient. So, for reliability, Measure
0563 passes.

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2	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Validity?
3	MEMBER STEIN: So for validity, the
4	Developer used an expert panel, the 16 glaucoma
5	specialists. And 15 of the 16 members, based on
6	face validity, found it to be valid.
7	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other
8	comments?
9	MEMBER MADONNA: Yes, I'd like to ask
10	the Developers, although lowering IOP is
11	obviously an admirable goal. Why was it 15
12	percent chosen as opposed to 25 percent? Or
13	something else?
14	Even in the ocular hypertension
15	treatment study, patients who have not developed
16	glaucoma, there was a 20 percent goal IOP
17	reduction. So, why 15?
18	DR. RICH: I'll let Flora start and
19	I'll comment.
20	DR. LUM: So, you're right. And as
21	Dr. Stein mentioned, the randomized control
22	trials did show higher rates. But those are all

randomized control trials in a very particular setting.

You know, that may not translate into 3 real world. As Dr. Stein's mentioned, there are 4 minority populations. Populations that we're 5 concerned about medication adherence. And that 6 7 really affects the amount of interocular pressure reduction that you can have. 8 9 So it was really designed as kind of a floor -- a floor effect. A failure effect that 10 11 you really -- 15 percent was -- really could be 12 reasonably expected for the patient and on the 13 part of the physician without going to extraordinary needs and having the most ideal 14 15 patient that came in for every follow up visit. MEMBER MADONNA:

MEMBER MADONNA: Well, I would think that the plan of care covers that. And if I were looking at my own patients and looked at 15 percent, I would think that they would be undertreated in almost all cases with the current state of the art with prostaglandin and analogues and so forth.

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The fact of the DR. RICH: Yes. 1 2 matter is that somewhere between 50 and 60 percent are not under control currently. So, you 3 have to start someplace with the pressure 4 5 lowering. And again, you don't have -- it took 6 7 cardiology eight years to develop the guidelines for hypertension working with other primary care 8 9 You know, we're trying to address, you groups. 10 know, a pressing need. We can't wait eight years to develop 11 new evidence based guidelines. Now they've got 12 13 competing guidelines, but I won't get into that. So, we thought that this was a 14 15 reasonable Measure. If you look at other 16 Measures, other intermediate outcome Measures in chronic disease, it's -- if you take a 15 percent 17 18 cut of the vast majority of people with 19 hypertension that are outside, you're going to 20 have them inside your 140 over 90 guideline. So, is there Level One evidence that 21 this is the number? The answer is no. 22 But, we

have a huge gap in care when somewhere between 50 1 2 to 60 percent of people under treatment have inadequate levels. 3 DR. STEIN: Richard, I think your 4 point is well taken. I think one of the 5 challenges is with caring for patients with 6 7 glaucoma in general is that, you know, there's patient related factors. 8 9 There's provider related factors. And 10 there's system related factors that are all going 11 to impact what someone's pressure is on a given 12 day. 13 And patient adherence is known to be a huge issue in glaucoma. So, how well one -- I 14 15 think there needs to be some flexibility to deal 16 with factors that are beyond the control of the provider. 17 18 I think that was part of the intention 19 with choosing the 15 percent number. 20 DR. RICH: It resulted from extensive discussions with outcomes researchers like Josh 21 22 and others in the glaucoma community. So, this

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was a consensus figure. 1 2 But again, it's not an evidence based guideline like NHLBI originally came up with. 3 You've got to start somewhere. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to 5 Or any more comments? 6 vote? 7 (No response) CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Ready to 8 9 vote on validity. 10 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now open for validity for Measure 0563. And for 11 those on the call, option one is high, option two 12 13 is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 14 15 All the votes are in. 7 percent voted 16 high. 79 percent voted moderate. 14 percent voted low. And zero voted insufficient. So for 17 18 validity for Measure 0563, the Measure passes. 19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Feasibility? 20 I think that, you know, MEMBER STEIN: eye pressures are captured pretty well in 21 22 electronic health records. So it's a reasonably

feasible, I mean Measure in my opinion. 1 2 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other 3 comments? MEMBER CARNAHAN: Yes, there's 4 specific codes both for the 15 percent reduction 5 as well as for the plan and care piece of it. 6 7 So, it can be clearly documented. And I think that's the good thing. Ι 8 9 guess the other part of it, which is a different 10 section, is, you can almost always find one of these plan of care options that would work should 11 12 you not have the target pressure. 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Was there another comment on this side? 14 15 (No response) CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. All right. 16 We're ready to vote on feasibility. 17 Good. 18 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting on 19 feasibility for Measure 0563 is now open. And 20 for those on the phone, option one is high, option two is moderate, option three is low and 21 four is insufficient. 22

