NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

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PALLIATIVE AND END-OF-LIFE CARE STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2016

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The Steering Committee met at the National Quality Forum, 9th Floor Conference Room, 1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC, at 8:15 a.m., R. Sean Morrison and Deborah Waldrop, Co-Chairs, presiding.

PRESENT:

R. SEAN MORRISON, MD, Co-Director, Patty and Jay Baker National Palliative Care Center; Director, National Palliative Care Research Center; Director, Hertzberg Palliative Care Institute, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Co-Chair DEBORAH WALDROP, PhD, LMSW, ACSW, Professor, University of Buffalo, School of Social Work, Co-Chair BOB ARCHULETA, MD, Physician, Pediatric Associates* MARGIE ATKINSON, D. Min, BCC, Director, Pastoral Care, Ethics and Palliative Care, Morton Plant Mease/BayCare Health System AMY J. BERMAN, BSN, Senior Program Officer, John A. Hartford Foundation CLEANNE CASS, DO, FAAHPM, FAAFP, Director of

Community Care and Education, Hospice of

Dayton

- MICHELLE CAUGHEY, MD, FACP, Associate Executive Director, The Permanente Medical Group, Kaiser Permanente
- GEORGE HANDZO, BCC, CSSBB, Director, Health Services Research and Quality, Healthcare Chaplaincy
- ARIF H. KAMAL, MD, MHS, FACP, FAAHPM, Physician Quality and Outcomes Officer, Duke Cancer Institute

ALICE LIND, Manager, Grants and Program Development, Health Care Authority*

RUTH MacINTOSH, RN, Continuum of Care Manager, Aetna

ALVIN MOSS, MD, FACP, FAAHPM, Director, Center for Health Ethics and Law, Professor of Medicine, Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center of West Virginia University

DOUGLAS NEE, Pharm D., MS, Clinical Pharmacist LAURA PORTER, MD, Medical Advisor and Senior

- Patient Advocate, Colon Cancer Alliance CINDI PURSLEY, RN, CHPN, Administrator, VNA Colorado Hospice and Palliative Care
- AMY SANDERS, MD, MS, FAAN, Assistant Professor, Director of Cognitive and Behavioral Neurology, Departmental Quality Officer*
- TRACY SCHROEPFER, PhD, MSW, Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, Madison, School of Social Work
- LINDA SCHWIMMER, Attorney, Vice President, NJ Health Care Quality Institute
- KARL STEINBERG, MD, CMD, Medical Director, Kindred Village Square Translational Care and Rehabilitation Center; Life Care Center of Vista; Carlsbad by the Sea Care Center; Hospice by the Sea
- PAUL E. TATUM, MD, MSPH, CMD, FAAHPM, AGSF, Associate Professor of Clinical Family and Community Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine
- GREGG VANDEKIEFT, MD, MA, Medical Director for Palliative Care, Providence Health &

Services

DEBRA WIEGAND, PhD, MBE, RN, CHPN, CCRN, FAHA, FPCN, FAAN, Associate Professor with Tenure, The University of Maryland School of Nursing NQF STAFF: KAREN JOHNSON, MS, Senior Director ELISA MUNTHALI, MPH, Vice President, Quality Measurement RACHEL ROILAND, Senior Project Manager JEAN-LUC TILLY, Project Analyst MARCIA WILSON, PhD, MBA, Senior Vice President, Quality Measurement ALSO PRESENT: REBECCA ANHANG PRICE, RAND Corporation HEIDI BOSSLEY, Consultant to American Society of Clinical Oncology DEBRA DEAN-WHITTAKER, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services TRACEY EVANS, American Society of Clinical Oncology CRAIG JEFFRIES, Hospice Compassus LAYLA PARAST, RAND Corporation* STACIE SINCLAIR, Center to Advance Palliative Care CAROL SPENCE, National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization

* present by teleconference

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T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S
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Page Welcome, Recap of Day 1. 5 Sean Morrison, MD, Co-Chair Deborah Waldrop, PhD, LMSW, ACSW Co-Chair Consideration of Candidate Measures (experience with care) (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services) NOF Member and Public Comment. 215 Break. 221 Additional Discussion Topics Measurement Framework and Gaps Additional Discussion Topics NQF Member and Public Comment. 281 Karen Johnson Jean-Luc Tilly, BA, Project Analyst, NQF Adjourn. 283

