

National Voluntary  
Consensus Standards:  
Gastrointestinal and  
Genitourinary  
Endorsement  
Maintenance:  
Two-Stage Pilot, 2013

STAGE 2 DRAFT REPORT

April 25, 2013

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# National Voluntary Consensus Standards: Gastrointestinal and Genitourinary Endorsement Maintenance: Two-Stage Pilot, 2012 – 2013

## Introduction

Gastrointestinal conditions such as cancer, acid reflux, and GERD impact a large number of Americans. These disorders not only cause symptoms and pose a heavy burden of illness, but also impact the quality and length of life, as well as work productivity:

- In 2007 (the most recent year for which statistics are available), 142,672 Americans were diagnosed with colorectal cancer, including 72,755 men and 69,917 women. It is estimated that as many as 60% of colorectal cancer deaths could be prevented if all men and women aged 50 years or older were screened routinely.<sup>1</sup>
- The estimated annual national expenditure for colorectal cancer treatment in 2012 was \$14 billion; inpatient hospital care accounted for 80% of this cost.<sup>2</sup>
- The prevalence of weekly heartburn and other symptoms of acid reflux rose nearly 50% over the last decade.<sup>3</sup> A study in 2007 from the JeSTARx Group in Newfoundland, New Jersey, found that each worker with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) costs their employer an average of \$3355 each year. Total costs included direct medical costs (65% of this figure), prescription drug costs (17%) and indirect costs (19%). Employees with GERD were approximately 10% less productive at work than those without GERD. The cost to US employers is estimated to be \$75 billion annually in lost productivity.<sup>4</sup>

Similarly, genitourinary (GU) conditions, including urinary tract infections (UTI), cystitis, benign prostate hypertrophy (BPH), and urinary incontinence (UI) pose a heavy burden on quality of life and healthcare spending:

- In 2000, costs associated with evaluation and treatment of BPH cost were estimated at \$1.1 billion annually.<sup>5</sup>
- 8.27 million of the adult outpatient visits in 2000 (1.41 million men; 6.86 million women) were attributed to UTIs as the primary diagnosis with an estimated \$3.5 billion expended for evaluation and treatment.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2007, UI was estimated to affect 9-22 percent of U.S. adults with an estimated cost of \$463.1 million expended annually for evaluation and treatment.<sup>7</sup>

NQF has endorsed several consensus standards to evaluate the quality of care for topic areas related to gastrointestinal and genitourinary diseases over the last several years. As quality measurement has matured, better data systems have become available, electronic health records are closer to widespread

adoption, and the demand for meaningful performance measures has prompted development of more sophisticated measures of healthcare processes and outcomes for gastrointestinal and genitourinary conditions. An evaluation of the NQF-endorsed® gastrointestinal and genitourinary measures and consideration of new measures will ensure the currency of NQF’s portfolio of voluntary consensus standards.

## Two-Stage Consensus Development Process

This GI/GU measure endorsement project is a pilot of the [proposed two-stage consensus development process](#). The [Stage 1 Final Report](#) details the evaluation of the submitted concepts against the Importance to Measure and Report criterion. The evaluation, comments and feedback received during this project specifically related to the two-stage CDP process have been addressed separately in the [two-stage evaluation report](#).

### Stage 2

Developers whose concepts were approved in Stage 1 have up to 18 months to fully develop, specify and test the measure before submitting it for Stage 2 review against the remaining NQF criteria. Eight measures were submitted for this Stage 2 review by January 11, 2013. One measure was withdrawn by the developer before Committee review began.

Stage 2 review includes:

- **Checklist Review:** A checklist was provided to each developer following the Committee’s review and recommendations for concepts in Stage 1. Each checklist summarizes the Committee’s recommendations for improving the concept(s) and considerations for specifying and testing the measure that must be addressed prior to submission to Stage 2.
- **Evaluation of approved concepts:** Fully specified measures for which the concepts were approved in Stage 1 are evaluated against the remaining criteria of scientific acceptability, usability, and feasibility.

The table below summarizes the status of each concept/measure in the two stages of the project.

| (18) Submitted Concepts – Stage 1   | (12) Approved Concepts – Stage 1 | (7) Submitted Measures – Stage 2 | Maintenance Measures |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0030 Urinary Incontinence Management in Older Adults - a. Discussing urinary incontinence, b. Receiving urinary incontinence treatment (NCQA) | X                                |                                  |                      |
| 0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older (NCQA)    | X                                | X                                | X                    |
| C 2038 Performing vaginal apical suspension (uterosacral, iliococcygeus, sacrospinous or sacral   | X                                |                                  |                      |

| <b>(18) Submitted Concepts – Stage 1</b>  | <b>(12) Approved Concepts – Stage 1</b> | <b>(7) Submitted Measures – Stage 2</b> | <b>Maintenance Measures</b> |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| colpopexy) at the time of hysterectomy to address uterovaginal prolapse (AUGS)  |   |   |                             |
| C 2052 Reduction of Complications through the use of Cystoscopy during Surgery for Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI) (AUA)                            | X                                       |   |                             |
| C 2063 Use of cystoscopy concurrent with prolapse repair surgery (AUGS)   | X                                       |   |                             |
| 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms (ActiveHealth)   | X                                       | X                                       | X                           |
| 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination (ActiveHealth)   | X                                       | X                                       | X                           |
| 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients (AMA PCPI)                          | X                                       | X                                       | X                           |
| 0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use (AMA-PCPI)  | X                                       | X                                       | X                           |
| C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index (QualityQuest)   | X                                       | X                                       |                             |
| C 2059 Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) preventive care: corticosteroid sparing therapy (AGA)   | X                                       |   |                             |
| C 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (AHRQ)  | X                                       | X                                       |                             |
| C 2037 Objective characterization of pelvic organ prolapse prior to surgery (AUGS)  |   |   |                             |
| C 2049 Complete Workup for Assessment of Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI) Prior to Surgery (AUA)   |   |   |                             |
| C 2050 Patient counseling on treatment options, including behavioral and surgical treatments prior to Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI) surgery (AUA) |   |   |                             |
| C 2051 Patients Counseled About Risks Associated with the Use of Mesh in Sling Surgery Prior to Surgery (AUA)   |   |   |                             |
| C 2054 Assessment of treatment within one year of Stress Urinary Incontinence (SUI) surgery (AUA)   |   |   |                             |
| C 2062 Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) preventive care: corticosteroid related iatrogenic injury – bone loss assessment (AGA)                        |   |   |                             |

## Purpose

The purpose of this report is to summarize the review of seven fully specified measures that passed the concept review in Stage 1. The Stage 1 evaluation is included in the summary tables below to describe the complete evaluation against all criteria.

## Measure Evaluation

In April 2013, the GI/GU Steering Committee met on several conference calls to evaluate seven measures submitted for evaluation against the three remaining criteria. The Steering Committee ultimately recommended five measures for approval. A summary of each measure's evaluation and recommendations throughout the process is captured in the evaluation tables beginning on page 8.

### GI/GU ENDORSEMENT MAINTENANCE, 2013 SUMMARY

|   | <b>Maintenance</b> | <b>New</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Measures under consideration</b>                         | 5                  | 2          | 7            |
| <b>Measures Recommended</b>                                 | 4                  | 1          | 5            |
| <b>Measures Not Recommended</b>                             | 1                  |            | 1            |
| <b>Approved Concepts that did not pass Checklist Review</b> |                    | 1          | 1            |
| <b>Measures Withdrawn</b>                                   | 1                  |            | 1            |

## Overarching Issues

### *Evaluation of eMeasures*

Two maintenance measures were submitted with new eMeasure specifications in addition to the original measure specifications. The Committee attempted to compare the specifications but found it difficult without a crosswalk between the two versions of the measure. As the two measures are supposed to measure the same thing, the Committee was looking for alignment of the definitions and value sets in both sets of specifications. The developer has agreed to provide a cross walk of the specifications for the Committee to review at the post-comment conference call. The Committee has tabled final review and a recommendation on the eMeasure specifications until that review is completed. At this time, no decision has been made on the eMeasures.

## Recommendations for Future Measure Development

During their discussions the Committee identified numerous areas where additional measure development is needed:

### NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

All comments due by 6:00pm ET on Friday, May 24, 2013

- Referral of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) patients with BMI>40 for weight loss therapy including nutritional, cognitive, medical and/or surgical therapy
- Outcome measures of whether adenomas or cancers are found on colonoscopies
- Outcome measures of the performance of the colonoscopy
- Outcome measures for the 10-year follow-up on colonoscopies
- Composite measures of outcomes of colonoscopy
- Measures of overuse of colonoscopy
- Measure of effective interventions for non-muscle invasive bladder cancer
- Measures for kidney transplants and GI complications

## Measure Evaluation Summary

### GU Measures Recommended for Endorsement

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older..... | 8 |
|--|---|

### GI Measures Recommended for Endorsement

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18).....   | 12 |
| 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients.....                         | 15 |
| 0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use..... | 19 |
| 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination.....  | 23 |

### GI Measures Not Recommended for Endorsement

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms..... | 26 |
|---|----|

### Endorsed Concepts That Did Not Pass Checklist Review

|  |    |
|--|----|
| C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index ..... | 30 |
|--|----|

### Withdrawn Measures

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 0030: Urinary Incontinence Management in Older Adults - a. Discussing urinary incontinence, b. Receiving urinary incontinence treatment – A patient reported measure ..... | 37 |
|--|----|

## NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

## GU Measures Recommended for Endorsement

### 0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older

[Measure Submission Form](#) | [Specifications](#)

**Status:** Maintenance, Original Endorsement: May 01, 2007

**Description:** This is a clinical performance measure which assesses whether women age 65+ were provided appropriate treatment for urinary incontinence (UI). This measure has three rates:

(A) Assessment for UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older who were assessed for the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months.

(B) Characterization of UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence whose urinary incontinence was characterized at least once within 12 months

(C) Plan of Care for UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence with a documented plan of care for urinary incontinence at least once within 12 months

**Numerator Statement:** This measure has three rate. The numerator for each of the rates is as follows:

(A)Assessment for UI: Patients who were assessed for the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months

(B)Characterization of UI: Patients whose urinary incontinence was characterized at least once within 12 months

(C)Plan of Care for UI: Patients with a documented plan of care for urinary incontinence at least once within 12 months

**Denominator Statement:** There are two denominators for the rates in this measure.

(A) Assessment of UI: All female patients aged 65 years and older who visited and eligible provider in the measurement year

(B&C) Characterization and Plan of Care for UI: All female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence who visited an eligible provider in the measurement year.

**Exclusions:** Documentation of medical reason(s) for not assessing the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification N/A N/A

**Level of Analysis:** Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Paper Medical Records

**Measure Steward:** National Committee for Quality Assurance

#### STAGE 1

#### STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)

- None



**0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older**

**STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)**

**1. Importance to Measure and Report:**

**1a. High Impact: H-15; M-0; L-0; I-0**

**Discussion:** Similar impact as discussed in #0030. General agreement that incontinence is a high impact area.

**1c. Evidence**

**13:** Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**2:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

**Discussion:** The Committee was concerned that the evidence presented by the developer indicated that incontinence should be treated but did not provide evidence that documentation in the medical record improved incontinence. Some expressed concern about the link between this process measure and patient outcomes. However, the Committee ultimately agreed this measure meets the evidence criteria since existing literature does link discussion with the provider about urinary incontinence to improved outcomes.

**1b. Performance Gap: H-7; M-8; L-0; I-0**

**Discussion:** While PQRS data does not show a performance gap, the Committee agreed that there is overall low performance and low reporting based on the data submitted.

**Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:**

- eMeasure specifications are strongly recommended.
- Consider the addition of an option for patient choice of no treatment.
- Expand age group to include commercial and menopausal population.

**Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-14; N- 1**

**STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)**

**Member & Public Comments:**

- Commenters were concerned that this measure was not closely linked to an outcome and would not be meaningful to all stakeholders.
- Suggestions were also made to pair the measure with an outcome measure or create a composite measure that accounts for urinary continence assessment, characterization, and plan of care.
- Commenters also desired a more inclusive age range.

**Committee response:**

- The Committee agrees that measures closely linked to an outcome will provide the most meaningful information to stakeholders. Additionally, the Committee recommended that the measure age range be expanded to include the commercial and menopausal population.

**0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older**

**STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Concept Approved, with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in the stage 2 submission.

**STAGE 1 BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Concept Ratified

**STAGE 2**

**STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (March 4-18, 2013)**

- Commenters stated that this measure is a standard of care, and a “check-the-box measure”, and were not supportive.
- Other concerns were raised around the threshold of “any urinary incontinence,” noting that it was too strict, especially in the population of women 65 years and older.
- While commenters noted the clinical importance of this topic, they raised several concerns about the feasibility, stating that it would require significant manual chart review or supplemental codes and suggested an eMeasure may be more feasible.
- Other commenters were concerned about the one measure having three rates, noting that this could be confusing, and that it is not clear how the three rates would be used together to assess provider performance.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (March 2013):**

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-12; N-1; A-1**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-13; N-0; A-1**

- The Committee had requested the developer add an option for patient choice of no treatment as a response. The developer explained they were unable to make that change in the limited time between the two stages, and also that they did not want to include patient refusal of treatment as a separate option because that can lead to “gaming” of measure reporting; they feel that the option of reassessing at a follow up visit would cover this issue. A Committee member suggested that not doing so meant the measure is not patient-centered and would not change outcomes, and that a patient choosing to opt-out is different than a reassessment and follow up; the developer explained this is consistent with other measures where patient refusal can be abused.
- The developer did not make additional checklist changes (adding eMeasure specifications and expanding the age group) due to funding and resource constraints. Committee members agreed this was a reasonable response and not a “fatal flaw” to keep the measure from moving forward.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 3, 2013)**

**0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older**

**2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-0; M-12; L-1; I-0** 2b. Validity: **H-0; M-11; L-2; I-0**

- The measure has three different indicators, but it is not a composite measure. Three separate ratings are reported.
- The measure is based on chart review.
- The Committee questioned the definition of assessment, i.e., what are the abstractors looking for? The developer responded that the assessment is just documentation of “yes or no” documented in response to “Have you had any urine leakage?” The characterization rate looks for more detail of the type of incontinence and more of the formal workup of the urinary incontinence
- The measure was tested for reliability at the data element level (numerator). All three rates had high Kappa scores.
- A systematic assessment of face validity was presented. The developer noted that they also assessed critical data elements of validity during the assessment of reliability.
- The analysis of exclusions indicated a very small number of patients are excluded.
- The measure is not stratified for disparities.

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

- The required data elements for this measure are routinely generated and used during care delivery and the measure is currently being used in PQRS.
- However, the Committee noted some concern with capture of the data element(s) needed for the numerator.