All the votes are in. 64 percent 1 2 voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for 3 feasibility, Measure 0563 passes. 4 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Usability and 5 use? 6 7 MEMBER STEIN: This data is captured in the IRIS Registry and electronic health 8 9 And you know, with claims data it records. 10 doesn't capture eye pressures. 11 But, it looks like we're moving away from using claims data as the other capture 12 13 means. And it should be pretty usable. 14 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other 15 comments? 16 DR. WINKLER: I have one question. Is there any plan to publically report these 17 18 Measures? Since these are from your Registry and 19 not -- this one's not part of the federal 20 programs. Everything in PQRS will be 21 DR. LUM: 22 reported, right? In 2015 for -- yes.

DR. RICH: Next year. In 2015. 1 2 DR. LUM: Yes. Okay. 3 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Ready to vote. 4 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 5 open for usability and use for Measure 0563. 6 And 7 for those on the call, option one is high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient 8 9 information. 10 Okay. All the votes are in. 43 11 percent voted high. 50 percent voted moderate. 7 percent voted low. And zero voted 12 13 insufficient. So for usability and use, Measure 0563 passes. 14 15 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okav. Now, vote 16 on whether to recommend that Measure as suitable for endorsement. 17 18 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 19 open for recommendation for overall suitability 20 for endorsement for Measure 0563. For those on the call, option one is yes and option two is 21 22 not.

And it looks like we're missing one 1 2 vote in the room. If you all could revote please? 3 Now all the votes are in. 93 Okay. 4 percent voted yes. 7 percent voted no. So for 5 recommendation for overall suitability for 6 7 endorsement for Measure 0563, the Measure passes. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Thank you. 8 9 And this isn't an E-Measure. So we don't need to 10 vote separately for it. 11 The next Measure is Primary Open Angle Glaucoma, 0086, Optic Nerve Evaluation. 12 13 Evidence? Pardon me? Okay. Sheli? MS. LUONG: Vaishali, would you like 14 15 to speak to this Measure? 16 MEMBER PATEL: The optic nerve damage 17 Measure? 18 MS. LUONG: Yes. As a -- the 0086. 19 The optic nerve evaluation. 20 MEMBER PATEL: yes. 21 MS. LUONG: Yes. 22 MEMBER PATEL: So, --

MS. LUONG: Just the evidence for now. 1 2 MEMBER PATEL: Yes. Give me one So, regarding the evidence to support 3 minute. the Measure, the evidence, it cites the IOP 4 practice pattern as assessing guideline -- you 5 know, evidence Grade A for the Measure, which I 6 7 agree with. And then also, there is evidence 8 9 that's cited in the IOP practice pattern that's 10 based on -- it's actually, you know, based more on the case series rather than the large 11 randomized controlled trials. 12 13 But there are enough large randomized controlled trials that also use the optic nerve 14 15 damage as an assessment for glaucoma. So I would 16 say the evidence is there to support the Measure. 17 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any comments? 18 DR. RICH: One other -- I'll just add 19 a quick note. And that is, when we were looking 20 to address, there is a disparity. About ten years ago we tried to find 21 22 a "cheap, less invasive way" of looking at

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populations at risk. This was -- and so, in 1 2 detailed by an examination of the optic nerve was shown by Hopkins -- by Dunbar Hoskins in the '90s 3 to actually be able to identify people at risk. 4 So, there was a glaucoma detection 5 benefit was passed with the -- for people --6 7 African Americans and Hispanics in the family history of glaucoma to assess their possibility 8 9 of having glaucoma. 10 And it was to preventative benefit 11 designed by ourselves, the National Eye Institute, the American Glaucoma Society. 12 The 13 validity was approved by CMS and the CBO. And the cost savings were scored profit -- positively 14 15 by CBO. 16 So, low tech is good. 17 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: So, are we ready 18 to vote evidence? 19 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is now 20 open for evidence for Measure 0086. And for those on the phone, option one is high, two is 21 22 moderate, three is low and four is insufficient

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evidence.