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
CHAIR WALDROP: Good morning,
everybody, and welcome back. Welcome to our
committee members. Welcome to our developers,
and welcome to the NQF staff. And thanks for
being here.
I think we'd like to go ahead and get
started without any further ado, so I'd like to
turn it over to Karen to make any comments about
this morning.
MS. JOHNSON: Nothing major, just
hello, good morning. Thanks for coming back
after maybe a little bit difficult day yesterday.
And, hopefully, we'll do more of the same good
work today and maybe even get into some of the
more fun discussions a little later.
I do want to talk to you guys about
thinking about gaps in strategy going forward, so
looking forward to our work today.
CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So we have two
groups of measures to consider today, and the
first one is the group that we failed to get to

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yesterday afternoon. And I'm sort of thinking of 1 2 that as the transitions in care measures. And I'm going to facilitate that discussion because 3 Sean is on a number of those measures as a 4 discussant. And then Sean will facilitate the 5 CAHPS discussion. Oh, closer, sorry. 6 And then 7 Sean will facilitate the CAHPS discussion because I was on that as a discussant. 8

9 So I think we'd like to begin with
10 0211, which is proportion of patients who died
11 from cancer with more than one emergency
12 department visit in the last 30 days of life.
13 And I would like to invite our ASCO colleagues to
14 come and talk with us about the measure.

Good morning and thanks for being here. So I wondered if you could just give an overview of 0211.

DR. EVANS: Okay. Thanks. So, just to introduce myself, my name is Tracey Evans. I'm a thoracic medical oncologist at the University of Pennsylvania. I'm here representing the ASCO measure developers for

I am a member of the Measures these measures. 1 2 Task Force. I'm a volunteer for ASCO. And I sort of wanted to give an 3 introduction to the measures as a whole. So the 4 next five measures are related. 5 They are all related to the appropriate care of cancer 6 7 patients at the end of life. And this is not the first time that they've been up for endorsement. 8 9 They were initially endorsed back in 2009, and they were re-endorsed in 2012 -- bring up my 10 11 notes here. They were initially all process 12 13 measures, but now we are putting forth three of them as intermediate outcomes measures. 14 Three of 15 them are used as ASCO's -- in ASCO's Ouality 16 Oncology Practice Initiative, which is an oncologist-led quality assessment reporting tool 17 18 that oncologists use. Every six months, they 19 audit their charts and report on these measures. 20 The two that are not included in QOPI currently are actually going to be incorporated in QOPI for 21 22 the fall of 2016.

So there is an opportunity when the audits are done for oncologists to complain if there are any unintended consequences with the measures. And, actually, none of these have had any red flags that have given us any concern for these.

7 These measures cite an ASCO provisional clinical opinion, which was put out 8 9 when there was a flurry of literature showing an 10 advantage to early palliative care in patients with advanced malignancies, and it was intended 11 to give oncologists guidance for how to 12 13 incorporate this information, and that early palliative care is a good thing for these 14 15 patients.

All five of the measures have actually been proposed for MIPS or Merit-Based Incentive Payment System as part of MACRA. We have done any new testing on these measures because the criteria for approval has not changed as far as NQF, and they've already been up twice.

So I also have members -- none of us

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actually were around when the development of these measures occurred in 2009, although we are the current stewards. So we also have ASCO staff here represented. Do you want to introduce yourselves?

MS. BOSSLEY: My name is Heidi 6 Sure. 7 I'm consultant to ASCO. I've been in Bossley. measure development for about 15 years now and, 8 9 actually, used to sit at the front of the table 10 and run the CDP. So I might look a little 11 familiar to a few of you. But happy to answer 12 any questions today.

DR. EVANS: So this is the first one that I guess we're going to address, the proportion of patients who died from cancer who had more than one emergency department visit in the last 30 days of life.

18 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you very much. 19 So I'm going to ask our discussants -- so that's 20 Paul and Sean and Christine -- to take it away 21 and talk to us about the evidence, please. 22 MEMBER RITCHIE: Great. So we're

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going to divide this up. I'll talk about 2011, and Paul will talk about 2013. But, just as a backdrop, we had the opportunity to have a very robust discussion about this at our workgroup meeting, and so a lot of these comments are emanating from that previous conversation.

7 So, as a reminder, the measure title is proportion of patients who died from cancer 8 9 with more than one ED visit in the last 30 days of life. And we'll first talk about validity --10 excuse me -- evidence. And this was actually an 11 interesting point of discussion because, if you 12 13 look at the recommendation from the staff, the recommendation was that there was insufficient 14 15 evidence.