**4. Use & Usability: H-2; M-8; L-3; I-0**

- This measure is used in at least one accountability application – in PQRS.
- Committee members noted that the performance data presented indicates little discrimination above the 10-25<sup>th</sup> percentile.
- The Committee agreed that there is not a lot of room for improvement among the providers currently reporting on this measure; the Committee agreed with the developers that there is likely to be more room for improvement once the measure is in wider use in 2015.

**5. Related and Competing Measures**

- No related or competing measures noted.

**Stage 2 Steering Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Y-13; N-0**

## GI Measures Recommended for Endorsement

### 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)

[Measure Submission Form](#) | [Specifications](#)

**Status:** New Submission

**Description:** Percent of discharges with an in-hospital death among cases with a principal diagnosis of gastrointestinal hemorrhage

**Numerator Statement:** Number of in-hospital deaths among cases meeting the inclusion and exclusion rules for the denominator

**Denominator Statement:** All discharges, age 18 years and older, with a principal diagnosis code for gastrointestinal hemorrhage OR a principal diagnosis of predisposing condition for esophageal varices and a secondary diagnosis of esophageal varices in condition classified elsewhere with bleeding (456.20)

**Exclusions:** Exclude cases:

- transferred to another short-term hospital
- with MDC 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium)
- with missing discharge disposition, gender, age, quarter, year or principal diagnosis

**Adjustment/Stratification:** Statistical risk model The predicted value for each case is computed using a two-stage hierarchical model (the first stage is a logistic regression using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) to account for clustering of patients within hospitals; the second stage is a reliability weight). The covariates in the logistic regression include age (in 5-year age groups pooled), APR-DRG and APR-DRG Risk of Mortality subclass, MDC and transfer-in status. The reference population used in the regression is the universe of discharges for states that participate in the HCUP State Inpatient Data (SID) for the years 2008, a database consisting of 42 states and approximately 30 million adult discharges.

**Level of Analysis:** Facility

**Type of Measure:** Outcome

**Data Source:** Administrative claims

**Measure Steward:** Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

#### STAGE 1

#### STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)

- *America's Health Insurance Plans* - This measure may be subject to a small numbers problem raising reliability issues.

#### STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)

##### 1. Importance to Measure and Report:

##### 1a. High Impact: H-14; M-0; L-0; I-0

**Discussion:** There is general agreement this measure focus addresses a high impact area. GI hemorrhage is a common problem.

##### 1c. Evidence

**14:** Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

**Discussion:** Outcome measures do not require evidence; however, the Committee agreed that the developer did provide a rationale that supports the relationship of the health outcome to processes or structures of care.

## 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)

**1b. Performance Gap: H-10; M-4; L-0; I-0**

**Discussion:**

- The odds ratio of bleeding ranges from 17 to 22 based on the type of hospital and from 14 to 25 based on insurance status.
- Risk adjusted using 3M APR-DRG's and it is publicly available to implement this measure. While gender is included in the risk adjustment model, race and ethnicity are not. This allows for stratification by race and ethnicity as the data submitted demonstrates significant differences in the outcomes among white, black, and Hispanic patients.
- The Committee agreed based on the above discussions, that there is a performance gap for this measure focus.

**Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:**

- Numerator and denominator only include patients with primary diagnosis of GI bleed, consider how this might impact the capture of other patients with GI bleed who do not have it as a primary diagnosis.
- Consider stratifying by esophageal bleeds and lower GI bleeds.

**Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-14; N- 0**

**STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)**

**Member & Public Comments:**

- One comment in support of this concept.

**STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Approved with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in the stage 2 submission.

**STAGE 1 BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)**

**Decision:** Ratification of concept approval.

### STAGE 2

**STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENT (March 4-18, 2013)**

- This measure received two supportive comments, noting that it measures an important health outcome that is both usable and feasible.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (March 2013)**

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-11; N-2; A-1**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-12; N-1; A-1**

- The Committee requested that the developer stratify the measure by esophageal bleeds and lower GI bleeds. They also requested the developer consider how only including patients with a primary diagnosis of GI bleed might impact the capture of other patients who have a GI bleed, but not as primary diagnosis. The developer stratified the measure into esophageal varices and all other cases. They explained their mortality measures use the principal diagnosis because using a secondary diagnosis results in a measure with a heterogeneous denominator, which makes it less meaningful to both providers and consumers, and also reduces the specificity of the measure. The Committee agreed this was a satisfactory answer.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 3, 2013)**

**2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-0; M-13; L-0; I-0** 2b. Validity: **H-2; M-11; L-0; I-0**

### 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)

- This is a hospital-level measure based on administrative claims.
- In response to a question about validity of the diagnosis codes for GI bleeding, the developer advised the Committee that “we know that the accuracy of the principal diagnosis is on the order of 95 percent, at least at the level at which we are using it here, which is an aggregation of principal diagnoses.” Additionally a specific study comparing claims to chart or registry data showed 88% predictive value for GI hemorrhage in any diagnosis field in the claim.
- The Committee noted that this measure has been thoroughly tested. Reliability of the measure score was tested using signal-to-noise analysis, with reasonable results. The developer explained that the testing looked at how much of the total variation in performance is due to systemic variation across hospitals, and how much is random variation due to some hospitals having very small few cases. With small numbers the sampling variability must be taken into account for a more reliable measure.
- Empiric validity testing of the measure identified several hypotheses as to what the relationship should be between the score and the observations such as high volume will have better outcomes and transfer patients may have poorer outcomes. The results indicated a negative association between the hospital risk-adjusted mortality and the hospital volume and an opposite relationship between mortality and transfers out, which fit with their initial hypothesis.
- The measure is risk adjusted to account for comorbidities and severity, and transfers and excludes patients who transfer out, and stratifies patients who are transferred in (who tend to have worse outcomes than patients who complete all care at the same hospital). The c-statistic is 0.831.
- The only exclusion is the patients who are transferred out to an acute hospital because the outcome is not determined within the hospital where the patient presented.
- In an analysis to determine the ability to identify differences in performance, the information presented noted that “low volume hospitals are more likely to be identified as performing worse than the reference population rate primarily because of the volume/persistence effect. Although more hospitals are likely to be identified as performing worse than performing better, because patients are concentrated in high volume hospitals, about 5.1% of patients are in better performing hospitals, and 8.0% of patients are in worse performing hospitals.”

#### 3. Feasibility: H-10; M-2; L-0; I-0

- The data source is claims data. The outcome of death is unlikely to be miscoded.

#### 4. Use & Usability: H-11; M-1; L-0; I-0

- Though this measure is newly submitted to NQF, it has been in use for several years and is publicly reported.
- The submission lists four current uses of the measure for accountability that include a large number of hospitals across the nation.

#### 5. Related and Competing Measures

- No related or competing measures noted.

#### Stage 2 Steering Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Y-12; N-0

## 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients

### [Measure Submission Form](#) | [Specifications](#)

**Status:** Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011 , Time-limited status not yet removed

**Description:** Percentage of patients aged 50 years and older receiving a screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report.

**Numerator Statement:** Patients who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report

**Denominator Statement:** All patients aged 50 years and older receiving screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy

**Exclusions:** Documentation of medical reason(s) for not recommending at least a 10 year follow-up interval (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep)

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification N/A We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.

**Level of Analysis:** Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry

**Measure Steward:** American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)

### STAGE 1

#### STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)

- None

#### STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)

##### 1. Importance to Measure and Report:

###### 1a. High Impact: H-15; M-0; L-0; I-0

**Discussion:** There is general agreement this concept meets the high impact criterion.

###### 1c. Evidence

**15:** Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

###### **Discussion:**

- There is a significant amount of evidence to support this measure focus.
- There was discussion on whether the 10 year interval specified in this concept is based on evidence or consensus. Most polyps > 1 cm in diameter appear to grow for 5-10 years before becoming colorectal cancer. Usefulness of an interval beyond 10 years has not been studied. Committee members noted that prospective studies have demonstrated that very few patients (< 3%) have advanced adenomas when colonoscopy is repeated 5 years after a normal screening colonoscopy. Evidence in the submission form was not graded, but it is supported in the guidelines.

###### 1b. Performance Gap: H-15; M-0; L-0; I-0

**0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients**

**Discussion:** Based on the data provided for this maintenance measure, the Committee agrees there is still a performance gap and an opportunity for improvement.

**Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:**

- Rather than measuring whether the appropriate interval was recommended, consider specifying the measure, for example, patients aged 60 years or older receiving a screening colonoscopy who are documented to have had their last screening colonoscopy 10 or more years prior. Implementing these changes would make the measure closer to an outcome measure that would be more impactful. The Committee recognized that to implement a prospective outcome measure is difficult based on availability of data.
- Account for patients aged 50 years and older receiving a screening colonoscopy that had a recommendation to repeat colonoscopy in 1 year or less due to poor bowel cleansing.
- Consider adjusting the upper age limit for older patients, including inflammatory bowel disease, and better define "above average risk".
- Clarify in the specifications whether the exceptions are included in the denominator or should be calculated as a separate measure.
- Due to the differences in populations and the measure focus, harmonization between this concept and 0659 will not be needed.

**Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-15; N- 0**

**STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)**

**Member & Public Comments:**

- Commenters were concerned that the measure exclusions provide loopholes for providers to manipulate the measure results.
- The lack of information about previous colonoscopies may hide evidence of poor care.
- Pairing this measure with an appropriate outcome measure would make it more meaningful to all stakeholders.

**Committee response:**

- The Committee agreed that manipulation of results through gaming is a concern; however, the specific medical reason for the exclusion must be documented through the use of CPT-II codes. The Committee recommended that the specifications for the exclusions include a specific list of the types of medical reasons that are acceptable for this exclusion when the measures are submitted for the Stage 2 measure evaluation.

**STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Concept Approved with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in the stage 2 submission.

**STAGE 1 BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Ratification of concept approval

**STAGE 2**



## 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients

### STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENT (March 4-18, 2013)

- Several supportive comments were received for this measure, noting that it was both useable and feasible, and would improve the safety and quality of care.
- One commenter did not support the measure without the addition of an upper age limit of 75 years, as recommended in the March 2013 Guidance Statement of the American College of Physicians (ACP).

### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (MARCH 2013)

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-12; N-1; A-1**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-13; N-0; A-1**

- The Committee's checklist recommendations included suggesting that the measure be re-specified to be a look-back measure, but the developer thought it would be an undue burden on the referring and performing physician 10 years later. The Committee also requested some clarifications and suggested an adjustment to the upper age limit and the exceptions. The developer will review these recommendations when the measure is due for their internal review, and also clarified that the exceptions are not included in the denominator if there is a valid medical reason. They encourage exception rates to be reported as well, but do not require it.
- During the checklist review, the Committee clarified that the measure looks at whether the colonoscopist knows that the patient's last normal colonoscopy was 10 years ago (which they agreed was important) but they had actually wanted the developer to add whether the provider recommends a repeat colonoscopy in ten years if the results are normal. The developer does not have the ability to do so at this time, but the Committee agreed the measure should move on to Stage 2.

### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 3 & 8, 2013)

#### **2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-4; M-7; L-0; I-0** 2b. Validity: **H-0; M-10; L-1; I-0**

- The Committee agreed the results of reliability testing of the measure score were straightforward with good results.
- Specifications for an eMeasure were submitted. The developer did not provide a crosswalk for the codes between the eMeasure and the original measure specification. Committee members pointed out several differences between the specifications, particularly which procedures are included as a "screening colonoscopy" and conditions listed as high risk. The Committee was concerned this would lead to different results from each version of the measure. The developer agreed that the measures should be consistent and will bring back a crosswalk of both specifications for review by the Committee at the post-comment call. Final recommendation of the eMeasure will wait until that review.
- Validity was tested by a systematic assessment of face validity.
- In response to the comment from ACP about the lack of an upper age limit, the Committee acknowledged that ACP and the US Preventive Services Task Force do not recommend screening colonoscopy beyond age 75 years (USPSTF Grade C recommendation for ages 76-85 years and D recommendation for >85 years.) However, Committee members noted that the guidelines from

**0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients**

the three GI professional societies do not include an upper age limit. The measure is aligned with the guidelines of the professional societies. Some Committee members were concerned about potential harms to elderly patients.

**3. Feasibility: H-0; M-13; L-0; I-0**

- This measure is reported through data collection for the American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) outcome registry. The committee agreed it is feasible and is currently in use.

**4. Use & Usability: H-0; M-13; L-0; I-0**

- Committee members noted that older specifications have two different calculations, one for reporting on the measure and one for performance. Committee members were concerned that the two calculations would yield very different percentages, leading to confusion. The developer explained this modification was to allow the measure to be implemented in PQRS. NQF staff clarified that the measure being evaluated for endorsement is the percentage of patients aged 50 and older receiving screening colonoscopy with or without biopsy or polypectomy with a recommended follow up of at least ten years as specified above.

**5. Related and Competing Measures**

- No related or competing measures noted.

**Steering Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Y-13; N-0**

- The Committee decided to recommend the original measure with the condition that the developer submits a crosswalk between the eSpecifications and the coding for the original measure, and make sure all the codes included are appropriate and aligned. The eSpecifications will be re-reviewed after the comment period and a recommendation for the eMeasure made after that review.

**0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use**

[Measure Submission Form](#) | [Specifications](#)

**Status:** Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011 , Time-limited status not yet removed

**Description:** Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings, who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy

**Numerator Statement:** Patients who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy

**Denominator Statement:** All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings

**Exclusions:** Documentation of medical reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, patients with high risk for colon cancer, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas)

Documentation of system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report)

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification N/A We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.

**Level of Analysis:** Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry

**Measure Steward:** American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)

**STAGE 1**

**STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)**

- None

**STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)**

**1. Importance to Measure and Report:**

**1a. High Impact: H-15; M-0; L-0; I-0**

**Discussion:** There is general agreement this measure focus addresses a high impact area as it is one of the most overused procedures.

**1c. Evidence**

**14:**Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**0:** No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**1:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

**Discussion:**

- The Committee discussed the length of screening intervals and the yield of identifying adenomas.
- The Committee reviewed evidence cited in the guidelines that was not specifically provided by the measure developer. Based on this review, the Committee determined that there is high quality of evidence demonstrating that these are appropriate

**0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use**

intervals, and that the expected benefits are consistent.

- The interval specified in the measure does not match the recommendations in the evidence 3+ years versus 5 years

**1b. Performance Gap: H-4; M-10; L-0; I-1**

**Discussion:**

- While the PQRS data does not suggest a performance gap, few physicians reported on this measure. However, the Committee did not believe that the submitted data is representative of the likely performance gap. The use of EHRs for this measure could demonstrate a larger performance gap. PQRS also only takes patients 65 years and older, so it is not capturing patients in the commercial population.

**Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:**

- The developer should expand on the available evidence and on the details of the meta-analysis to better demonstrate the body of evidence available to support this measure focus.
- eMeasure specifications should be submitted in stage 2.
- The interval specified in the measure does not match the recommendations in the evidence 3+ years versus 5 years; consider how these can be aligned to ensure the measure is evidence-based.
- Due to the differences in populations and the measure focus, harmonization between this concept and 0658 will not be needed.

**Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-15; N- 0**

**STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)**

**Member & Public Comments:**

- Commenters were concerned that the measure exclusions provide loopholes for providers to manipulate the measure results.
- The lack of information about previous colonoscopies may hide evidence of poor care.
- Pairing this measure with an appropriate outcome measure would make it more meaningful to all stakeholders.

**Committee response:**

- The Committee agreed that manipulation of results through gaming is a concern; however, the specific medical reason for the exclusion must be documented through the use of CPT-II codes. The Committee recommended that the specifications for the exclusions include a specific list of the types of medical reasons that are acceptable for this exclusion when the measures are submitted for the Stage 2 measure evaluation.

**STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Concept Approved with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in stage 2 submission.

**BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)**

- **Decision:** Ratification of concept approval.

**STAGE 2**

**0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use**

**STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENT (March 4-18, 2013)**

- This measure received one supportive comment and several critical comments.
- Critical comments raised the issue that the exclusions provide a large loophole for providers to manipulate the results, and a lack of information about previous colonoscopies may hide evidence of poor care. The commenters suggested that the exclusions be better defined, and stated that it is unacceptable that a patient would be asked to undergo an unnecessary procedure because the provider is unable to track down their prior medical records.
- One commenter was concerned that the measure could lead to overuse, as not all patients need another screen at a three-year interval. Another commenter suggested that the measure include minimum and maximum interval ranges.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (March 2013)**

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-9; N-4; A-1**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-11; N-2; A-1**

- The Committee requested additional evidence to support the measure, eMeasure specifications, and requested that the Committee align the interval specified in the measure with the guideline recommendations. The developer submitted an eMeasure for review in stage 2 but did not expand on the evidence as requested. The developer explained that the interval for the measure (at least three years) was consistent with evidence-based guidelines recommending an interval of 3-5 years.
- The Committee recognized that the availability of data limits the ability of the measure capture as many inappropriate colonoscopies as they would wish, but agreed that this measure should catch the intermediate-risk patients by excluding those with normal results who would not need follow up for 10 years, and those with cancer or other high-risk conditions that would need earlier screening.

**STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 8, 2013)**

**2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-1; M-12; L-0; I-0** 2b. Validity: **H-0; M-11; L-2; I-0**

- Similar to measure 0658, the Committee identified issues with alignment of the original specifications and the eMeasure specifications. The developer and the Committee agreed the code sets should be harmonized between both versions of the measure.
- Committee members discussed the 3-5 year target and acknowledged that the measure still allows for inappropriate repeat colonoscopy in the 3-5 year interval but will capture inappropriate use prior to 3 years.
- The Committee agreed this measure had been tested in the same manner as the previous measure, 0658.
- Some Committee members questioned whether some of the conditions in the high-risk value set, such as eosinophilic gastroenteritis, are really high-risk for malignancy.

**3. Feasibility: H-0; M-12; L-0; I-0**

- The Committee again noted the similarity to measure 0658, and had no additional concerns about the feasibility of the original measure.

**0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use**

- Concerns about feasibility of the eMeasure will be discussed when the Committee reviews the crosswalk of the specifications.

**4. Use & Usability: H-0; M-12; L-0; I-0**

- The measure is currently in use in PQRS.

**5. Related and Competing Measures**

- No related or competing measures were noted.

**Steering Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Y-11; N-1**

- The Committee noted the measure could be improved but they agreed the measure does help prevent some overuse, particularly for repeat colonoscopies performed in less than three years. The Committee strongly recommends that the developer bring forward a better measure in the future.
- As with measure 658, the final recommendation on the eMeasure awaits the Committee review of the crosswalk between the specifications.

## 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination

[Measure Submission Form](#) | [Specifications](#)

**Status:** Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Dec 04, 2009

**Description:** The percentage of adult patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine

**Numerator Statement:** Patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine.

**Denominator Statement:** All patients, ages 18 and older, diagnosed with chronic liver disease

**Exclusions:** Specific Exclusions: 1. Patients with a previous history of viral hepatitis 2. Patients who report an allergy to Hepatitis A vaccine A. General exclusions: 1. Evidence of metastatic disease or active treatment of malignancy (chemotherapy or radiation therapy) in the last 6 months; 2. Patients who have been in a skilled nursing facility in the last 3 months (this exclusion is included to avoid holding physicians who care for patients during a transitional period, e.g. temporary SNF placement, for their ongoing care; hence, the time limitation of 3 months).

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification No risk adjustment necessary None

**Level of Analysis:** Population : National

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Other

**Measure Steward:** ActiveHealth Management

### STAGE 1

#### STAGE 1 MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)

- *America's Health Insurance Plans* - While this measure can be calculated using administrative data, there may be challenges with assessing the numerator at the health plan level in instances where patients have received the vaccination but who have also changed health plans.

#### STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)

##### Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:

- The numerator is inconsistent with title of measure; consider changing the title of the measure to more closely align with the measure focus.
- There could be a potential validity issue in stage 2 with the assumption this concept makes that if a person was tested, they were positive and received the vaccination. Consider how to address this issue.
- Understanding there are differences in data sources, harmonize with #0399 under review in the NQF Infectious Disease project
  - **Developer Response:** Developers acknowledged and agreed to the suggested changes.

#### Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-15; N- 0

#### STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)

##### Member & Public Comments:

- No comments received

#### STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)

- **Decision:** Concept Approved with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in the stage 2 submission.

#### BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)

- **Decision:** Concept approval ratified

## 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination

### STAGE 2

#### STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (March 4-18, 2013)

- Two commenters stated that this is a standard of care process measure, and did not think it was useful to improve health care and outcomes.

#### STAGE 2 CHECKLIST REVIEW (March, 2013):

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-11; N-1; A-2**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-12; N-0; A-2**

- The Committee requested that the developer work with AMA PCPI on harmonization for a related measure. The two developers have indicated they are working towards this.
- The Committee requested the numerator be changed to no longer allow testing for antibodies to be sufficient. The developer made this change. However, one Committee member suggested they would also need to be removed from the denominator if the results were not available, in order to prevent doctors from being inappropriately penalized.
- The revised measure specifications are not yet tested.

#### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 8, 2013)

##### **2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure meets the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-0; M-11; L-0 I-0** 2b. Validity: **H-0; M-8; L-3; I-0**

- The developer clarified that that chronic liver disease is defined by the diagnosis codes from claims or health information exchange (HIE) in the past year, and that non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is included as a chronic liver disease. The included codes are provided in a spreadsheet that accompanied the measure submission.
- While the Committee agreed that there are multiple guidelines recommending hepatitis A vaccine in people with chronic liver disease, they were concerned that if the measure is also recommending that people with fatty liver disease receive the vaccination, this would widen the population. Committee members were also concerned that this measure would lead to overuse of the hepatitis A vaccination because while there are no serious adverse effects from the vaccine, the vaccine is less likely to be effective in advanced liver disease. Committee members agreed that despite these concerns the measure was still appropriate.

##### **3. Feasibility: H-2; M-6; L-3; I-0**

- The measure is already in use and the submission form included data from this use. The Committee noted the results of this measure are consistent with similar data reported by the Veterans' Administration.
- The measure uses a proprietary analytic engine, so the Committee questioned whether other organizations would be able to implement it. The developers confirmed that the measure is reproducible by others, and that the specifications and code sets are publically available. Other users may alter the measure, but ActiveHealth reviews all modifications, generally based on data availability, to make sure the measure is aligned with the original intent, and the modified measure would not be considered an NQF-endorsed measure.

##### **4. Use & Usability: H-1; M-8; L-2; I-0**

- ActiveHealth reports that they are planning to report yearly, national results on their website.
- The Committee was unsure how useful this measure is as a "national population" measure.



**0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination**

- The Committee noted a potential for over-vaccination of non-susceptible individuals.

**5. Related and Competing Measures**

- There is one related measure, 0399: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination (AMA-PCPI); the developers are working on harmonization. (See Appendix D)

**Stage 2 Steering Committee Recommendation for Endorsement: Y-10; N-1**

## GI Measures Not Recommended for Endorsement

### 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms

#### [Measure Submission Form](#)

**Status:** Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Dec 04, 2009

**Description:** The percentage of patients with in the overall and high risk population with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) with alarm symptoms who have had an upper gastrointestinal study. (2 separate Denominators)

**Numerator Statement:** Patients who have had at least 1 esophageal procedure, upper GI study (Upper GI radiologic exam with high density barium, with or without delayed films, esophageal or gastric motility study, gastric emptying study, gastric analysis test, upper GI endoscopy, or upper GI series), or gastrectomy or evidence of at least 1 gastric or esophageal cancer diagnosis in the past 12 months. \*Note-cancer diagnosis implies diagnostic testing was done, and therefore completes numerator

**Denominator Statement:** Denominator 1: Patients with a diagnosis of chronic GERD with alarm symptoms (e.g., dysphagia, iron deficiency anemia, weight loss) in the past 12 months.

Denominator 2: High risk patients (i.e., obese, male, or age > 50) with a diagnosis of GERD with alarm symptoms (i.e., dysphagia or weight loss) in the past 12 months

**Exclusions:** Specific Exclusions:

1. Patients with esophageal varices.
2. Patients with gastric restrictive procedures.
3. Patients with weight loss surgery.
4. 1. Patients with a metastatic malignancy,

General exclusions:

1. Evidence of metastatic disease or active treatment of malignancy (chemotherapy or radiation therapy) in the last 6 months
2. Patients who have been in a skilled nursing facility in the last 3 months
3. Patients who are terminally ill or in Hospice

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification No risk adjustment or risk stratification This measure is not stratified.

**Level of Analysis:** Population : National

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Other

**Measure Steward:** ActiveHealth Management

#### STAGE 1

#### STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS (August 7-21, 2012)

*America's Health Insurance Plans* - This measure cannot be easily collected through administrative data and will require burdensome chart abstraction; however, it is a good registry measure. We are also concerned that as written, the "sensitivity" of the measure appears to be problematic (issues with identifying appropriate use) and could therefore falsely suggest overuse.

## 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms

### STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)

#### 1. Importance to Measure and Report:

##### 1a. High Impact: H-2; M-7; L-5; I-1

###### Discussion:

- The Committee discussed the seemingly small number of patients that would be captured in this measure given the measure focus. Based on the data provided, it appears to be a small population of people who actually have alarm symptoms that would be impacted by this measure; patients with GERD and with alarm symptoms are a very small population. Given the severity and implications for treatment of the small population represented by the measure, this measure focus could be impactful. It is potentially a vulnerable population. The Committee also expressed some concerns about physician documentation and capturing dysphagia and weight loss with administrative claims data. It is very difficult to identify these patients.
- These questions around definitions and issues of validity and reliability will become important in stage 2.

##### 1c. Evidence

**4:** Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**1:** No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**10:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

###### Discussion:

- The sensitivity of the practice to identify cancers in patients with alarm symptom is about 67%, which is equivalent to other cancer screening tests like PSA and mammography.
- *There is general agreement that the quantity, quality, and consistency of the body of evidence meet the NQF guidance: Y-10; N- 5*

**Discussion:** The Committee agreed there is significantly more evidence available on this measure focus than was presented in the submission. While the Committee agreed the evidence submitted was insufficient, there was agreement that they would exercise the evidence exception to continue to review the concept, since the quality, quantity, and consistency of the evidence would support this measure focus if provided.

##### 1b. Performance Gap: H-0; M-2; L-13; I-0

###### Discussion:

- Overutilization of esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is very common so there was some concern on whether there is actually underutilization for this population.
- From the specialist standpoint there is likely not a major performance gap, but for Primary Care Providers (PCP) there may be a larger performance gap.
- This maintenance measure is currently tested only at the population level and the Committee raised concerns on the usability of this measure at that level. This will be discussed in Stage 2.

## 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms

### Recommendations to Developer for Stage 2:

- This measure should include chronic GERD patients.
- The exclusion should be clarified as previous malignancy.
- Barrett's esophagus should be included.
- The measure should be expanded to include patients under 18 as well; pediatric populations should be included as the same evidence applies.
- Additional evidence should be provided for evidence criterion.
- Additional information on performance gap is needed.
- Define/specify the testing/procedures for the numerator more clearly.
- Consider specifying the numerator in a patient population in which it would have more broadly impact (e.g., obese and/or male patients)

### Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept: Y-14; N- 1

**Discussion:** The concept has been recommended for approval, but will be considered for reserve status in Stage 2 since there was a limited performance gap.

### STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)

#### Member & Public Comments:

- Commenters were concerned that measure is not closely link to outcomes and that it is an example of a "check the box" measure.

#### Committee response:

- Given the severity and implications for treatment, the Committee agreed that this is an important process measure for this population.

### CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)

- **Decision:** Approved with the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed in the stage 2 submission.

### BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)

- **Decision:** Ratification of the concept approval.

## STAGE 2

### STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENTS

- This measure received several critical comments. Commenters noted that it is a process measure that is a standard of care, and would not improve the quality of care. They also noted the lack of a performance gap and noted that it would cause a substantial measurement burden.
- Other comments pointed out that the measure specifications do not align with the latest clinical guidelines, and stated that this measure should not be used without pairing with an overuse measure.
- One comment suggested using just the second denominator to simplify the measure, to have providers focus their efforts on high-risk patient populations. Once they have met the goals for this subpopulation, the measure could then be expanded.

### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (March 2013)

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: 11 yes, 0 no, 3 abstentions

Move forward to stage 2: 12 yes, 0 no, 2 abstentions

- The Committee suggested several changes to the measure including changes and clarifications to the numerator and denominator, the exclusions, and the population included; additional

## 0622 GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms

evidence and information on the performance gap; and additional testing information.

- The developer included chronic GERD patients in the denominator, expanded the age band, added Barrett's esophagus to the denominator, and clarified the exclusion of metastatic malignancy as requested by the Committee. They also added additional evidence, gap, and testing information.
- The developer explained they had not been able to test the revised measure due to the limited time available and that the testing results in the form reflect the original measure.
- The Committee agreed that the responses were adequate and that other questions would be addressed in Stage 2 review.

### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE REVIEW (April 16, 2013)

#### **2. Scientific Acceptability: The measure does not meet the Scientific Acceptability criteria**

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

2a. Reliability: **H-0; M-0; L-7; I-1** 2b. Validity: **H-0; M-0; L-9; I-0**

- The developer is currently testing the revised measure that includes two denominators. They plan to test the measure with the same methodology as their other measures.
- Similar to the other ActiveHealth measure (0635), this measure uses a proprietary analytic engine. The developers confirmed that the measure is reproducible by others, and that the specifications, code sets, and algorithm are publically available.
- Committee members noted that in the original measure, only 392 patients out of 2.5 million population qualified for the original denominator. The developer estimated the new denominators will each be about half that, approximately 150 people out of the population of 2.5 million.
- A Committee member pointed out that the guidelines cited by this measure are very specific for use of endoscopy in patients with chronic GERD, but the measure includes other tests.
- The Committee noted that while the measure developer is willing to revise the existing measure to answer the Committee's requests and recommendations, they have not yet been able to do so, nor has that measure been tested. The specifications in front of them are not precisely specified and tested. The Committee decided the measure as it stands did not pass either the reliability or the validity criteria, and encourages to developers to submit a revised measure in the future.