2	Okay. All the votes are in 43 percent
3	voted high. 50 percent voted moderate. 7
4	percent voted low. And zero voted insufficient
5	evidence. So for evidence, Measure 0086 passes.
6	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay.
7	Opportunity for improvement?
8	MEMBER PATEL: So, the current
9	reporting for the Measure is in the 90 plus
10	percent range. But, I think it's contin you
11	know, there is still opportunity for improvement
12	toward 100 percent.
13	And I also think, as it was mentioned
14	before in the other, you know, Measure, it's
15	important to continue to measure this so that it
16	remains high.
17	DR. RICH: Another comment. There's
18	previous literature showing the other the
19	failure to document the optic nerve and this is a
20	chronic disease.
21	It would be nice in hypertension to
22	look at what's happened in the blood vessels in

the heart. Well, we can do that looking in the 1 2 eye. And second of all, the performance 3 rate was really only 79 percent when we actually 4 looked at charts and looked at the electronic 5 record. Flora? 6 7 DR. LUM: Yes, that percentage was much lower when we actually looked at it. And 8 9 we've talked to practices and they don't. The two things that we look for in the 10 11 E-Measure specification, which are also in the Measure specification for registry, is cup to 12 13 disc ratio and documentation of optic nerve appearance. And we talk to practices all the 14 15 time and they don't document that. 16 So, that's -- that is a gap for 17 improvement. 18 MEMBER PATEL: Okay. So you're saying 19 even though it's reporting PQRS as 90 plus 20 percent, when you looked yourselves you found it be lower? 21 22 DR. LUM: Right. Because as you know,

that's attestation. So if they put a claims code 1 2 that said they did a dilated eye exam, which what the bare minimum of the Measure specification 3 4 says. But we actually in the Measure 5 rationale we say when you look at the nerve, you 6 7 need to document -- look at the cup to disc ratio and document the optic nerve appearance. 8 9 And those will really give you a guide 10 on how to treat the patient. Whether management 11 needs to be added or, you know, stepped up. 12 So, those are the things that we look 13 for in the electronic health record. And we don't find them really, well, a higher percentage 14 15 of the time. 16 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Todd? 17 MEMBER RAMBASEK: So, if I'm 18 understanding correctly, you can do an optic 19 nerve head evaluation and not document the cup to 20 disc ratio? Well, yes. 21 DR. LUM: That's what 22 we're saying. Is in the claims and registry

process, the doctors are saying that they've done 1 2 it. They probably in, you know, they think they've done it. 3 But if you actually look at those who 4 have electronic health records, there is no 5 documentation of the cup to disc ratio or 6 7 appearance. So, is that what the MEMBER RAMBASEK: 8 9 Measure should be? That if you have a diagnosis 10 of POAG that you need to document the cup to disc 11 ratio? It is in the Measure, in the 12 DR. LUM: 13 details of the Measure description from which the E-Measure specification has it. We just are very 14 15 -- were much more precise in what we extract from 16 the EHR. 17 MEMBER FRIEDMAN: So, just a quick 18 point of clarification. So if they say they doc 19 -- they say they looked at it, how did they 20 document that they looked at it? I mean, you can write down, I looked 21 22 at the optic nerve. But is there any evidence

that they actually did do what they said they 1 2 did? DR. RICH: Well, it's pretty good --3 this was one that was not registry reported. 4 Ιt could be reported on claims. So it was an 5 attestation. 6 7 Our point is, when you actually look at the performance electronically, it's not 8 9 So, there's a huge area for improvement there. 10 and a gap in care. 11 So, you know, no one's going to be reporting this on claims this year. They're only 12 13 going to be reporting it electronically. And so, the performance is overstated. 14 15 But what we've learned in the claims for this 16 particular Measure. And there are some problems that we'll get into about the Electronic Measure 17 18 later on. 19 MEMBER MADONNA: Yes, I was just going 20 to ask, the Measure says optic nerve head evaluation. Are they evaluating it by fundus 21 22 photography and making a comment about the fundus

MEMBER PATEL: Am I on? I cannot hear whatever is being discussed with the phone. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: No one's saying anything right now. We're waiting for someone to come up to the microphone. MEMBER MADONNA: Differently, it is appropriate to get an OCT which has a cup to disc ratio on it and utilize that instead of actually -- because this just says optic nerve head evaluation. And that could be done a number of different ways. DR. LUM: So, as mentioned before, it includes the cup to disc ratio and the structural -- the exam for structural abnormalities. DR. WINKLER: But in the code set for the numerator like what for an examination, don't the optic nerve photographs and OCT codes also count in that as a way to document the optic nerve? DR. LUM: I think we do -- I mean,

photos? Or by OCT?