And, in fact, when you look at the evidence that was provided by the developers, most of the evidence is by extrapolation. That is, that the question of how ED visits in the last 30 days of life influenced patient outcomes is one that one has to sort of make a few assumptions about, and it is not altogether clear

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that it is associated with better or worse outcomes. Unlike, actually, ICU data, which is much more clear about the relationship between ICU care in the last 30 days of life and patient and caregiver outcomes.

The data that's provided there is 6 7 looking at a number of studies that show that, indeed, if certain kinds of models of care are 8 9 followed such as home-based palliative care or a 10 triage system within an oncology practice, that 11 it can actually reduce ED visits. So there's this idea that perhaps ED visits are potentially 12 13 avoidable, and that those avoidable ED visits then, theoretically, would be better for 14 15 patients. And I don't think most of us would 16 disagree with that.

And then there's, I think, as mentioned -- well, there was an ASCO sort of provisional clinical opinion in 2012, and then a Cochrane collaborative systematic review that looked at, again, models of care for patients with cancer and found that those who received, in

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this instance, home-based palliative care, had a 1 decreased risk for dying in the hospital, but it 2 didn't actually reduce number of ED visits. 3 Now, Dr. Kamal was gracious enough to 4 remind us of a paper that, actually, I was 5 involved in that looked at the CanCORS data, 6 7 which was looking at cancer patients with either colorectal or lung cancer, and showed that, in 8 9 that population, when they looked at both patient 10 preferences and caregiver experience, that ICU care in the last 30 days of life was associated 11 with worse outcomes and was less preference-12 13 aligned, that there was no relationship seen with So that data, again, suggests some 14 ED visits. 15 stronger relationships or evidence for ED --16 excuse me -- for ICU care, but not so much for ED visits. 17 18 And so I'll stop there. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Anything to add, Paul 20 or Sean? 21 (No response.) 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Let me open it

to the committee for thoughts, comments, 1 2 questions. I do want to check, are Alice and Bob with us on the line? 3 MEMBER ARCHULETA: Yes, this is Bob. 4 CHAIR WALDROP: Hi, welcome. 5 MEMBER LIND: Yes, this is Alice. 6 7 CHAIR WALDROP: Great, welcome. MEMBER KAMAL: So I might mention two 8 9 pieces of additional evidence. One, Deb Mayer did a really nice review of claims data from the 10 State of North Carolina demonstrating -- and 11 reflects what Brian -- Brian Hunis has studied it 12 13 as well, which is about half of all ED visits by cancer patients happens during normal business 14 15 hours. 16 So, from a cancer business perspective, we do think that that's an avoidable 17 18 ED admission because we have infusion suites, you 19 know, pretty much cancer centers, and even small 20 practices should be set up to see those patients, even in an urgent-type basis. And that's what's 21 22 been demonstrated by Brian's project at Memorial.

You know, in addition, if you look at 1 2 why patients are seen in the ED, the number one reason, by far, during hours or after hours, is 3 And, you know, the oncology profession 4 pain. itself has called into question whether that is 5 truly -- can be an anticipated and/or avoidable 6 7 event. And so, now, this type of measure has translated to the Oncology Care Model, for 8 9 example, so the leading alternative payment model for cancer put forward by CMS has very few 10 quality measures in it, I think only nine or 10. 11 But one of them is this measure, in terms of 12 13 looking at sort of inappropriate utilization. I think a measure like this has 14 15 galvanized the field to think about what types of 16 services it should offer. It calls into question what happens in under-resourced areas and more 17 18 rural areas. And I have that question as well. 19 But, at the same time, calls into 20 question if we're giving -- if we're giving toxic therapies to people, we should have the 21 22 infrastructure to take care of them, especially

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during business hours.

2 CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks. Other 3 comments?

MEMBER RITCHIE: So, just to follow up 4 on Arif's point, which is another point that the 5 work group discussed, which was what would be the 6 7 potential unintended consequences of this measure. And one of the worries of the work 8 9 group related to what Arif mentioned, which was the issue of access in rural settings where, 10 11 essentially, by putting forward this measure, it could prevent people from getting the kind of 12 13 access to care that they need that they might not otherwise have, especially if hospice is not 14 15 readily available.

16 CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks. Other concerns or questions, comments? Arif? 17 18 MEMBER KAMAL: I might also put out, so Toby Campbell and Jim Cleary did a really nice 19 20 study a couple of years ago looking at the University of Wisconsin experience, and really 21 22 showed that the patients admitted to their

oncology wards, by far the admission, you know, to being seen in the hospital in an unanticipated way was a predictor of death within six months. So I think that's a very cogent to this room, which is that that we also see as an avoidable piece of information.