## Approved Concepts That Did Not Pass Checklist Review

This measure did not pass the checklist review to enter into Stage 2 review, but remains an approved concept.

### C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

#### [Measure Submission Form](#)

**Status:** New Submission

**Description:** This is a composite measure of the percentage of patients undergoing screening or surveillance colonoscopy who meet all individual quality elements (Appropriate indication for colonoscopy, standardized assessments of medical risk and bowel preparation, complete examination with photo documentation, free of serious intra-procedural complications, withdrawal time recorded, all essential polyp information recorded if polyp(s) identified, recommendation for follow-up colonoscopy consistent with patient history and examination findings), and the completion rate of each individual quality element.

**Numerator Statement:** All patients undergoing screening or surveillance colonoscopy who meet all relevant individual quality elements (1. Appropriate indication for colonoscopy, 2. Standardized medical risk assessment, 3. Standardized assessment of bowel prep, 4. Complete examination, 5. Cecal photo taken, 6. All essential polyp information recorded, 7. Withdrawal time recorded, 8. Free of serious intra-procedural complication, 9. Appropriate follow-up recommendation). Elements that do not apply are excluded from numerator calculation.

**Denominator Statement:** All adults undergoing screening or surveillance colonoscopy

**Exclusions:** Patients with a personal or family history of familial adenomatous polyposis, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer or inflammatory bowel disease are excluded from the denominator. Patients assessed as poor or unsatisfactory bowel preparation are excluded from the denominator.

**Adjustment/Stratification:** No risk adjustment or risk stratification N/A - Procedural quality bundled measure. The 7 components related to procedural steps do not need to be risk-adjusted as high quality means that all procedures follow all proper steps. The 2 components related to outcomes (appropriate indication for colonoscopy and free of serious intra-procedural complications) do not need to be risk-adjusted as these outcomes are primarily under the control of the provider. Even so, we recognize that it is not possible to avoid all intra-procedural complications. Patients with a personal or family history of familial adenomatous polyposis, hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer or inflammatory bowel disease or patients assessed as poor or unsatisfactory bowel preparation are excluded from the denominator. These situations are excluded because of the need for highly individualized recommendations given the particular patient history and current clinical situation. Therefore, we argue that performing the procedure without appropriate indication is entirely within the control of the provider. None

**Level of Analysis:** Clinician : Individual, Population : Regional

**Type of Measure:** Process

**Data Source:** Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Laboratory, Other, Paper Medical Records, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry

**Measure Steward:** Quality Quest for Health of Illinois, Inc.

**STAGE 1 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENT (August 7-21, 2012)**

## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

American College of Gastroenterology, American Gastroenterological Association, American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy – [See Letter](#)

### STAGE 1 STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING (August 27-28, 2012)

#### 1. Importance to Measure and Report:

##### 1a. High Impact: H-15; M-0; L-0; I-0

###### Discussion:

- The focus for impact is on the broad area of colonoscopy screening surveillance.
- Colon cancer is the 2nd leading cause of cancer in the U.S.
- From a consumer perspective, the Committee agreed that composites are important and easily understood. There was general agreement that this measure focus addresses a high impact area.

##### 1c. Evidence

**0:** 1=Yes, body of evidence meets guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**12:** 2=No, body of evidence does not meet guidance for quantity, quality, consistency

**3:** No, inadequate information to rate quantity, quality, consistency of body of evidence

###### Discussion by component:

- 1. Appropriate Indication for Colonoscopy: The Committee agreed that good medical practice should include the indication and thus is not needed as a national consensus standard for quality measurement. The Committee agreed that the evidence submitted is based only on consensus opinion.
- 2. Standardized Medical Risk Assessment: The Committee reiterated that this is standard clinical practice with evidence that is based only on consensus opinion. Further, as part of a standardized medical risk assessment, a cardiac risk assessment is done. However, documentation of this process as a quality indicator reported by the endoscopist could be problematic as it is frequently completed by the anesthesiologist and the endoscopist and would be difficult to operationalize consistently at a national level.
- 3. Standardized assessment of bowel prep: The Committee agreed that this is an important component. Members discussed multiple registry/database studies that indicate the quality of the bowel prep results in improved adenoma detection rate; however, this evidence was not provided in the measure submission.
- 4 & 5 Complete Examination and Cecal Photo Taken: The Committee agreed that these are generally accepted as a standard of practice. These indicators demonstrate that the colonoscopy reached the cecum. The Committee agreed that there is strong evidence in terms of registry/database data and a RCT to support the notion that failure to reach the cecum is associated with a higher risk of having interval cancers but was not discussed on the submission form.
- 6 & 7 All essential polyp information recorded and withdrawal time recorded: The Committee agreed that there is evidence of endoscopic registry/database studies that demonstrate that if the withdrawal time is greater than 7 minutes, the adenoma detection rate is higher than if the withdrawal time is less than 7

## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

minutes. Therefore, this information may be useful to record. However, Committee members noted that adenoma detection rate is the key quality indicator for colorectal cancer screening with colonoscopy since the purpose of this procedure is to identify and remove adenomas. These two indicators are not sufficiently related to the adenoma detection rate. There is evidence that endoscopists with withdrawal times of more than seven minutes still have poor adenoma detection rates. The Committee also discussed that those with withdrawal times longer than 10 minutes may also have lower detection rates. This evidence was not provided in the measure submission form. The Committee was also concerned that this component only requires that the withdrawal time is recorded which can be “gamed” by the endoscopist so this may not improve outcomes. Others were also concerned that essential information about the polyp is not included in this measure, including whether pathologic examination of the polyp revealed it to be an adenoma. Low adenoma detection rate (but not short withdrawal time) has been associated with an increased risk of interval colorectal cancers.

- Across components 3-7: There is a focus on the endoscopist's ability to ensure that the entire colon has been examined and all polyps have been removed. The Committee discussed that these components ultimately try to assess whether the colonoscopy is going to minimize or prevent patients from getting colon cancer in the future. The Committee expressed concern that the evidence does not support the link of these processes to the outcome of interest, specifically the adenoma detection rate.
- 8. Free of Serious Complications: In order to identify serious complications, the provider would need to follow up with the patient within a 15 to 30 day time window. The Committee discussed that documenting complications during the time of colonoscopy or in the first 24 hours after colonoscopy as this measure is currently specified would not assess the true rate of complications. While there is no disagreement that any complications experienced during the procedure should also be reported, the most common serious complication, post-polypectomy bleeding, usually does not occur until 2-14 days after colonoscopy and would not be captured by this indicator. The Committee was concerned that inclusion of only patients free of serious complications at the time of colonoscopy or in the first 24 hours after colonoscopy would not be an accurate representation of all complications that could occur.
- 9. Appropriate follow-up recommendation: The Committee generally agreed that the desired outcome should be to determine whether a quality colonoscopy is done. Each of these process components should demonstrate how they improve outcomes, specifically the adenoma detection rate. The identification of an adenoma can be determined within 72 hours of the procedure.
- The developer was asked to submit evidence for each of the nine composite components; however, the evidence submitted for most of the components was insufficient and repeated for each component. The Committee therefore voted



## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

on the evidence for all components of the composite in a single vote and agreed that the evidence submitted was insufficient.

- The evidence submitted does not exist to support the measure focus (i.e., no empirical evidence) for all components of the composite.
- *There is an exceptional and compelling reason that the measure should be considered further (i.e., benefits outweigh the harms): Y-0; N- 15*

### 1b. Performance Gap:

**Discussion:** There was no discussion of gap as the measure did not pass evidence.

### Recommendations to Developer:

- Consider weighting for certain components of the composite based on severity of complications associated with that component.
- Future submissions should reference evidence that is specific to each of the components.
- Consider developing a composite that is a hybrid of process and outcome measures that includes component measures on the on the most important outcomes related to the colonoscopy.
- Consider a composite that includes components with the highest evidence and impact, including a standardized assessment of bowel prep and completeness of colonoscopy including cecal photo taken that would indicate a failure to reach the cecum. Withdrawal time and serious complications within 14 days of colonoscopy should also be included.
- Consider which process components might link closer to the desired outcome of increasing the adenoma detection rate.
- An adenoma detection rate would be important to include in future composites.

### Stage 1 Steering Committee Recommendation for Approval of Concept:

#### Discussion:

- The purpose of the composite is to allow consumers and purchasers to determine whether the colonoscopist is doing a quality job.
- The desired outcome of a colonoscopy should be to detect cancer (i.e. adenoma detection) and there is concern that this measure does not focus on processes that significantly impact that outcome.
- This concept is not recommended for approval. The concept did not pass the evidence criterion.

### STAGE 1 MEMBER & PUBLIC COMMENT (September 26 – October 25, 2012)

#### Member & Public Comment included:

- Multiple commenters submitted comments in support of this concept.
- Due to the length and volume of comments submitted, specific comments can be found in the [table of submitted comments](#).

### CONCEPT RECONSIDERATION (October 31, 2012)

The developer requested that the Committee reconsider the concept in light of additional evidence provided to support the components of the composite. ([Letter](#)).

#### Committee Reconsideration:

The Committee re-evaluated the evidence for each component of the Colonoscopy Quality Index based on the information submitted by the developer subsequent to the Committee's first evaluation of the concept. (\*Composite elements recommended by the Committee)

## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

1. \*Appropriate Indication for Colonoscopy
  - This component is supported by multiple medical specialty society guidelines. There is substantial evidence to show there is variability in the adherence to these guidelines and would therefore be an appropriate part of a quality index.
2. Standardized Medical Risk Assessment
  - This component only requires that the colonoscopist documents the American Society of Anesthesiology (ASA) score. This component within the composite as defined does not provide the documented score. Ultimately, the Committee agreed this assessment is standard medical practice and does not represent whether or not an endoscopist has performed a high-quality colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening or colon polyp surveillance. Further, there is no evidence submitted by the developer or known by the Committee, which shows that performing a colonoscopy procedure on a patient with an ASA greater than three, for example, leads to poor outcomes.
3. Standardized Assessment of Bowel Prep
  - The Committee agreed that poor bowel preparation is associated with lower adenoma detection rates and that adequate bowel preparation is essential to performing a high quality colonoscopy. There is high quality and consistent evidence to support this. However, as specified this measure within the composite only requires that the colonoscopist documented that they assessed the quality of the bowel preparation. Similar to the previous component, this component has no bearing on whether the colonoscopy had to be rescheduled due to poor bowel preparation; the colonoscopist could get credit even if they documented that the patient had poor bowel preparation, which is not a signal of performing a quality colonoscopy.
4. \*Complete Examination
  - There is sufficient evidence to support that failure to reach the cecum has been associated with a higher risk of interval cancers and that this is an essential component to performing a high quality colonoscopy (e.g., diagnosing a colon cancer in a patients within 5 years after a normal screening colonoscopy).
5. \*Cecal Photo Taken
  - While the Committee agreed that photo-documentation of the ileocecal valve and appendiceal orifice is not perfect documentation that the cecum was reached as there is variability in the skills to capture the appropriate structures, it is the best measure at this point in time.
6. \*All Essential Polyp Information Recorded
  - The Committee recognized that based on how the composite is structured to collect data for the other components, it is not possible to satisfy Item 9 if these data are not included in the endoscopy report. There was a recommendation to improve this component by including the pathology results regarding adenoma detection.
7. Withdrawal Time was Recorded
  - There is sufficient evidence that has shown that mean withdrawal time of > 6 minutes has been associated with higher adenoma detection rates compared to individuals with mean withdrawal time of < 6 minutes. In this component of the index, endoscopists are graded based upon whether or not they record and document their withdrawal time. Similar to components 2 & 3, documentation of the withdrawal time is not an indication

## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

of a quality colonoscopy as the colonoscopist could get credit for a withdrawal time that is outside of the timeframe shown to produce the highest adenoma detection rates. The Committee acknowledged that a key indicator for identifying quality colonoscopist is the adenoma detection rate, which cannot be applied to an individual colonoscopy and incorporated into a composite such as this. Further, the Committee believes withdrawal time is most helpful when assessed in combination with adenoma detection rates. For example, if an endoscopist has a mean withdrawal time < 6 min (e.g., 5 minutes), but has a high adenoma detection rate (e.g., 35% of screening colonoscopy patients are found to have at least one adenoma), then withdrawal time is not a helpful indicator of quality. Similarly, if an endoscopist has a mean withdrawal time > 6 min (e.g., 9 minutes), but his/her adenoma detection rate is only 10%, then withdrawal time again is not a helpful indicator of quality.

### 8. \*Free of Serious Complications

- Sufficient evidence has shown that most complications associated with colonoscopy (e.g., post-polypectomy bleeding) occur 1-14 days after the colonoscopy and are not captured by intra-procedural complication category. However, capturing complications that occur in the short period following the colonoscopy is also an important indicator of quality. In order to more accurately represent what this component measures, the Committee recommended that the title should be renamed to “Free of Serious Intra-Procedural Complications”.

### 9. \*Appropriate Follow-up Recommendation

- The Committee agrees this is an important indicator of a quality colonoscopy. Multiple randomized control trials and endoscopic registry studies support current guideline recommendations for a repeat colonoscopy in the appropriate timeframe. Some studies have indicated that patients frequently get recommendations for a repeat colonoscopy that is not consistent with guidelines. It should be further addressed in the specifications when submitted for stage two review that recommendations for a repeat colonoscopy may not be provided to the patient at the time of the colonoscopy as it is often dependent on the results of the pathology results, which are usually available days after the procedure.

They further recommended that this composite be renamed to: Colonoscopy Quality Index for Colorectal Cancer Screening and Polyp Surveillance to better reflect its intent.

### Final Committee Votes:

Evidence:

- **6:** Yes, with only these components included:
  - Item 1: Appropriate Indication for Colonoscopy
  - Item 4: Complete Examination
  - Item 5: Cecal Photo Taken
  - Item 6: All Essential Polyp Information Recorded
  - Item 8: Free of Serious Complications
  - Item 9: Appropriate Follow-up Recommendation
- **5:** Yes, as specified
- **3:** No

Performance Gap: **H-9; M-2; L-1; I-2**

## C 2056 Colonoscopy Quality Index

### STAGE 1 CSAC REVIEW (November 7-8, 2012)

**Decision:** Approved as recommended by the Committee during the reconsideration and the requirement that the Steering Committee recommendations must be addressed prior to stage 2 submission. The concept for this composite was approved as follows:

- Item 1: Appropriate Indication for Colonoscopy
- Item 4: Complete Examination
- Item 5: Cecal Photo Taken
- Item 6: All Essential Polyp Information Recorded
- Item 8: Free of Serious Complications
- Item 9: Appropriate Follow-up Recommendation

### BOD REVIEW (November 29 – December 11, 2012)

- **Decision:** Ratification of the concept approval.