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that is part of the preferred practice pattern, 1 2 is that we do tell the ophthalmologist to look at the optic nerve by dilated eye examination. 3 In addition, they can do ancillary testing. 4 It's considered part of the eye exam, 5 6 yes. 7 Even though I'm MEMBER MADONNA: Yes. kind of almost contradicting what I said, I mean, 8 9 I do think it's important that you look -- that 10 you actually look at the optic nerve head because 11 of the presence or absence of trans-hemorrhages. So, in that sense, I really do think 12 13 you should. But there seems to be -- and it seems to be in this wording that optic nerve head 14 15 evaluation could be done a number of different 16 ways. 17 MEMBER STEIN: You know, we've looked 18 at claims data. And I think this 95 percent for 19 in terms of performance is a way over estimate. 20 In claims data it's more in the 30 percent range. And I think part of it is, is the 21 22 devil's in the details, as you were getting to,

as to what constitutes an examination of the 1 2 optic nerve head? You know, does doing an OCT test 3 Does -- how descriptive a definition is count? 4 Is it just a check off sheet, yes, I did it? 5 it? So, I think it's important to clarify 6 7 exactly what counts and what does not count. MEMBER GOLDBERG: Do you include 92133 8 9 and 92134 in your data collection? 10 DR. RICH: Did you throw those number 11 out as my brain is befuddled? DR. GOLDBERG: 92133 is for ophthalmic 12 13 diagnostic imaging post resegment of the optic And then 92134 includes the retina. 14 nerve. 15 Are you including that in your --It's the 331 that's 16 MEMBER STEIN: relevant here. The 341 is for diseases of the 17 18 macula. 19 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any other 20 comments? Questions? 21 (No response) CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 22 And are we ready

to vote? 1 2 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now open for performance gap for Measure 0086. 3 And for those on the call, option one is high, two is 4 moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 5 All the votes are in. 50 percent 6 7 voted high. 50 percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for 8 9 performance gap for Measure 0086, the measure 10 passes. 11 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Reliability? 12 MEMBER PATEL: Okay, sorry, I was --13 Sorry, I was on mute. I'm here. So, I would say we have all of the 14 15 stated. 16 MS. LUONG: Vaishali, just to know, right now we're talking about reliability. What 17 18 the claims and registry version of Measure 0086. 19 MEMBER PATEL: Okay. 20 MS. LUONG: And then we'll talk about reliability and validity together for the E-21 22 Measure version later. Thanks.

1	MEMBER PATEL: Got it. Okay. Yes.
2	So, I would say there was extensive reliability
3	information provided by the Developer, which is
4	great to see.
5	Reliability was measured using, you
6	know, claims, the PQRS data set as well as the
7	registry. And reliability seems high from the
8	claims data even though, you know, it's important
9	to note that not all there were a total of 45
10	thousand physicians in the data set.
11	Of which only nine, you know, about
12	ten thousand were eligible for the reliability
13	testing. So, that's I would say is a limitation.
14	But I can see the reason for doing that.
15	
16	And likewise from the registry, it's
17	there's also reliability information provided.
18	So I would say the reliability data is high
19	quality.
20	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any questions?
21	Comments?
22	(No response)
•	

CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Are we ready to 1 2 vote on reliability? Voting is now 3 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: open for reliability for the claims and registry 4 version of Measure 0086. And for those on the 5 call, option one is high, two is moderate, three 6 7 is low and four is insufficient. Okay. All the votes are in. 43 8 9 percent voted high. 57 percent voted moderate. Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. 10 So 11 for the claims and registry version of Measure 0086 for reliability, the Measure passes. 12 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Validity? MEMBER PATEL: For the face validity 14 15 of the Measure was assessed by an expert panel of 16 16 members. And -- who agreed that this Measure could distinguish quality of care. 17 18 And, I would agree with that approach 19 for assessing face validity. Of course, I'll 20 repeat that it's nicer to see a larger sample. But, I think that this is good. 21 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 22 Any comments?