7 The other thing from Deb Mayer's study shows that, of those seen in the ED, those like 8 9 1.7 million visits in her study in JCO, only eight percent of those patients were admitted, 10 which means 92 percent were seen for something 11 that did not require a hospitalization. 12 So, if 13 it's febrile neutropenia, it was low risk. If it was pain, that means they just needed a 14 15 prescription, right. If it was anemia, they got 16 a transfusion and left.

17 So it calls into question, can those 18 92 percent of people who don't actually need a 19 hospital bed be treated in a different way, 20 especially if half of them came between 8:00 and 21 5:00 when the oncologist is sitting in the 22 office.

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1	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you.
2	MEMBER RITCHIE: Arif, it's really
3	helpful to hear your inputs on this, so thank
4	you. The one thing that I might also mention,
5	and this is based on more anecdotal experience
6	than evidence, is that, with the recent changes,
7	both from the CDC guidelines around opiate
8	therapy and increasing legislation at state
9	levels for prevention of any ability to provide
10	prescription opioid medications outside of a
11	face-to-face visit, that actually also could
12	potentially have significant impact if people are
13	not given the opportunity to be seen wherever
14	they are.
15	CHAIR WALDROP: Any other comments
16	from the committee? George?
17	MEMBER NEE: Just, Christine, I mean
18	I hear the rural argument, but is not the flip
19	side of that that, if we have this measure and
20	people are being seen in EDs because that's the
21	only place I mean, we're not going to stop
22	people from going to EDs because we pass this

quality measure. They're going to still show up in their ED. But isn't the counter-argument to that that then points up and -- you know, as Arif I think is signaling -- raises the issue of 4 we need an alternative because look at all of these people who are showing up during business 7 hours in our EDs.

That would be the MEMBER RITCHIE: 8 9 ideal certainly, that we would have an 10 alternative. The worry, I think, is that in 11 situations where there's not access to any other 12 urgent care situation other than the ED, 13 especially in rural settings where often that that is the case, that those people could be 14 15 potentially put in a place of higher levels of 16 disparity.

17 CHAIR WALDROP: I want to keep us on 18 the evidence, since that's really not about 19 evidence, if I could -- that's okay. Paul? 20 I was just going to MEMBER TATUM: make the point, I think we went almost an hour on 21 22 this particular metric, and I'm not sure that's

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going to move us forward on where the evidence
 ranks right now.

3 CHAIR WALDROP: I would like to ask a 4 process question. I'd like to ask Karen to weigh 5 in on the staff's suggestion of insufficient, and 6 just ask if you can comment on that before we 7 take a vote on evidence.

So, again, it felt like MS. JOHNSON: 8 9 the evidence that was presented was a little tangential to the actual link that we were 10 11 looking for. So, again, that's why we said insufficient. You guys, especially given some of 12 13 the newer stuff that Arif has talked about, there might be more. 14

You know, I'll go ahead and raise it now. Often, ED visit kinds of measures are considered outcome measures, not intermediate outcome measures. And, if you look at it that way, the evidence bar is not as high, basically. NQF doesn't require as much evidence for outcome measures.

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So, you know, I hesitate to bring that

The developer has brought this forward in 1 up. 2 the way that they feel like they should, but we have had questions about why is this an 3 intermediate outcome and not an outcome measure. 4 CHAIR WALDROP: Would you care to 5 comment on that? 6 7 MS. BOSSLEY: Yeah. So, as we as ASCO staff started looking at these measures, first 8 9 agreed that these are not a process, and so felt 10 that we needed to move it forward to an intermediate outcome. I don't think we're 11 12 opposed to labeling these as outcome measures, 13 but felt that we needed to kind of move in a judicious way from process to intermediate 14 15 outcome. 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. I just want to clarify one more thing before we vote, and that 17 18 is to ask Karen -- or just to clarify that we, 19 yesterday, got a little bit confused about 20 insufficient with exception. And I just wanted to ask Karen to comment on is this a possible --21 22 if we were to vote as this insufficient, could we

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call it an exception?