## STAGE 2

### STAGE 2 PRE-REVIEW MEMBER COMMENT (March 4-18, 2013)

- This measure received both supportive and critical comments. Supportive comments noted that it fills a measurement gap, and that measures that determine whether colonoscopies are high-quality, effective, and necessary are both patient-centered and important.
- Negative comments noted that several of the elements of the measure have not been shown to improve performance or outcomes; nor is there a demonstrated performance gap. The commenters were also concerned that the developer did not make the changes recommended by the Committee in Stage 1.

### STAGE 2 STEERING COMMITTEE CHECKLIST REVIEW (March 2013)

Checklist recommendations satisfactorily addressed: **Y-3; N-9; A-2**

Move forward to full Stage 2 review: **Y-2; N-10; A-2**

- The Committee had requested a number of changes and recommendations for this measure before it moved to Stage 2 (see above). The developer made one change, updating the timeframe in the title of component 8.
- The Committee agreed that the developer had not completed the checklist items, so the measure did not move forward to Stage 2 review. It remains an approved concept and can be brought back for review within 18 months of the original approval date.

## Withdrawn Measures

| Measure | Reason for withdrawal |
|---------|-----------------------|
|---------|-----------------------|

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>0030: Urinary Incontinence Management in Older Adults - a. Discussing urinary incontinence, b. Receiving urinary incontinence treatment – A patient reported measure</b><br/>(NCQA)</p> | <p>Developer is developing new measure as a replacement.</p> |
|---|--|

## Appendix A: Measure Specifications

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older.....       | 38 |
| 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination.....  | 41 |
| 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients.....                         | 45 |
| 0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use..... | 48 |
| 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18).....   | 51 |

|                     | <b>0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older</b>   |
|---------------------|--|
| Status              | Maintenance, Original Endorsement: May 01, 2007, Most Recent Endorsement: May 01, 2007   |
| Steward             | National Committee for Quality Assurance   |
| Description         | This is a clinical performance measure which assesses whether women age 65+ were provided appropriate treatment for urinary incontinence (UI). This measure has three rates:<br>(A) Assessment for UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older who were assessed for the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months.<br>(B) Characterization of UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence whose urinary incontinence was characterized at least once within 12 months<br>(C) Plan of Care for UI: Percentage of female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence with a documented plan of care for urinary incontinence at least once within 12 months |
| Type                | Process  |
| Data Source         | Paper Medical Records<br>Available at measure-specific web page URL identified in S.1 No data dictionary/code table – all information provided in the submission form  |
| Level               | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team   |
| Setting             | Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic  |
| Numerator Statement | This measure has three rate. The numerator for each of the rates is as follows:<br>(A)Assessment for UI: Patients who were assessed for the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months<br>(B)Characterization of UI: Patients whose urinary incontinence was characterized at least once within 12 months<br>(C)Plan of Care for UI: Patients with a documented plan of care for urinary incontinence at least once within 12 months   |

| 0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older |   |
|---|---|
| Numerator Details   | <p>The following definitions are used in the numerator for all three rates:<br/>           Urinary incontinence is defined as any involuntary leakage of urine.<br/>           Assessment for UI is defined as documentation of either the presence or absence of involuntary leakage of urine.<br/>           Characterization of urinary incontinence may include one or more the following: frequency, volume, timing, type of symptoms, and/or how bothersome to the patient<br/>           Plan of care may include behavioral interventions (e.g., bladder training, pelvic floor muscle training, prompted voiding), referral to specialist, surgical treatment, reassess at follow-up visit, lifestyle interventions, addressing co-morbid factors, modification or discontinuation of medications contributing to urinary incontinence, or pharmacologic therapy.</p>  |
| Denominator Statement   | <p>There are two denominators for the rates in this measure.<br/>           (A) Assessment of UI: All female patients aged 65 years and older who visited and eligible provider in the measurement year<br/>           (B&amp;C) Characterization and Plan of Care for UI: All female patients aged 65 years and older with a diagnosis of urinary incontinence who visited an eligible provider in the measurement year.</p>   |
| Denominator Details   | <p>The denominator for rate (A) Assessment of UI, is based on office visits to an eligible provider. CPT codes are used to identify female patients age 65 + with an office visit to an eligible provider.<br/>           The denominator for rates (B&amp;C) Characterization and Plan of Care for UI, is based on office visits and a documented diagnosis using ICD-9 codes.<br/>           (A) Assessment of UI:<br/>           CPT codes:<br/>           99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99324, 99325, 99326, 99327, 99328, 99334, 99335, 99336, 99337, 99341, 99342, 99343, 99344, 99345, 99347, 99348, 99349, 99350, 99387, 99397, 99401, 99402, 99403, 99404<br/>           (B&amp;C) Characterization &amp; Plan of Care:<br/>           ICD-9 diagnosis codes<br/>           307.6, 625.6, 788.30, 788.31, 788.33, 788.34, 788.35, 788.36, 788.37, 788.38, 788.39<br/>           AND<br/>           CPT service codes<br/>           99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245, 99324, 99325, 99326, 99327, 99328, 99334, 99335, 99336, 99337, 99341, 99342, 99343, 99344, 99345, 99347, 99348, 99349, 99350, 99387, 99397, 99401, 99402, 99403, 99404</p> |
| Exclusions  | Documentation of medical reason(s) for not assessing the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months   |
| Exclusion Details   | Documentation of medical reason(s) for not assessing for the presence or absence of urinary incontinence within 12 months.  |
| Risk Adjustment   | No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br>N/A  |
| Stratification  | N/A   |
| Type Score  | Rate/proportion better quality = higher score   |

|                                  | <b>0098 Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older</b>  |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Algorithm</b>                 | <p>(A) Assessment for UI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify eligible population: All female patients aged 65 years and older identified through CPT services codes for an ambulatory care office visit.</li> <li>2. Identify numerator: Identify patients in eligible population who have documentation of being assessed for urinary incontinence.</li> <li>3. Identify exclusions: Identify patients in eligible population with documented medical reason(s) for not assessing the presences or absence of urinary incontinence.</li> <li>4. Calculate Rate: Step 2/(Step 1-Step 3)</li> </ol> <p>(B) Characterize UI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify eligible population: All female patients aged 65 years and older identified through CPT services codes for an ambulatory care office visit.</li> <li>2. Identify denominator: Identify eligible population with diagnosis of Urinary Incontinence (through ICD-9 codes)</li> <li>3. Identify numerator: Identify denominator patients who have documentation of having their UI characterized.</li> <li>4. Calculate Rate: Step 3/Step 2</li> </ol> <p>(C) Plan of Care for UI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify eligible population: All female patients aged 65 years and older identified through CPT services codes for an ambulatory care office visit.</li> <li>2. Identify denominator: Identify eligible population with diagnosis of Urinary Incontinence (through ICD-9 codes)</li> <li>3. Identify numerator: Identify denominator patients who have documentation of a plan of care for UI.</li> <li>4. Calculate Rate: Step 3/Step 2</li> </ol> |
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|                       | <b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b>   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Status                | Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Dec 04, 2009, Most Recent Endorsement: Dec 04, 2009  |
| Steward               | ActiveHealth Management   |
| Description           | The percentage of adult patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine   |
| Type                  | Process   |
| Data Source           | <p>Other We allow data from several different sources including claims, health information exchanges, provider and patient surveys, our patient health portal, and through feedback given to our nurses via telephonic engagement. All data is processed through ActiveHealth Management's clinical rule engine, CareEngine. Electronic clinical data source for pharmacy, lab, and EHR data is ActiveCareTeam (clinical workflow tool and dashboard) and MyActiveHealth (PHR). Healthcare provider surveys and patient surveys are included as a part of our clinical alerts (aka Care Considerations) feedback section. Patient self-reported data is included as a part of our patient portal (My ActiveHealth) and our disease management program (Active DM).</p> <p>The individual sources for this measure are not tested separately. We ingest and store all data in a centralized warehouse from multiple sources. All data sources are tested simultaneously</p> <p>Included in attached appendix Available in attached Excel or csv file</p> |
| Level                 | Population : National   |
| Setting               | Other We do not differentiate between practice settings when testing the measures. All data is used agnostic of practice set  |
| Numerator Statement   | Patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine.  |
| Numerator Details     | <p>NUMERATOR:</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of at least 1 fill VACCINE-HEP A from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>2. Presence of at least 1 VACCINE-HEPATITIS A procedure from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>3. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS A VAC OBS result anytime in the past</li> </ol> <p>(NOTE: Words written in capital letters are element names. Please refer to the code set for description.)</p>  |
| Denominator Statement | All patients, ages 18 and older, diagnosed with chronic liver disease   |
| Denominator Details   | <p>DENOMINATOR:</p> <p>All of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patients aged 18 years and older</li> <li>2. One of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Chronic Hepatitis B validation is confirmed (see below)</li> <li>b. Chronic Hepatitis C validation is confirmed (see below)</li> <li>c. Presence of at least 2 LIVER DISEASE CHRONIC (EXCL HEP A) diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 12 Months</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>CHRONIC HEPATITIS B VALIDATION</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or 1HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from HIE in the past 24 Months</li> <li>2. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at</li> </ol>  |

| 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination |  |
|--|--|
|  | <p>least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS B result anytime in the past</p> <p>3. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS B SURFACE OR E ANTIGEN OR DNA lab result value &gt; 1 in the past 12 months</p> <p>4. All of the following:</p> <p>a. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or 1HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from HIE anytime in the past</p> <p>b. One of the following</p> <p>i. Presence of at least 1 fill HEPATITIS B Rx from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</p> <p>ii. Presence of at least 2 INTERFERON (J CODE) procedures from claims or HIE in the past 24 months</p> <p><b>CHRONIC HEPATITIS C VALIDATION</b></p> <p>One of the following:</p> <p>1. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims in the past 24 Months</p> <p>2. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</p> <p>3. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY OR RNA lab result value &gt; 1 in the past 12 months</p> <p>4. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS C result anytime in the past</p> <p>5. All of the following:</p> <p>a. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE anytime in the past</p> <p>b. One of the following:</p> <p>i. Presence of at least 2 fill HEPATITIS C TREATMENT from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</p> <p>ii. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS C RX (CPT) procedures from claims or HIE in the past 24 months</p> <p>(NOTE: Words written in capital letters are element names. Please refer to the code set for description.)</p> |
| Exclusions   | <p>Specific Exclusions: 1. Patients with a previous history of viral hepatitis 2. Patients who report an allergy to Hepatitis A vaccine A. General exclusions: 1. Evidence of metastatic disease or active treatment of malignancy (chemotherapy or radiation therapy) in the last 6 months; 2. Patients who have been in a skilled nursing facility in the last 3 months (this exclusion is included to avoid holding physicians who care for patients during a transitional period, e.g. temporary SNF placement, for their ongoing care; hence, the time limitation of 3 months).</p>   |
| Exclusion Details                                    | <p>One of the following:</p> <p>1. At least 1 diagnosis code for HEPATITIS A INFECTION from claims or HIE anytime in the past</p> <p>2. Patient self-reported data, via PHR or telephonic nurse assessment in our disease management program, indicating that they are allergic to the Hepatitis A vaccine anytime in the past</p>   |
| Risk Adjustment                                      | <p>No risk adjustment or risk stratification</p> <p>No risk adjustment necessary</p>   |
| Stratification                                       | None   |
| Type Score   | Rate/proportion better quality = higher score  |

**0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <p>Algorithm</p> | <p>Numerator Details (All information required to identify and calculate the cases from the target population with the target process, condition, event, or outcome such as definitions, codes with descriptors, and/or specific data collection items/responses)</p> <p>NUMERATOR:</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of at least 1 fill VACCINE-HEP A from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>2. Presence of at least 1 VACCINE-HEPATITIS A procedure from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>3. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS A VAC OBS result anytime in the past</li> </ol> <p>(NOTE: Words written in capital letters are element names. Please refer to the code set for description.)</p> <p>Denominator Details(All information required to identify and calculate the target population/denominator such as definitions, codes with descriptors, and/or specific data collection items/responses)</p> <p>DENOMINATOR:</p> <p>All of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Patients aged 18 years and older</li> <li>2. One of the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Chronic Hepatitis B validation is confirmed (see below)</li> <li>b. Chronic Hepatitis C validation is confirmed (see below)</li> <li>c. Presence of at least 2 LIVER DISEASE CHRONIC (EXCL HEP A) diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 12 Months</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>CHRONIC HEPATITIS B VALIDATION</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</li> <li>2. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS B result anytime in the past</li> <li>3. All of the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS B SURFACE OR E ANTIGEN OR DNA lab result value &gt; 1 in the past 3 months</li> <li>b. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS B SURFACE OR E ANTIGEN OR DNA lab result value &gt; 1 begins in the past 9 months</li> <li>c. All of the following:                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS B CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>ii. Presence of at least 1 fill HEPATITIS B Rx from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</li> <li>iii. Presence of at least 2 INTERFERON (J CODE) procedures from claims or HIE in the past 24 months</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>CHRONIC HEPATITIS C VALIDATION</p> <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</li> <li>2. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE in the past 24 Months</li> <li>3. Presence of at least 1 HEPATITIS C ANTIBODY OR RNA lab result value &gt; 1 in the past 12 months</li> <li>4. Presence of patient data via online PHR or telephonic nurse assessment confirming at least 1 PDD- HEPATITIS C result anytime in the past</li> <li>5. All of the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presence of at least 2 HEPATITIS C CHRONIC diagnosis from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>b. One of the following:                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Presence of at least 2 fill HEPATITIS C TREATMENT from claims or HIE in the past 24</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
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|                          | <b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b>   |
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|                       | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>  |
|-----------------------|---|
| Status                | Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011, Most Recent Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011 Time-limited   |
| Steward               | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)  |
| Description           | Percentage of patients aged 50 years and older receiving a screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report.   |
| Type                  | Process   |
| Data Source           | Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry Not applicable.   |
| Level                 | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team  |
| Setting               | Ambulatory Care : Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC), Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic  |
| Numerator Statement   | Patients who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report  |
| Numerator Details     | Patients will be counted in the numerator if there is reference in the final colonoscopy report that the appropriate follow-up interval for the next colonoscopy is at least 10 years from the date of the current colonoscopy (ie, the colonoscopy performed during the measurement period).   |
| Denominator Statement | All patients aged 50 years and older receiving screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy  |
| Denominator Details   | The denominator of this measure includes patients at least 50 years of age who receive a screening colonoscopy during the measurement period. The denominator details will include the patient age criterion and applicable CPT, G-Codes and SNOMED-CT procedure codes for a screening colonoscopy. The procedures that will be identified include only those without biopsy or polypectomy, meaning the patient did not have any polyps removed or biopsied during the colonoscopy procedure.  |
| Exclusions            | Documentation of medical reason(s) for not recommending at least a 10 year follow-up interval (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep)   |
| Exclusion Details     | The PCPI methodology uses three categories of reasons for which a patient may be excluded from the denominator of an individual measure. These measure exception categories are not uniformly relevant across all measures; for each measure, there must be a clear rationale to permit an exception for a medical, patient, or system reason. Examples are provided in the measure exception language of instances that may constitute an exception and are intended to serve as a guide to clinicians. For measure 0658, exceptions may include medical reason(s) (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep) for not recommending at least a 10 year follow-up interval. Where examples of exceptions are included in the measure language, these examples are coded and included in the eSpecifications. Although this methodology does not require the external reporting of more detailed exception data, the PCPI recommends that physicians document the specific reasons for exception in patients' medical records for purposes of optimal patient management and audit-readiness. The PCPI also advocates the systematic review and analysis of each physician's exceptions data to identify practice patterns and opportunities for quality improvement. For example, it is possible for implementers to calculate the percentage of patients that physicians have identified as meeting the criteria for exception. Additional details by data source are as follows:<br>EHR Specifications:<br>eSpecifications attached |
| Risk Adjustment       | No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br>N/A  |