,	
1	(No response.)
2	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Ready to vote on
3	validity?
4	MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting for
5	validity for the claim and registry version of
6	Measure 0086 is now open. For those on the call,
7	option one is high, two is moderate, three is low
8	and four is insufficient.
9	All the votes are in. 21 percent
10	voted high. 79 percent voted moderate. Zero
11	voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for
12	validity for the claims and registry version of
13	Measure 0086, the measure passes.
14	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right.
15	Moving on. So, next is to be discussed is
16	feasibility.
17	MEMBER PATEL: So I would say this
18	data can be captured as we discussed, from claims
19	and from registry. So it's feasible to capture.
20	And I would say we've already
21	discussed the limitations of capturing it from
22	the claims. Regarding the legal of granularity

,	
1	we can have with the data, it would actually be
2	better to capture this from registry then claims
3	is the only comment I would make.
4	But it's feasible.
5	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Comments?
6	(No response.)
7	CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: And I guess I
8	just have a question. Are we capturing the right
9	data? Because I've heard it go back about cup to
10	disc ratio.
11	We've talked about other I'm going to
12	say descriptive terminology versus just that they
13	did the exam. And the question is, in this
14	Measure, are we going to be capturing the data
15	that we feel comfortable with?
16	DR. LUM: So as we discussed, the
17	Measure rationale does talk about what needs to
18	be looked at in the dilated eye evaluation. And
19	refers back to the preferred practice patterns
20	which talks about the characteristics of the
21	optic nerve and what should be noted.
22	And that's the appearance and the cup

to disc ratio are the two salient things. 1 So 2 that's already in the Measure rationale. And hopefully when people do report 3 it, you know, that they are doing those things. 4 Flora, can you just --5 DR. RICH: MEMBER PATEL: Yes, and you know, I 6 7 would comment on that also. To say that, you know, even if we can get patients to come in for 8 9 the required number of times per year and we can 10 even document that an optic nerve head exam was 11 done that's already a win. Because a lot of times the issue may 12 13 be that patients are not even coming in. DR. RICH: Just to further answer your 14 15 question, Rich raised the thing, does a photo, 16 and the answer is no. We want you to look. And then if you want to follow them longitudinally. 17 18 So, the codes for the OCT are not 19 included. So, we are capturing what we thought. 20 But we just had -- it's late in the day and we had to look it up. 21 22 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Josh?

Do you think that's MEMBER STEIN: 1 2 good thing? DR. RICH: Well, sometimes it is. 3 The Hoskins paper suggests that that's Sorry. 4 adequate. Now, for longitudinal follow up, I 5 think that, you know, probably photos and OCT are 6 7 appropriate. And then one other MEMBER STEIN: 8 9 I think getting at a point raised comment. 10 earlier, you know, getting patients in, since there are differences in access to care among 11 patients of different sociodemographic profiles, 12 13 I would encourage the next iteration for risk 14 adjustment. 15 Because clearly, we're seeing this in 16 the claims data, patients of certain profiles don't follow up for regular exams as often as 17 18 others. And you don't want the provider to be 19 impacted based on, you know, the types of 20 patients they're caring for. Okay. I was just going to 21 DR. LUM: 22 add that the dilated eye evaluation and

documentation, we know that OCTs and photos are 1 2 useful for follow up. But this is only required 3 once over the whole year. So we're saying that, you know, there 4 should be a look into the eye at least once a 5 year for that patient. No matter the other 6 7 follow ups and ancillary testing. DR. RICH: And as you pointed out, you 8 9 and Paul in previous papers, there's a huge gap in care that the optic nerve is looked at. 10 Ι 11 think our number of 79 percent is surprising to 12 us. 13 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Go ahead. MEMBER MADONNA: You mentioned that 14 15 the preferred practice patterns mention cup to 16 disc ratio and a description of the nerve. But what's actually captured when we capture the 17 18 data? 19 Is it just the cup to disc ratio 20 because that's the easiest thing to pull of the EHR? 21 22 DR. WINKLER: Right now we're talking

about the claims and registry version. Not the 1 2 EHR. So, what's the data element specifically for the claims and registry? 3 It's the dilated look DR. LUM: Okay. 4 It's a G Code that 5 at the optic nerve. Right. the --6 7 MEMBER MADONNA: Just whether that it was done or not. 8 9 DR. LUM: Right. 10 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Are we 11 ready to vote on feasibility? 12 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, the voting is 13 open for feasibility for the claims and registry version of Measure 0086. For those on the phone, 14 15 option one is high, two is moderate, three is low 16 and four is insufficient. 17 All the votes are in. 21 percent 18 voted high. 57 percent voted moderate. 21 19 percent voted low. And zero voted insufficient. 20 So for feasibility of the claims and registry version of Measure 0086, the Measure passes. 21 22 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Okay. Usability