2	MS. JOHNSON: Yes. So it would work
3	just like yesterday. If you feel that the
4	evidence is not there, then it's insufficient.
5	Then we would need a majority, more than 60
6	percent of you, to vote insufficient. And then,
7	if you have the appetite for it, to go ahead and
8	invoke the evidence exception. So it would work
9	exactly like yesterday.
10	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. So are we
11	ready to vote on the evidence?
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing no objections,
14	I'm going to ask Jean-Luc to let us know when
15	we're ready to go.
16	MR. TILLY: Sure. We're ready right
17	now to vote on evidence for 0211. Please go
18	ahead and select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3
19	for low, and 4 for insufficient.
20	MEMBER BERMAN: Reminder, I'm a
21	recusal.
22	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for

reminding me. I'm sorry that I didn't mention 1 2 that at first. I'm sorry. We just need 3 MR. TILLY: a couple more in the room. The votes are Okay. 4 one voting for high, four voting for moderate, 5 one voting for low, and 16 voting for 6 7 insufficient. So the measure receives an insufficient on the evidence. 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: So then we would next 10 move to voting on whether we choose to make it insufficient evidence with exception or no 11 12 exception. 13 MR. TILLY: That's exactly right. Select 1 for insufficient evidence with 14 15 exception. Select 2 for no exception. I'm sorry. We are looking for just 16 one more in the room. 17 18 So the results are 21 voting 19 insufficient evidence with exception, one voting 20 no exception. So the result is the measure passes evidence with exception. 21 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Great, thank you. So

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1	we'll move on to considering opportunities for
2	improvement and gaps. Christine?
3	MEMBER RITCHIE: So our measure
4	developers provide two different sets of data
5	from two different integrated health systems and
6	certainly demonstrate meaningful performance gaps
7	from both systems. They collect the data, it
8	looks like, a little bit differently. And then
9	the other study that was described earlier also
10	showed disparities in terms of ED utilization.
11	CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks. Anything to
12	add, Paul or Sean?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIR WALDROP: Any comments from the
15	committee?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIR WALDROP: And I should ask,
18	anything from Bob or Alice?
19	(No response.)
20	CHAIR WALDROP: So no comments on gaps
21	or opportunities for improvement. Okay. Jean-
22	Luc, are we ready to vote?

To vote on performance gap MR. TILLY: 1 2 for 0211, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient. 3 The results are five voting high, 16 4 voting moderate, zero voting low, and one voting 5 insufficient, so the measure passes performance 6 7 gap. Thank you. Okay. CHAIR WALDROP: 8 So 9 we'll move into looking at the scientific 10 acceptability of the measure properties, and we'll start with reliability, so looking at 11 specifications in reliability testing. 12 13 Christine? MEMBER RITCHIE: So there was no 14 15 update to the reliability testing from the 16 previous time that the measure was provided. However, there were two different ways that the 17 18 testing has been done in the past, one, looking 19 at a particular practice, which I'll describe 20 more in greater detail when we get to validity, and then also with the registry. 21 And I think this is where the work 22

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group started having some challenges, especially 1 2 around the identification of people who had died for the purpose of measurement. 3 So, in a registry setting, certainly one would be able to 4 theoretically identify those individuals who were 5 decedents, in claims data not so much. 6 And so 7 that ends up being a tricky dynamic with respect to this particular measure. 8

9 For the claims data, the developer 10 states that the measure is 89 percent accurate, 11 percent true positives and true negatives.

12 CHAIR WALDROP: I think it just would 13 be helpful if we addressed the staff's 14 recommendation of insufficient, just so that 15 we're clear on what the thinking about that is 16 now. And I'm wondering, Sean, do you want to 17 take that?

18 CHAIR MORRISON: I just actually had 19 a question for the developers because death data 20 is almost impossible to get through claims, and 21 it was unclear to us where the denominator 22 population was coming from.

MS. BOSSLEY: Sure. So the 1 2 denominator population is actually from death registries, not from claims. So that -- it's a 3 combination of claims for the numerator, and then 4 the death registry for the denominator. Does 5 that answer your question? 6 7 CHAIR MORRISON: The other question was, how are you going to deal with MA plans and 8 9 non-Medicare or other -- or the non-Medicare 10 population, or the MA plans? 11 MS. BOSSLEY: So I think one thing that will help is moving this into QOPI because 12 13 it will be broader. It will be practice-based. Beyond that, it's a challenge. I don't think 14 15 that we have an answer for that. 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Karen, would you want to comment on the insufficient recommendation 17 18 from the staff? 19 MS. JOHNSON: Sure. Sorry, I just 20 took a bite. Sorry. I think really the main question was 21 22 what was going on with the claims data in terms

of the death registry. So I think the 1 insufficient was related to not having clarity 2 about that in the specifications, as well as not 3 having any testing for that piece of the measure. 4 So it would be up to you to decide if 5 you feel like that you don't have to do, you 6 7 know, checking of death registry data. Kind of like we talked about yesterday, if you identify 8 9 your case from claims, you know, sometimes people will just look at -- if you're doing inter-rater 10 reliability, they'll just look at the numerator 11 piece and not worry about the denominator. 12 And, 13 if that's how you're looking at things, then that would be fine. 14 15 I think the main thing is to have 16 clarity about the death registry. That was the big question. 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. I think we're 19 ready to vote on reliability. 20 MEMBER RITCHIE: Can I just ask the 21 developers a question? 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Oh, I'm sorry. Go

ahead, Michelle. Two questions. I was too
 hasty. Sorry.