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|----------------------|---|
|                      | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>  |
| Stratification       | We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.   |
| Type Score           | Rate/proportion better quality = higher score   |
| Algorithm            | <p>To calculate performance rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Find the patients who meet the initial patient population (ie, the general group of patients that the performance measure is designed to address).</li> <li>2) From the patients within the initial patient population criteria, find the patients who qualify for the denominator (ie, the specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on defined criteria). Note: in some cases the initial patient population and denominator are identical.</li> <li>3) From the patients within the denominator, find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (ie, the group of patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs). Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator</li> <li>4) From the patients who did not meet the numerator criteria, determine if the physician has documented that the patient meets any criteria for denominator exception when exceptions have been specified [for this measure: medical reason(s) (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep)]. If the patient meets any exception criteria, they should be removed from the denominator for performance calculation. --Although the exception cases are removed from the denominator population for the performance calculation, the number of patients with valid exceptions should be calculated and reported along with performance rates to track variations in care and highlight possible areas of focus for QI.</li> </ol> <p>If the patient does not meet the numerator and a valid exception is not present, this case represents a quality failure.</p> <p>Calculation algorithm is included in attachment 2a1.30. Included in attached appendix</p> |
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|  | <p><b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b></p>   |
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|                       | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>  |
|-----------------------|---|
| Status                | Maintenance, Original Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011, Most Recent Endorsement: Jan 17, 2011 Time-limited   |
| Steward               | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)  |
| Description           | Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings, who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy   |
| Type                  | Process   |
| Data Source           | Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry N/A<br>Available in attached Excel or csv file  |
| Level                 | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team  |
| Setting               | Ambulatory Care : Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC), Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic, Hospital/Acute Care Facility, Ambulatory Care : Urgent Care   |
| Numerator Statement   | Patients who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy  |
| Numerator Details     | Patients will be counted in the numerator if there is an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy.  |
| Denominator Statement | All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings  |
| Denominator Details   | The denominator of this measure includes patients at least 18 years of age receiving a surveillance colonoscopy during the measurement period with a history of a prior colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings. The denominator details will include the patient age criterion and applicable ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes and CPT or G codes for receiving a surveillance colonoscopy AND a history of colonic polyp(s) in previous colonoscopy findings.  |
| Exclusions            | Documentation of medical reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, patients with high risk for colon cancer, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas)<br>Documentation of system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report)   |
| Exclusion Details     | The PCPI exception methodology uses three categories of reasons for which a patient may be removed from the denominator of an individual measure. These measure exception categories are not uniformly relevant across all measures; for each measure, there must be a clear rationale to permit an exception for a medical, patient, or system reason. Examples are provided in the measure exception language of instances that may constitute an exception and are intended to serve as a guide to clinicians. For this measure, exceptions may include medical reason(s) (eg, patients with high risk for colon cancer, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas) or system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report). Where examples of exceptions are included in the measure language, value sets for these examples are developed and included in the eSpecifications. Although this methodology does not require the external reporting of more detailed exception data, the PCPI recommends that physicians document the specific reasons for exception in patients' medical records for purposes of optimal patient management and audit-readiness. The PCPI also advocates the systematic review and analysis of each physician's exceptions data to identify practice patterns and opportunities for quality improvement. Additional details by data source are as follows: |



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|                      | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>   |
|                      | EHR Specifications:<br>eMeasure sent to NQF staff by email   |
| Risk Adjustment      | No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br>N/A   |
| Stratification       | We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.  |
| Type Score           | Rate/proportion better quality = higher score  |
| Algorithm            | <p>To calculate performance rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Find the patients who meet the initial patient population (ie, the general group of patients that a set of performance measures is designed to address).</li> <li>2) From the patients within the initial patient population criteria, find the patients who qualify for the denominator (ie, the specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on defined criteria). Note: in some cases the initial patient population and denominator are identical.</li> <li>3) From the patients within the denominator, find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (ie, the group of patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs). Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator</li> <li>4) From the patients who did not meet the numerator criteria, determine if the physician has documented that the patient meets any criteria for denominator when exceptions have been specified [for this measure: medical reason(s) (eg, patients with high risk for colon cancer, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas) or system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report)]. If the patient meets any exception criteria, they should be removed from the denominator for performance calculation. --Although the exception cases are removed from the denominator population for the performance calculation, the exception rate (ie, percentage with valid exceptions) should be calculated and reported along with performance rates to track variations in care and highlight possible areas of focus for QI.</li> </ol> <p>If the patient does not meet the numerator and a valid exception is not present, this case represents a quality failure.</p> <p>Calculation algorithm is included in the eMeasure emailed to NQF staff. Included in attached appendix</p> |
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|  | <p><b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b></p>   |
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|                       | 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Status                | New Submission  |
| Steward               | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality  |
| Description           | Percent of discharges with an in-hospital death among cases with a principal diagnosis of gastrointestinal hemorrhage   |
| Type                  | Outcome   |
| Data Source           | <p>Administrative claims State Inpatient Databases (SID). Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. The SID contain the universe of inpatient discharge abstracts in participating States, translated into uniform format to facilitate analyses. With data from 47 States, the SID, in the aggregate, currently encompass about 97 percent of all annual discharges in the U.S. (<a href="http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/sidoverview.jsp#What">http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/sidoverview.jsp#What</a>).</p> <p>Data dictionary and code tables are available at <a href="http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Software/WinQI/V44/Software%20Instruction%20(WinQI)%20V4.4.pdf">http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Software/WinQI/V44/Software%20Instruction%20(WinQI)%20V4.4.pdf</a></p> <p>A data dictionary for the source data, HCUP SID, is available at: <a href="http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/db/state/siddist/sid_multivar.jsp">http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/db/state/siddist/sid_multivar.jsp</a></p> <p>Included in attached appendix Available in attached Excel or csv file</p>  |
| Level                 | Facility  |
| Setting               | Hospital/Acute Care Facility  |
| Numerator Statement   | Number of in-hospital deaths among cases meeting the inclusion and exclusion rules for the denominator  |
| Numerator Details     | All discharges with a Disposition of Patient (DISP) coded as "died" (20)  |
| Denominator Statement | All discharges, age 18 years and older, with a principal diagnosis code for gastrointestinal hemorrhage OR a principal diagnosis of predisposing condition for esophageal varices and a secondary diagnosis of esophageal varices in condition classified elsewhere with bleeding (456.20)  |
| Denominator Details   | <p>ICD-9-CM principal diagnosis code of Gastrointestinal hemorrhage (see below for detail). According to the ICD-9-CM Official Guidelines for Coding and Reporting (<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd9/icd9cm_guidelines_2011.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/icd9/icd9cm_guidelines_2011.pdf</a>), the principal diagnosis is defined in the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS) as "that condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital for care." The UHDDS definitions are used by hospitals to report inpatient data elements in a standardized manner. These data elements and their definitions can be found in the July 31, 1985, Federal Register (Vol. 50, No, 147), pp. 31038-40.</p> <p>The time window may be determined by the user, but is generally a calendar year.</p> <p>ICD-9-CM Gastrointestinal hemorrhage diagnosis codes:</p> <p>4560 ESOPHAG VARICES W BLEED<br/> 5307 MALLORY-WEISS SYNDROME<br/> 53021 ULCER ESOPHAGUS W BLEED<br/> 53082 ESOPHAGEAL HEMORRHAGE<br/> 53100 AC STOMACH ULCER W HEM<br/> 53101 AC STOMAC ULC W HEM-OBST<br/> 53120 AC STOMAC ULC W HEM/PERF<br/> 53121 AC STOM ULC HEM/PERF-OBS<br/> 53140 CHR STOMACH ULC W HEM</p> |

|  | 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)   |
|--|---|
|  | <p>53141 CHR STOM ULC W HEM-OBSTR<br/> 53160 CHR STOMACH ULC HEM/PERF<br/> 53161 CHR STOM ULC HEM/PERF-OB<br/> 53200 AC DUODENAL ULCER W HEM<br/> 53201 AC DUODEN ULC W HEM-OBST<br/> 53220 AC DUODEN ULC W HEM/PERF<br/> 53221 AC DUOD ULC HEM/PERF-OBS<br/> 53240 CHR DUODEN ULCER W HEM<br/> 53241 CHR DUODEN ULC HEM-OBSTR<br/> 53260 CHR DUODEN ULC HEM/PERF<br/> 53261 CHR DUOD ULC HEM/PERF-OB<br/> 53300 AC PEPTIC ULCER W HEMORR<br/> 53301 AC PEPTIC ULC W HEM-OBST<br/> 53320 AC PEPTIC ULC W HEM/PERF<br/> 53321 AC PEPT ULC HEM/PERF-OBS<br/> 53340 CHR PEPTIC ULCER W HEM<br/> 53341 CHR PEPTIC ULC W HEM-OBS<br/> 53360 CHR PEPT ULC W HEM/PERF<br/> 53361 CHR PEPT ULC HEM/PERF-OB<br/> 53400 AC MARGINAL ULCER W HEM<br/> 53401 AC MARGIN ULC W HEM-OBST<br/> 53420 AC MARGIN ULC W HEM/PERF<br/> 53421 AC MARG ULC HEM/PERF-OBS<br/> 53440 CHR MARGINAL ULCER W HEM<br/> 53441 CHR MARGIN ULC W HEM-OBS<br/> 53460 CHR MARGIN ULC HEM/PERF<br/> 53461 CHR MARG ULC HEM/PERF-OB<br/> 53501 ACUTE GASTRITIS W HMRHG<br/> 53511 ATRPH GASTRITIS W HMRHG<br/> 53521 GSTR MCSL HYPRT W HMRG<br/> 53531 ALCHL GSTRITIS W HMRHG<br/> 53541 OTH SPF GASTRT W HMRHG<br/> 53551 GSTR/DDNTS NOS W HMRHG<br/> 53561 DUODENITIS W HMRHG<br/> 53783 ANGIO STM/DUDN W HMRHG<br/> 53784 DIEULAFOY LES,STOM&amp;DUOD<br/> 56202 DVRTCLO SML INT W HMRHG<br/> 56203 DVRTCLI SML INT W HMRHG<br/> 56212 DVRTCLO COLON W HMRHG<br/> 56213 DVRTCLI COLON W HMRHG<br/> 5693 RECTAL &amp; ANAL HEMORRHAGE<br/> 56985 ANGIO INTES W HMRHG<br/> 56986 DIEULAFOY LES, INTESTINE<br/> 5780 HEMATEMESIS</p> |

|                   | 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)   |
|-------------------|---|
|                   | 5781 BLOOD IN STOOL<br>5789 GASTROINTEST HEMORR NOS<br>The following is the list of codes for “predisposing condition for esophageal varices”<br>07044 CHRNC HPT C W HEPAT COMA<br>07054 CHRNC HPT C WO HPAT COMA<br>5710 ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER<br>5711 AC ALCOHOLIC HEPATITIS<br>5712 ALCOHOL CIRRHOSIS LIVER<br>5713 ALCOHOL LIVER DAMAGE NOS<br>57140 CHRONIC HEPATITIS NOS<br>57141 CHRONIC HEPATITIS NOS<br>57142 AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS<br>57149 CHRONIC HEPATITIS NOS<br>5715 CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER NOS<br>5716 BILIARY CIRRHOSIS<br>5718 CHRONIC LIVER DIS NEC<br>5719 CHRONIC LIVER DIS NOS<br>5722 HEPATIC COMA<br>5723 PORTAL HYPERTENSION<br>5728 OTH SEQUELA, CHR LIV DIS<br>5738 LIVER DISORDERS NEC                               |
| Exclusions        | Exclude cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transferred to another short-term hospital</li> <li>• with MDC 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium)</li> <li>• with missing discharge disposition, gender, age, quarter, year or principal diagnosis</li> </ul>   |
| Exclusion Details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transfer to another short-term hospital (Disposition of Patient (DISP) coded as Transfer to Short-term Hospital (2))</li> <li>• Major Diagnostic Category 14 (pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium) - note that this exclusion is implied by the fact that the denominator is limited to patients with a principal diagnosis code for gastrointestinal hemorrhage, which maps to MDC 6 (digestive)</li> <li>• missing discharge disposition (DISP=missing)</li> <li>• missing gender (SEX=missing)</li> <li>• missing age (AGE=missing)</li> <li>• missing quarter (DQTR=missing)</li> <li>• missing year (YEAR=missing)</li> <li>• missing principal diagnosis (DX1=missing)</li> </ul>          |
| Risk Adjustment   | Statistical risk model<br>The predicted value for each case is computed using a two-stage hierarchical model (the first stage is a logistic regression using Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) to account for clustering of patients within hospitals; the second stage is a reliability weight). The covariates in the logistic regression include age (in 5-year age groups pooled), APR-DRG and APR-DRG Risk of Mortality subclass, MDC and transfer-in status. The reference population used in the regression is the universe of discharges for states that participate in the HCUP State Inpatient Data (SID) for the years 2008, a database consisting of 42 states and approximately 30 million adult discharges.<br>INTERCEPT |