and use? 1 2 MEMBER PATEL: So, the Measure is obviously currently in use. And is shown to be 3 usable, you know, in the PQRS program. And also 4 the EHR -- well, I guess I won't say with the 5 registry. 6 7 But the PQRS program and also reported in the IRIS registry. 8 9 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: Any comments from 10 anyone? MEMBER STRODE: At risk of being 11 repetitious, but for my clarity, the aim is to 12 13 see that at least there's a description once a year of a cup to disc ratio and the appearance of 14 15 the disc. 16 But what's actually being captured in the registry is simply the attestation. I looked 17 18 at the back of the eye or I didn't. That is correct for the 19 DR. LUM: 20 registry and claims. Obviously if you were to be -- if the physician were to be audited, they 21

would have to provide evidence in the medical

22

record that they did look at the optic nerve. 1 2 And they, you know, we would expect that there would be documentation of its 3 I think that's what the auditors appearance. 4 would look at if they were looking if they were 5 to audit the records. 6 7 DR. RICH: And in the registry, we actually have a chart to do data validity and 8 9 So we -- and we do have the ability to auditing. 10 actually see the physician's electronic record 11 and what was recorded. MEMBER MADONNA: Does this in some way 12 13 negatively impact the performance of visual field testing? Particularly in patients who have 14 15 advanced disease where looking at the nerve is 16 probably is little utility, where a field has much more utility. 17 18 And someone sitting very close to me, 19 I know, published the paper about the reduction 20 in the use of visual field testing, correct? 21 Yes, so. Anyway. DR. RICH: 22 I'll defer to Josh. But --

MEMBER STEIN: Well I think it -- as a glaucoma specialist, I think it's important both to assess the optic nerve and assess a visual field. And maybe there's a measure that's under development to look at rates of visual field testing. I don't think we should knock this

8 Measure because it doesn't include visual field. 9 But, I think both are important. And there are 10 probably a small subset of patients that either 11 you're not going to get that much additional 12 information either from assessing the nerve or 13 doing the field.

Because some patients you just can't get a reliable field on. In some patients, your view of the optic nerve may not be that good.

17But I think designing a Measure that's18going to capture the majority of patients that mo19-- I think most of us would agree that the20majority of glaucoma patients, we should be21looking at their nerve.

22

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CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: All right. We're

ready to vote for usability and use. 1 2 MEMBER PATEL: Yes. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now 3 open for usability and use of the claims and 4 registry version of Measure 0086. For those on 5 the call, option one is high, two is moderate, 6 7 three is low and four is insufficient information. 8 9 All the votes are in. 57 percent 10 voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. 7 percent voted low. And zero voted insufficient. 11 So for usability and use of the claims and 12 13 registry version of 0086, the Measure passes. CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: 14 Okay. Next is 15 for the Committee to vote on whether to recommend 16 Measure for endorsement. Voting is now 17 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: 18 open for recommendation for overall suitability 19 for endorsement for the claims and registry 20 version of 0086. For those on the call, option one is yes and option two is no. 21 22 Okay. All the votes are in. 93

percent voted yes. And 7 percent voted no. So 1 2 for the recommendation of overall suitability for endorsement for the claims and registry version 3 of Measure 0086, the Measure passes. 4 DR. WINKLER: Go to the next slide. 5 All right, this Measure also does have an E-6 7 Measure version. And I think if we think about the scientific acceptability, the issues around 8 9 specifications. 10 So, I just want to go back to the 11 comments you've made already about how you compared the claims to the information in the 12 13 And so, the EHR specification -- E-Measure EHR. specifications are more detailed or more specific 14 15 then the claims and registry. Could you just describe that a little 16 bit more clearly? So we understand that. 17 18 DR. LUM: That's correct. So, in the 19 EHR specification, we have to look for cup to 20 disc ratio specifically in the record. And we have to look for an optic nerve appearance that's 21 22 documented in the record.