3 MEMBER RITCHIE: So, just as a 4 question, do you have any updated reliability 5 data around how your registry is performing 6 relative to other kinds of chart instruction 7 strategies or that sort of thing that you could 8 bring to bear here?

9 MS. BOSSLEY: So I think, in this measure specifically, no, because it has not been 10 implemented in QOPI. If you look at the other 11 measures, there are five in total. 12 Three are 13 used in QOPI. That might give you -- that information from that might give you a sense of 14 15 how this measure might perform but, 16 unfortunately, that would be all we could provide at the moment. I don't know if that helps, but -17 18 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Michelle? 20 MEMBER CAUGHEY: Thanks. How did your subcommittee -- where did you come down? 21 What 22 was your discussion in your small group?

1	MEMBER RITCHIE: Go ahead, Sean.
2	CHAIR MORRISON: It doesn't matter.
3	We came down on insufficient pending whether
4	asked the developers could come back and clarify
5	where they were going to get the denominator
6	files from. I think we all felt that if they
7	were coming back with registries we would
8	probably be fine with it.
9	I think, you know, my comment of the
10	other plans, every measure that uses mortality in
11	the CMS program now has run into the same issues,
12	so I wouldn't hold this to that I wouldn't
13	hold that to that standard because everybody is
14	wrestling with the MA plans and commercials.
15	CHAIR WALDROP: Paul?
16	MEMBER TATUM: So, from a process
17	piece, there's a manner to somewhat table this
18	and see what this looks like in the other
19	measures in terms of how you respond to the
20	mortality.
21	CHAIR WALDROP: But they didn't
22	actually do reliability testing on this measure.
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1MEMBER TATUM: Right.2CHAIR WALDROP: Because they didn't3because it wasn't put into QOPI. Am I4misunderstanding?5MEMBER RITCHIE: To answer your6question, so this part of why we didn't do7additional testing is this had passed on8reliability in the past, and are we supposed to9be reevaluating on those metrics that it had10passed in the past that haven't changed?11MS. JOHNSON: So that's true as long12as you continue to meet the current criteria. So13our criteria are saying say that you, for14everything we need testing for the metrics15specified. So you have specified for registry.16You have specified for claims. So we need to see17testing for both of those.18MEMBER RITCHIE: Right. They are the19same as they've been, though.20CHAIR MORRISON: Welcome to scientific21peer review process.22MEMBER RITCHIE: Okay.		
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21 peer review process.	19	same as they've been, though.
	20	CHAIR MORRISON: Welcome to scientific
22 MEMBER RITCHIE: Okay.	21	peer review process.
П	22	MEMBER RITCHIE: Okay.

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1	CHAIR MORRISON: We will not apologize
2	for the fact that the prior committee may have
3	missed this, which we did not sit on.
4	CHAIR WALDROP: Arif?
5	MEMBER KAMAL: I mean, as has been
6	said, tumor registries are very highly specific
7	and sensitive methodologies. They're just
8	generally six months behind, but they're very
9	good. The evidence that's provided here from, I
10	think, Deb Schrag's group was a cooperation
11	between Dana Farber and Blue Cross Blue Shield,
12	and was under the auspices of a research project.
13	So there was sort of additional efforts provided
14	to get that data, you know, sort of ahead of the
15	six-month period of time.
16	So, you know, this is unique data but
17	the ability to arrive at these conclusions, I
18	think, is similar, just probably delayed in a
19	normal abstraction period of time, because we
20	have to do this. Every cancer center has to
21	report this data, has to know the mortality. We
22	just end up knowing it six months down the road,

not in time for, you know, this kind of 1 2 publication. CHAIR WALDROP: Two more. Christine? 3 MEMBER RITCHIE: I think, to your 4 question, I think one of the things that's 5 happening is that the world is changing 6 7 profoundly around claims. I mean, now a third of the Medicare beneficiary population is under 8 9 Medicare Advantage. That's never been the case 10 before. And so what our reality looks like now 11 with respect to claims data is profoundly 12 13 different than it was even five years ago. CHAIR WALDROP: Any other comments 14 15 before we vote on reliability? Jean-Luc? 16 MR. TILLY: To vote on reliability for 0211, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for 17 18 low, and 4 for insufficient. And the results are 10 -- are zero 19 20 voting high, 10 voting moderate, two voting low, and 10 voting insufficient. The measure is in 21 22 the gray zone.

CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Moving on to 1 2 validity testing and threats to validity. MEMBER RITCHIE: So we sort of covered 3 some of this already, and that is -- and Arif 4 mentioned this earlier. In terms of sort of the 5 two different ways that validity testing was 6 7 assessed, one was based on claims data that sounds like was connected to the registry for 8 9 this population of 150 patients at Dana Farber. Just in terms of what was available, 10 it looked like the numerator data elements were 11 12 compared but not the denominator data element, 13 although I think, now that you've told us that that was related to the registry, we can assume 14 15 that the denominator data element actually had a 16 robust way of assessing mortality. And then, with respect to face 17 18 validity, the developer stated that face validity 19 was assessed. There was some focus groups 20 conducted and then vetted by an expert panel of cancer patients. The challenge was we just 21 22 didn't have a lot of information, and our

understanding from what NQF requires is that they 1 2 require a little bit more detail around face validity testing. 3 The threats to validity related to 4 also risk adjustment and a wondering if, again, 5 with respect to other risk factors for EDs, 6 7 whether or not risk adjustment shouldn't be considered. 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: Paul and Sean, 10 anything to add? 11 MEMBER TATUM: That was a robust topic of conversation about risk adjustment, and think 12 13 our working group felt probably yes. I think I was one of MEMBER MORRISON: 14 15 the strongest proponents that this measure -- the 16 time had come for risk adjustment, that there -when you think about the unintended consequences 17 18 of vulnerable patients who need to be protected, 19 who (a) live in settings where hospice is not yet 20 available, (b) in the inner cities, and (c) because this is a measure that applies to group 21 22 practices and clinicians and not to GRG-exempt

cancer hospitals, the easy way to avoid this
 measure is to tell your patient at home, don't go
 to the ED.

It's patients often call their doctor 4 and say, what should I do. And, if they say, go 5 to the ED or stay at home and I'll take care of 6 7 it in the morning, I just think without appropriate risk adjustment in this measure, I'm 8 9 very concerned about seeing it moving in -- I'm very much concerned about it moving forward. 10 And I think risk adjustment is possible. There are 11 data that are available to risk-adjust. 12 13 CHAIR WALDROP: Other questions or 14 comments? 15 (No response.) 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Are we ready to vote 17 on validity? 18 (No response.) MR. TILLY: 19 So, again, this one is a 20 little bit different. Since face validity only was conducted, you have just three options, 1 for 21 22 moderate, 2 for low, and 3 for insufficient.

And the results are six voting moderate, five voting low, 11 voting insufficient. So the measure does not pass validity. MS. JOHNSON: Hang on just a second and let me it's 11 out of 22, Jean-Luc? No, it's six out of 22. Okay. We have a sorry that make this one feel just a little bit different to me, and	
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We have a sorry that make this one feel just a little bit different to me, and	
9 one feel just a little bit different to me, and	
10 I'd like to have a little bit more information	
11 about why you landed on insufficient. The reason	
12 that I say that is well, let me stop there.	
13 Was it the testing mostly or was it the risk	
14 adjustment? That's my question here.	
15 CHAIR WALDROP: Christine?	
16 MEMBER RITCHIE: I can't speak for the	ŧ
17 group here, but I can say, with respect to the	
18 work group, our biggest worry was around risk	
19 adjustment.	
20 CHAIR WALDROP: Paul?	
21 MEMBER TATUM: I actually think there	
22 was a comment where there was some consensus	
1	that, if we had risk adjustment, we agreed we'd
----	---
2	move the subcommittee tomorrow.
3	CHAIR WALDROP: Anyone else care to
4	weigh in on their vote on insufficient? Amy?
5	MEMBER SANDERS: So I was not in the
6	work group, but I was swayed by the risk
7	adjustment argument.
8	CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks. Is that
9	enough to go on, Karen?
10	MS. JOHNSON: Yeah. And Elisa and I
11	are yeah, Elisa and I are talking about
12	options. We actually have an option that might
13	be palatable to you guys, and it may not be. So
14	let me put it on the table. That option is
15	something that we call deferral, okay, so
16	deferral of endorsement.
17	If we go that route, again, not
18	something that we would do often, we would
19	have and I'm pulling up our policy right now.
20	Basically, the idea is, if it's a risk adjustment
21	question and if the developer is thinking that
22	risk adjustment is the way that you would be