| 2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18) |  |
|---|--|
|   | <p>AGE 18 to 59</p> <p>AGE 65+</p> <p>APR-DRG '2201' (e.g., APR-DRG 220, Risk of Mortality level 1)</p> <p>APR-DRG '2202' (e.g., APR-DRG 220, Risk of Mortality level 2)</p> <p>APR-DRG '2203' (e.g., APR-DRG 220, Risk of Mortality level 3)</p> <p>APR-DRG '2204' (e.g., APR-DRG 220, Risk of Mortality level 4)</p> <p>APR-DRG '2211'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2212'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2213'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2214'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2411' to '2413'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2414'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2421' to '2423'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2424'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2441' to '2442'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2443'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2444'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2532'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2533'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2534'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2541' to '2534'</p> <p>APR-DRG '2544'</p> <p>MDC Other</p> <p>TRANSFER Transfer-in</p> <p>Detailed risk model available at<br/> <a href="http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V44/Risk%20Adjustment%20Tables%20IQI%204.4.pdf">http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/IQI/V44/Risk%20Adjustment%20Tables%20IQI%204.4.pdf</a></p> <p>APR-DRG category labels at<br/> <a href="http://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/db/nation/nis/v261_aprdrg_meth_ovrview.pdf">http://hcup-us.ahrq.gov/db/nation/nis/v261_aprdrg_meth_ovrview.pdf</a></p> <p>Available in attached Excel or csv file</p> |
| Stratification  | <p>The denominator may be stratified into two groups: 1) esophageal varices and 2) all other cases. Esophageal varices includes all discharges for patients age 18 years and older, with a principal diagnosis code for gastrointestinal hemorrhage and a secondary diagnosis of esophageal varices with bleeding (456.0 and 456.20), OR a principal diagnosis of predisposing condition for esophageal varices and a secondary diagnosis of esophageal varices in condition classified elsewhere with bleeding (456.20), OR a principal diagnosis of esophageal varices with bleeding (456.0).</p>  |
| Type Score  | Rate/proportion better quality = lower score   |

|                          | <b>2065 Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage Mortality Rate (IQI #18)</b>   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Algorithm                | <p>The indicator is expressed as a rate, is defined as outcome of interest / population at risk, or numerator / denominator. The AHRQ Quality Indicators (AHRQ QI) software performs six steps to produce the rates. 1) Flag discharge-level records to identify the outcome of interest and 2) the population at risk. 3) Calculate observed rates as the sum of the records flagged in the numerator divided by the sum of the records flag in the denominator for user-specified combinations of stratifiers. 4) Calculate expected rates. Regression coefficients from a reference population database are applied to the discharge records to compute a predicted value. For indicators that are not risk-adjusted, this is the reference population rate. The expected rate is computed as the sum of the predicted value for each record divided by the number of records flagged in the population at risk for the unit of analysis of interest (i.e., hospital). 5) Calculate risk-adjusted rate using indirect standardization as the observed rate divided by the expected rate, multiplied by the reference population rate. For indicators that are not risk-adjusted, this is the same as the observed rate. 6) Calculate smoothed rate using an Empirical Bayes shrinkage estimator (W) as the weighted average of the risk-adjusted rate and the reference population rate. The shrinkage estimate reflects a reliability adjustment unique to each indicator.</p> |
| Copyright/<br>Disclaimer | <p>Not applicable<br/>Not applicable</p>   |

## Appendix B: Project Steering Committee and NQF Staff

### STEERING COMMITTEE

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**Edward Gill, MD**

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## Appendix C: Measures Endorsed in GI/GU since March 1, 2007

### GU Measures

| NQF Number                        | Title  | Steward   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 0030                              | Urinary Incontinence Management in Older Adults - a. Discussing urinary incontinence, b. Receiving urinary incontinence treatment – A patient reported measure | National Committee for Quality Assurance        |
| 0098                              | Urinary Incontinence: Assessment, Characterization, and Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older – an administrative measure     | National Committee for Quality Assurance        |
| <i>0099 (Combined with #0098)</i> | <i>Urinary Incontinence: Characterization of Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older</i>   | <i>National Committee for Quality Assurance</i> |
| <i>0100 (Combined with #0098)</i> | <i>Urinary Incontinence: Plan of Care for Urinary Incontinence in Women Aged 65 Years and Older</i>  | <i>National Committee for Quality Assurance</i> |
| 0684                              | Percent of Residents with a Urinary Tract Infection (Long-Stay)  | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services      |
| 0685                              | Percent of Low Risk Residents Who Lose Control of Their Bowels or Bladder (Long-Stay)  | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services      |
| 0686                              | Percent of Residents Who Have/Had a Catheter Inserted and Left in Their Bladder (Long-Stay)  | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services      |

## GI Measures

| NQF Number                 | Title  | Steward  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 0034                       | Colorectal Cancer Screening  | National Committee for Quality Assurance   |
| 0223                       | Adjuvant chemotherapy is considered or administered within 4 months (120 days) of surgery to patients under the age of 80 with AJCC III (lymph node positive) colon cancer | American College of Surgeons   |
| 0225                       | At least 12 regional lymph nodes are removed and pathologically examined for resected colon cancer   | American College of Surgeons   |
| 0392                       | Colorectal Cancer Resection Pathology Reporting- pT category (primary tumor) and pN category (regional lymph nodes) with histologic grade                                  | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI) |
| 0460                       | Risk-Adjusted Morbidity and Mortality for Esophagectomy for Cancer   | The Society of Thoracic Surgeons   |
| 0572                       | Follow-up after initial diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer: colonoscopy  | Health Benchmarks-IMS Health   |
| 0622                       | GERD - Upper Gastrointestinal Study in Adults with Alarm Symptoms  | ActiveHealth Management  |
| 0635                       | Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination  | ActiveHealth Management  |
| 0658 <i>(Time Limited)</i> | Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients   | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI) |
| 0659 <i>(Time Limited)</i> | Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use                                       | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI) |
| 0727                       | Gastroenteritis Admission Rate (pediatric)   | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality   |
| 1617                       | Patients Treated with an Opioid who are Given a Bowel Regimen  | RAND Corporation   |
| 1854                       | Barrett's Esophagus  | College of American Pathologists   |

## Appendix D: Related Measures

### Comparison of NQF #0635 and NQF #0399

|                    | <b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b>   | <b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Steward</b>     | ActiveHealth Management   | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)  |
| <b>Description</b> | The percentage of adult patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine   | Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of hepatitis C who have received at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine, or who have documented immunity to hepatitis A  |
| <b>Type</b>        | Process   | Process   |
| <b>Data Source</b> | <p>Other We allow data from several different sources including claims, health information exchanges, provider and patient surveys, our patient health portal, and through feedback given to our nurses via telephonic engagement. All data is processed through ActiveHealth Management's clinical rule engine, CareEngine. Electronic clinical data source for pharmacy, lab, and EHR data is ActiveCareTeam (clinical workflow tool and dashboard) and MyActiveHealth (PHR). Healthcare provider surveys and patient surveys are included as a part of our clinical alerts (aka Care Considerations) feedback section. Patient self-reported data is included as a part of our patient portal (My ActiveHealth) and our disease management program (Active DM).</p> <p>The individual sources for this measure are not tested separately. We ingest and store all data in a centralized warehouse from multiple sources. All data sources are tested simultaneously</p> <p>Included in attached appendix Available in attached Excel or csv file</p> | Administrative claims, Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Laboratory, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry Not Applicable |
| <b>Level</b>       | Population : National, Population : Regional  | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team  |
| <b>Setting</b>     | Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic, Home Health  | Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic, Other, Ambulatory Care : Urgent Care Hospital Outpatient Clinic  |

|                              |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
|                              | <b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b>  | <b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)  |
| <b>Numerator Statement</b>   | Patients with chronic liver disease who have received a hepatitis A vaccine or who have been tested for immunity in the past. Keeping in consideration that providers who test for Hepatitis A immunity most likely intend to take action on the test results and that hepatitis A testing is usually communicated in the form of LOINC codes which do not indicate immunity confirmed , immunity testing is considered sufficient for completion of the numerator for this measure.                                     | Patients who have received at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine, or who have documented immunity to Hepatitis A   |
| <b>Numerator Details</b>     | <b>Time Window:</b> Anytime in the past<br><br>One of the following:<br>1. At least 1 fill of Hepatitis A vaccine from claims or HIE anytime in the past<br>2. At least 1 Hepatitis A vaccine procedure from claims or HIE anytime in the past<br>3. At least 1 Hepatitis A antibody procedure from claims or HIE anytime in the past<br>4. At least 1 Hepatitis A Lab result from claims or HIE anytime in the past<br>5. Patient-reported data indicating that they received a Hepatitis A vaccine anytime in the past | <b>Time Window:</b> Once during the measurement period<br><br>Definition: *Received includes documentation that a patient received at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine from another provider<br>EHR Specifications:<br>eMeasure developed – see attached<br>Claims Specifications:<br>CPT Category II code (in development): 4148F – Hepatitis A vaccine injection administered or previously received<br>OR<br>CPT Category II code: 3215F – Patient has documented immunity to Hepatitis A |
| <b>Denominator Statement</b> | All patients, ages 18 and older, diagnosed with chronic liver disease  | All patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of hepatitis C   |
| <b>Denominator Details</b>   | <b>Time Window:</b> 12 months<br><br>All of the following:<br>1. Age >= 18 years<br>2. One of the following<br>a. One of the following<br>i. At least 2 diagnosis codes from claims or 1 diagnosis code from HIE for Chronic Hepatitis B in the past 24 months<br>ii. Patient self-reported data, via PHR or telephonic nurse assessment in our disease management program, confirming a diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis B anytime in the past  | <b>Time Window:</b> 12 consecutive months<br>EHR Specifications:<br>eMeasure developed – see attached<br>Claims Specifications:<br>ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes: 070.51, 070.54, 070.70<br>AND<br>CPT Codes: 99201, 99202, 99203, 99204, 99205, 99212, 99213, 99214, 99215, 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245  |

|  | <b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b>   | <b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012) |
|--|---|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. At least 2 hepatitis B surface or E antigen or DNA Labs Result Value &gt; 1 in the past 12 months from claims</li> <li>iv. At least 2 diagnosis codes from claims for Chronic Hepatitis B anytime in the past with one of the following               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. At least 1 current fill of a Hepatitis B medication from HIE</li> <li>B. At least 2 fills of a Hepatitis B medication from claims in the past 24 months</li> <li>C. At least 2 procedure codes for Interferon therapy in the past 24 months from claims                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. One of the following                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. At least 2 diagnosis codes from claims or 1 diagnosis code from HIE for Chronic Hepatitis C in the past 24 months</li> <li>ii. Patient self-reported data, via PHR or telephonic nurse assessment in our disease management program, confirming a diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis C anytime in the past</li> <li>iii. At least 1 hepatitis C antibody or RNA Labs Result Value &gt; 1 in the past 12 months</li> <li>iv. Patient self-reported data, via PHR or telephonic nurse assessment in our disease management program, confirming a diagnosis of Chronic Hepatitis C anytime in the past</li> <li>v. At least 2 diagnosis codes from claims for Chronic Hepatitis C anytime in the past with one of the following                           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. At least 2 fills of a Hepatitis C medication from HIE</li> <li>B. At least 2 fills of a Hepatitis C medication from claims in the past 24 months</li> <li>C. At least 2 procedure codes for Hepatitis C treatment in the past 24 months from claims</li> <li>D. At least 2 diagnosis codes from claims for chronic liver disease (excluding Hepatitis A) in the past 12 months</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |   |

|                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
|                          | <p><b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b></p>  | <p><b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br/>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)</p>  |
| <p><b>Exclusions</b></p> | <p>Patients with a previous history of viral hepatitis A. General exclusions: 1. Evidence of metastatic disease or active treatment of malignancy (chemotherapy or radiation therapy) in the last 6 months; 2. Patients who have been in a skilled nursing facility in the last 3 months (this exclusion is included to avoid holding physicians who care for patients during a transitional period, e.g. temporary SNF placement, for their ongoing care; hence, the time limitation of 3 months).</p> | <p>Documentation of medical reason(s) for not receiving at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine<br/>Documentation of patient reason(s) for not receiving at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine</p> |

|                          | 0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination  | 0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination<br>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)  |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Exclusion Details</b> | <p>One of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1 diagnosis code for Hepatitis A infection from claims or HIE anytime in the past</li> <li>Patient self-reported data, via PHR or telephonic nurse assessment in our disease management program, indicating that they are allergic to the Hepatitis A vaccine anytime in the past</li> </ol> | <p>The PCPI exception methodology uses three categories of reasons for which a patient may be removed from the denominator of an individual measure. These measure exception categories are not uniformly relevant across all measures; for each measure, there must be a clear rationale to permit an exception for a medical, patient, or system reason. Examples are provided in the measure exception language of instances that may constitute an exception and are intended to serve as a guide to clinicians. For this measure, exceptions may include medical reason(s) or patient reason(s) for not receiving at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine. Where examples of exceptions are included in the measure language, value sets for these examples are developed and included in the eSpecifications. Although this methodology does not require the external reporting of more detailed exception data, the PCPI recommends that physicians document the specific reasons for exception in patients' medical records for purposes of optimal patient management and audit-readiness. The PCPI also advocates the systematic review and analysis of each physician's exceptions data to identify practice patterns and opportunities for quality improvement. Additional details by data source are as follows:</p> <p>EHR Specifications:<br/>eMeasure developed – see attached</p> <p>Claims Specifications:<br/>Report one of the following CPT Category II codes:<br/>4148F-1P: Documentation of medical reason(s) for not administering at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine<br/>4148F-2P: Documentation of patient reason(s) for not administering at least one injection of hepatitis A vaccine</p> |
| <b>Risk Adjustment</b>   | <p>No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br/>No risk adjustment necessary</p>   | <p>No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br/>None</p>   |
| <b>Stratification</b>    | <p>None</p>   | <p>We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.</p>  |



|                          |  |   |
|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          | <p><b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b></p> | <p><b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br/>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)</p>   |
| <p><b>Type Score</b></p> |  | <p>Rate/proportion    better quality = higher score</p>   |
| <p><b>Algorithm</b></p>  |  | <p>To calculate performance rates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Find the patients who meet the initial patient population (ie, the general group of patients that a set of performance measures is designed to address).</li> <li>2) From the patients within the initial patient population criteria, find the patients who qualify for the denominator (ie, the specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on defined criteria). Note: in some cases the initial patient population and denominator are identical.</li> <li>3) From the patients within the denominator, find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (ie, the group of patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs). Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator</li> <li>4) From the patients who did not meet the numerator criteria, determine if the physician has documented that the patient meets any criteria for denominator when exceptions have been specified [for this measure: medical reason(s) or patient reason(s)]. If the patient meets any exception criteria, they should be removed from the denominator for performance calculation. -- Although the exception cases are removed from the denominator population for the performance calculation, the exception rate (ie, percentage with valid exceptions) should be calculated and reported along with performance rates to track variations in care and highlight possible areas of focus for QI.</li> </ol> <p>If the patient does not meet the numerator and a valid exception is not present, this case represents a quality failure.</p> <p>Calculation algorithm is included in e-measure which was emailed to NQF staff.</p> |

|                                |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
|                                | <p><b>0635 Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</b></p>   | <p><b>0399 Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination</b><br/>(Under review in the Infection Disease Project, 2012)</p>  |
| <p><b>Submission items</b></p> | <p><b>5.1 Identified measures:</b> 0399 : Paired Measure: Hepatitis C: Hepatitis A Vaccination (paired with 0400)</p> <p><b>5a.1 Are specs completely harmonized?</b> No</p> <p><b>5a.2 If not completely harmonized, identify difference, rationale, impact:</b> While our measure includes adults with chronic liver disease in the denominator, measure 0399 includes only those with hepatitis C.</p> <p><b>5b.1 If competing, why superior or rationale for additive value:</b> While our measure includes adults with chronic liver disease in the denominator, measure 0399 includes only those with hepatitis C. We feel that our measure is more encompassing of and brings attention to all of those individuals who should receive a hepatitis A vaccine. We have not yet discussed with the developers of measure 0399 to see if the endorsed measures can be combined and expanded.</p> | <p><b>5.1 Identified measures:</b> 0635 : Chronic Liver Disease - Hepatitis A Vaccination</p> <p><b>5a.1 Are specs completely harmonized?</b> No</p> <p><b>5a.2 If not completely harmonized, identify difference, rationale, impact:</b> Our measure focuses on the provision of the hepatitis A vaccine to patients with Hepatitis C and is therefore related to measure 0635. Our measure appropriately accounts for either receipt of the vaccine or documented immunity whereas measure 0635 seems to be more narrowly focused on the receipt of the vaccine within the measurement year. Additionally, we have developed and will maintain specifications for multiple data sources for the measure, including Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and Claims-Based Reporting. Our specifications for EHRs are developed in accordance with the terminology standards (eg, SNOMED, RxNorm, LOINC) named in the Meaningful Use Program (CMS EHR Incentive Program). Measure 0584 has been specified for use with clinically enriched administrative data which is significantly more limiting in that it would only apply to groups/settings with access to that type of information (eg, laboratory testing data).</p> <p><b>5b.1 If competing, why superior or rationale for additive value:</b></p> |