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So that differs, you know, as we said, 1 2 in terms of the registry. DR. RICH: Yes. And that's going to 3 be the operative way of collecting this Measure. 4 Because it's not going to be done by claims this 5 6 year. 7 MEMBER STEIN: Flora, can you clarify? So, if a provider is drawing a picture of the 8 9 nerve in the EHR, that is number one capturable? And number two, will get credit? 10 11 Yes, that's right. DR. LUM: 12 MEMBER STEIN: Okay. 13 DR. WINKLER: Though similar to the other E-Measures in the past, we combined 14 15 reliability and validity into scientific 16 acceptability with the same thing. We're going to see the results from testing on the simulated 17 18 data set. 19 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is now 20 open for reliability and validity for the E-Measure version of 0086. And for those on the 21 22 call, option one is yes with conditions and

option two is no. 1 2 Okay. All the votes are in. 100 percent voted yes with conditions. And zero 3 percent voted no. So for reliability and 4 5 validity for the E-Measure version of 0086, the Measure passes. 6 7 DR. WINKLER: All right. So we'll also talk about the feasibility of the E-Measure. 8 9 Any questions or issues about that? 10 (No response) DR. WINKLER: So we'll vote on that 11 12 one. 13 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Voting is now open for feasibility for the E-version of 0086. 14 15 And for those on the call, option one is high, 16 two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 17 18 Okay. All the votes are in. 64 19 percent voted high. 36 percent voted moderate. 20 Zero voted low and zero voted insufficient. So for feasibility of the E-Measure version of 0086, 21 22 the Measure passes.

DR. WINKLER: Okay. So for usability 1 2 and use, there were some differences that we just talked about between the claims and registry. 3 So, perhaps it would be good just to 4 take the vote on usability and use specifically 5 for the E-Measure so that you could potentially 6 7 vote differently, I think. MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: So, voting is now 8 9 open for usability and use for the E-version of 10 0086. And for those on the call, option one is 11 high, two is moderate, three is low and four is insufficient. 12 13 All the votes are in. 36 percent voted high. 64 percent voted moderate. 14 Zero 15 voted low and zero voted insufficient 16 information. So for the E-version of 0086 for 17 usability and use, the Measure passes. 18 DR. WINKLER: Go ahead. 19 MS. ROBINSON-ECTOR: Okay. Voting is 20 now open for recommendation for overall suitability for endorsement for the E-Measure 21 22 version of 0086. And for those on the call,
option one is yes with conditions and option two
is no.

Okay. All the votes are in. So 100 3 percent voted yes with conditions. And zero 4 percent voted no. So, for recommendation for 5 overall suitability for endorsement for the E-6 7 Measure version of 0086, the Measure passes. Great. So we ended our MS. LUONG: 8 9 review of the Measures for today on -- five 10 minutes early. 11 Operator, can you open the line up for our member and public comments on the phone? 12 Or 13 if anyone wants to speak in the conference room, please feel free to do so. 14 15 OPERATOR: All right. At this time, 16 if you would like to make a public comment, please press star then the number one on your 17 18 telephone key pad. 19 And there are no public comments at 20 this time. MS. LUONG: Well, we just wanted to 21 22 thank everyone on behalf of NQF for being so

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courteous with the timing and all the technical 1 2 difficulties. And for our thoughtful discussions for day one. 3 We do have reservations in place for 4 a restaurant, which I'll email everyone for 6:00 5 p.m. today for the Standing Committee Members. 6 7 It will be a good chance for you all to get together to interact and to talk about your day. 8 9 So, I'll email out the location now. 10 If you guys can make it. Can I just get a show of hands just to see? 11 Who -- it's like two blocks away. 12 13 Happy hour and dinner. Yes, for both. 14 15 CO-CHAIR YAREMCHUK: I think you got 16 a few more votes. MS. LUONG: Yes. Sounds good. 17 It's 18 two blocks away. Right down the block. 19 So, I'll send out that information 20 now. Thank you everyone. 21 MEMBER PATEL: Thank you, everyone. 22 DR. WINKLER: All right. Tomorrow

,	
1	morning we'll start just a tad earlier. If you
2	notice on the agenda, just so that everybody gets
3	here on time.
4	The continental breakfast is at 8:00
5	and we'll reconvene for discussion at 8:30.
6	Okay. So it's a half an hour earlier.
7	Thank you all very much. Have a good
8	evening. We'll see you tomorrow.
9	MS. LUONG: And thank you, the
10	Developers as well.
11	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
12	went off the record at 4:42 p.m.)
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<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Eye Care, Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions (EENT) Standing Committee

Before: NOF

Date: 06-03-2015

Place: Washington, D.C.

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