## Comparison of NQF #0658 and NQF #0659

|                            | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance:<br/>Appropriate follow-up interval for<br/>normal colonoscopy in average risk<br/>patients</b>   | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance:<br/>Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a<br/>History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance<br/>of Inappropriate Use</b>  |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Steward</b>             | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)   | American Medical Association - Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement (AMA-PCPI)  |
| <b>Description</b>         | Percentage of patients aged 50 years and older receiving a screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report.  | Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy, with a history of a prior colonic polyp in previous colonoscopy findings who had a follow-up interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy documented in the colonoscopy report |
| <b>Type</b>                | Process  | Process   |
| <b>Data Source</b>         | Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry Not applicable.<br><br>Attachment AMA-PCPI_Measure Calculation-Standard Measures-634757781692493718-634759686421435928.pdf | Electronic Clinical Data, Electronic Clinical Data : Electronic Health Record, Electronic Clinical Data : Imaging/Diagnostic Study, Electronic Clinical Data : Registry N/A   |
| <b>Level</b>               | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team   | Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual, Clinician : Team  |
| <b>Setting</b>             | Ambulatory Care : Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC), Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic   | Ambulatory Care : Ambulatory Surgery Center (ASC), Ambulatory Care : Clinician Office/Clinic, Hospital/Acute Care Facility  |
| <b>Numerator Statement</b> | Patients who had a recommended follow-up interval of at least 10 years for repeat colonoscopy documented in their colonoscopy report   | Patients who had an interval of 3 or more years since their last colonoscopy  |

|                              | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>   | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>  |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Numerator Details</b>     | <p>Time Window: Once for each screening colonoscopy performed during the measurement period</p> <p>Patients will be counted in the numerator if there is reference in the final colonoscopy report that the appropriate follow-up interval for the next colonoscopy is at least 10 years from the date of the current colonoscopy (ie, the colonoscopy performed during the measurement period).</p> <p>For claims specifications, a CPT Category II code will be reported for this measure. For EHR specifications, we will use SNOMED-CT to identify the information in the final colonoscopy report.</p> <p>In Stage 2 of this pilot, we will submit EHR specifications and claims specifications; the combination of the two types of specifications can be used for registry reporting. The data stream for registries can be claims, EHR or manual data entry.</p> | <p>Time Window: Every procedure within the denominator time window.</p> <p>Patients will be counted in the numerator if the current colonoscopy (in the denominator was performed at least 3 years after the date of the prior colonoscopy.</p> <p>In Stage 2, we will submit EHR specifications and claims specifications; the combination of the 2 specifications can be used in registry reporting. The data stream for registries can be claims, EHR or manual data entry.</p> <p>For EHR, patients will be counted based on looking back to determine if at least 3 years passed between the current and prior colonoscopies. The date of the prior colonoscopy will be searched in the EHR, and then compared to the date of the current colonoscopy (ie, colonoscopy performed during the measurement period). If the prior colonoscopy was performed at least 3 years prior to the current colonoscopy, then the patient will meet the measure.</p> <p>For claims data, a CPT Category II code will be reported to indicate that the interval between the current colonoscopy and the prior colonoscopy was at least 3 years.</p> |
| <b>Denominator Statement</b> | All patients aged 50 years and older receiving screening colonoscopy without biopsy or polypectomy   | All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy with a history of a prior colonic polyp in a previous colonoscopy   |

|                            | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>   | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>  |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Denominator Details</b> | <p>Time Window: Each procedure/diagnostic study performed during 12 consecutive months</p> <p>The denominator of this measure includes patients at least 50 years of age who receive a screening colonoscopy during the measurement period. The denominator details will include the patient age criterion and applicable CPT, G-Codes and SNOMED-CT procedure codes for a screening colonoscopy. The procedures that will be identified include only those without biopsy or polypectomy, meaning the patient did not have any polyps removed or biopsied during the colonoscopy procedure.</p> <p>In Stage 2 of this pilot, we will submit EHR specifications and claims specifications.</p> | <p>Time Window: All patients aged 18 years and older receiving a surveillance colonoscopy with a history of a prior colonic polyp in a previous colonoscopy</p> <p>The denominator includes patients at least 18 years of age who have a history of colonic polyps who also received a colonoscopy during the measurement period. The denominator details will include the patient age criterion, applicable ICD-9-CM, ICD-10-CM, SNOMED-CT diagnosis codes for history of colonic polyps, and applicable CPT, G codes and SNOMED-CT codes for receiving a surveillance colonoscopy.</p> <p>In Stage 2, we will submit EHR specifications and claims specifications; the combination of the 2 specifications can be used in registry reporting. The data stream for registries can be claims, EHR or manual data entry.</p> |
| <b>Exclusions</b>          | <p>Documentation of medical reason(s) for not recommending at least a 10 year follow-up interval (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep)</p>   | <p>Documentations of medical reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Documentation of a system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report, previous colonoscopy report was incomplete)</p>   |
| <b>Exclusion Details</b>   | <p>The PCPI methodology uses three categories of reasons for which a patient may be excluded from the denominator of an individual measure. These measure exception categories are not uniformly relevant across all measures; for each measure, there must be a clear rationale to permit an exception for a medical, patient, or system reason. Examples are provided in the measure exception language of instances that may constitute an exception and are intended to serve as a guide to clinicians. For measure 0658, exceptions may include medical reason(s) (eg, above average risk patient,</p>  | <p>The PCPI exception methodology uses three categories of reasons for which a patient may be removed from the denominator of an individual measure. These measure exception categories are not uniformly relevant across all measures; for each measure, there must be a clear rationale to permit an exception for a medical, patient, or system reason. Examples are provided in the measure exception language of instances that may constitute an exception and are intended to serve as a guide to clinicians. For this measure, exceptions may include medical reason(s) (eg, last colonoscopy incomplete, last colonoscopy had inadequate prep, piecemeal removal of</p>  |

|  | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>   | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>   |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>inadequate prep) for not recommending at least a 10 year follow-up interval. Where examples of exceptions are included in the measure language, these examples are coded and included in the eSpecifications. Although this methodology does not require the external reporting of more detailed exception data, the PCPI recommends that physicians document the specific reasons for exception in patients’ medical records for purposes of optimal patient management and audit-readiness. The PCPI also advocates the systematic review and analysis of each physician’s exceptions data to identify practice patterns and opportunities for quality improvement. For example, it is possible for implementers to calculate the percentage of patients that physicians have identified as meeting the criteria for exception.</p> <p>Additional information by data source includes:</p> <p>For claims specifications, a CPT Category II modifier will be reported by the physician to indicate the patient has an allowable exception for the measure.</p> <p>For EHR specifications, we will develop value sets for the examples provided in the measure.</p> | <p>adenomas, or last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas) or system reason(s) for an interval of less than 3 years since the last colonoscopy (eg, unable to locate previous colonoscopy report, previous colonoscopy report was incomplete). Where examples of exceptions are included in the measure language, value sets for these examples are developed and included in the eSpecifications. Although this methodology does not require the external reporting of more detailed exception data, the PCPI recommends that physicians document the specific reasons for exception in patients’ medical records for purposes of optimal patient management and audit-readiness. The PCPI also advocates the systematic review and analysis of each physician’s exceptions data to identify practice patterns and opportunities for quality improvement. Additional details by data source are as follows:</p> <p>For EHR:</p> <p>Patients will be excluded from the denominator if there is documentation of a medical or system reason for performing a colonoscopy within 3 years (less than 3 years) since the last colonoscopy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of medical reasons include: the last colonoscopy was incomplete or had inadequate prep, there was piecemeal removal of adenomas, or the last colonoscopy found greater than 10 adenomas</li> <li>• Examples of system reasons include: unable to locate previous colonoscopy report, previous colonoscopy report was incomplete)</li> </ul> <p>Value sets for the examples included in the medical or system reasons will be developed to identify patients with allowable exceptions.</p> <p>For Claims:</p> <p>Patients will also be excluded from the denominator if there is documentation of a medical or system reason for recommending a subsequent colonoscopy within 3 years from the current colonoscopy. A CPT Category II code will be reported for patients who have an allowable exception to the measure.</p> |

|                        | <b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b>   | <b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b>  |
|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Risk Adjustment</b> | No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br>Not applicable.   | No risk adjustment or risk stratification<br>N/A<br>URL <a href="http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/370/endoscopy-ms.pdf">http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/370/endoscopy-ms.pdf</a>   |
| <b>Stratification</b>  | We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected.  | We encourage the results of this measure to be stratified by race, ethnicity, gender, and primary language, and have included these variables as recommended data elements to be collected. Stratification by insurance coverage (Commerical, Medicare and Medicaid) is recommended by some implementers. |
| <b>Type Score</b>      | Rate/proportion better quality = higher score  | Rate/proportion   |
| <b>Algorithm</b>       | To calculate performance rates:<br>1) Find the patients who meet the initial patient population (ie, the general group of patients that the performance measure is designed to address).<br>2) From the patients within the initial patient population criteria, find the patients who qualify for the denominator (ie, the specific group of patients for inclusion in a specific performance measure based on defined criteria). Note: in some cases the initial patient population and denominator are identical.<br>3) From the patients within the denominator, find the patients who qualify for the Numerator (ie, the group of patients in the denominator for whom a process or outcome of care occurs). Validate that the number of patients in the numerator is less than or equal to the number of patients in the denominator<br>4) From the patients who did not meet the numerator criteria, determine if the physician has documented that the patient meets any criteria for denominator exception when exceptions have been specified [for this measure: medical reason(s) (eg, above average risk patient, inadequate prep). If the patient meets any exception criteria, they should be removed from the denominator for | See sample calculation algorithm attached   |

|                                |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
|                                | <p><b>0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients</b></p>   | <p><b>0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use</b></p>   |
|                                | <p>performance calculation. --Although the exception cases are removed from the denominator population for the performance calculation, the number of patients with valid exceptions should be calculated and reported along with performance rates to track variations in care and highlight possible areas of focus for QI.</p> <p>If the patient does not meet the numerator and a valid exception is not present, this case represents a quality failure.</p> <p>Calculation algorithm is included in attachment 2a1.30.</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Submission items</b></p> | <p><b>5.1 Identified measures:</b> 0572 : Follow-up after initial diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer: colonoscopy<br/> 0659 : Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use<br/> ACP-018-10 : Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Comprehensive Colonoscopy Documentation<br/> 0034 : Colorectal Cancer Screening<br/> 0392 : Colorectal Cancer Resection Pathology Reporting- pT category (primary tumor) and pN category (regional lymph nodes) with histologic grade</p> <p><b>5a.1 Are specs completely harmonized?</b> No</p> <p><b>5a.2 If not completely harmonized, identify difference, rationale, impact:</b> The list of measures above, includes several different populations and capture different elements in the numerator. None of them are aiming to capture the same information as measure 0658. Measures 0572, ACP-018-10, and 0392 actually aim to capture specific elements within the colonoscopy report or pathology report (after colon/rectum resection). Measure 0034 has an entirely different patient population, as it captures patients ages 51-75 only. Measure 0659 focuses on a different patient population, as the patients in 0659 have had a history of a prior colonic polyp in previous colonoscopy findings. The</p> | <p><b>5.1 Identified measures:</b> 0034 : Colorectal Cancer Screening<br/> 0658 : Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients<br/> ACP-018-10 : Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Comprehensive Colonoscopy Documentation<br/> 0392 : Colorectal Cancer Resection Pathology Reporting- pT category (primary tumor) and pN category (regional lymph nodes) with histologic grade<br/> 0572 : Follow-up after initial diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer: colonoscopy</p> <p><b>5a.1 Are specs completely harmonized?</b> No</p> <p><b>5a.2 If not completely harmonized, identify difference, rationale, impact:</b> The list of measures above, includes several different populations and capture different elements in the numerator. None of them are aiming to capture the same information as measure 0658. Measures 0572, ACP-018-10, and 0392 actually aim to capture specific elements within the colonoscopy report or pathology report (after colon/rectum resection). Measure 0034 has an entirely different patient population, as it captures patients ages 51-75 only. Measure 0659 focuses on a different patient population than measure 0658, as the patients in 0659 have had a history of a prior colonic polyp in previous colonoscopy findings. The patient population in measure 0658 has a different follow up interval</p> |



|  | 0658 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Appropriate follow-up interval for normal colonoscopy in average risk patients  | 0659 Endoscopy/Polyp Surveillance: Colonoscopy Interval for Patients with a History of Adenomatous Polyps- Avoidance of Inappropriate Use                                      |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>patient population in measure 0659 has a different follow up interval recommendation, according to evidence based guidelines.</p> <p><b>5b.1 If competing, why superior or rationale for additive value:</b> There are no competing measures.</p> | <p>recommendation, according to evidence based guidelines.</p> <p><b>5b.1 If competing, why superior or rationale for additive value:</b> There are no competing measures.</p> |

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