proceeding, which is not completely for sure, 1 2 right. We don't know that yet. Our option might be to defer your 3 endorsement decision for a limited amount of 4 time, something on the order of six months to 5 maybe 12 months, but not years, to allow the 6 7 developer to come back with a risk adjustment approach. 8 9 So maybe we should start with the 10 developer, see what you -- see if that's even of 11 interest to you, and then we'll talk about it as a committee. 12 13 DR. EVANS: So I'll start and, Heidi, feel free to fill in. 14 15 So risk adjustment is not something 16 we've done with the QOPI metrics because they've been practice-specific and meant to compare 17 18 practices to themselves and give them an 19 opportunity to improve. None of these are meant 20 to be zero numbers. We weren't meant to have people never come to the ED. But, certainly, I 21 22 think, for patients with advanced cancer who are

within 30 days of death, multiple ED visits is a 1 bad thing and not the optimal way to take care of 2 these patients. And capturing that is important. 3 Now risk adjustment for all of our 4 metrics is something that we have been 5 considering and are willing to take on, so that 6 7 is certainly something that we could do. MS. BOSSLEY: Yeah. So I think, as we 8 9 looked back as staff, not having been a part of 10 the development of these measures, thought the 11 same thing, that perhaps risk adjustment needs to be at least examined, particularly with the 12 13 sociodemographic variables, which I think is what all of you have been talking about. 14 Those are 15 the things that we have wrestled with as well. 16 And, now that you allow that, ASCO would welcome, I think, the opportunity to try to 17 18 get this done. I don't know how long it would 19 take, but it was -- what you have said around 20 this table is exactly what has been discussed by 21 ASCO. 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Sean?

1	CHAIR MORRISON: That would be
2	terrific. I mean, I think we are in a very brave
3	new world compared to when these measures first
4	went in. And, if we're really looking at these
5	for accountability rather than just practice
6	improvement, and given the known variation we see
7	related to sociodemographic factors, which are
8	well beyond sometimes many oncologists' control,
9	I just think that this particular measure needs
10	risk adjustment.
11	CHAIR WALDROP: Arif?
12	MEMBER KAMAL: So, you know, oncology
13	is facing this unique dilemma, which is which
14	parts do we risk-adjust and which parts do we
15	just say are standardized across the board, sort
16	of reduce these events for all populations. You
17	know, and so if you imagine you know, it's
18	trending towards like bone marrow transplants
19	centers are accredited and have specific, you
20	know, guidelines of what they're supposed to be
21	doing in terms of outcomes. And bone marrow
22	transplant centers are not risk-adjusted, right?

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 If you say you have one, then you must do what people do in Manhattan, in Utah, et cetera. It doesn't matter.

And oncology is moving towards but is 4 not there yet this idea that, if you are going to 5 put toxic things in people and take care of their 6 7 cancer and the experience with cancer, then there are a minimum set of things that you need to 8 9 provide and things to avoid. And this is increasingly becoming one of those sort of 10 11 mandatory things that cancer centers should pay attention to. 12

But I agree it's not there. So one could use the measure to sort of bring that standard up to bear and say, you know, maybe there are certain things we shouldn't take into consideration. Maybe we use risk adjustment as a way to get there. You know, I'm not sure.

19 The other thing that might be helpful 20 for ASCO to hear from this group is on what 21 specific -- other than demographics -- should we 22 be risk-adjusting on, because it sounds like, in

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addition to the patient population, we should 1 2 think about the environment, the neighborhood, and potentially even the characteristics of the 3 cancer center itself, right. 4 So one of the ASCO programs, you know, 5 is looking at underserved populations. There are 6 7 cancer centers that have two oncologists in Harlem, right. And so, you know, if you risk-8 9 adjust on the density of ERs, there's a high 10 density, right? If you risk-adjust on -- so the 11 question is what would one risk-adjust on for 12 that population. 13 CHAIR MORRISON: I'm going to -- Deb asked me to put my chair's hat on. I think I 14 15 want to warn us that our roll is not to redefine, respecify, or do the scientific process for the

16 respecify, or do the scientific process for the 17 risk adjustment for them. I think we can say 18 that we'd like to see that, but I'm afraid that 19 we can't give advice as to what would be the 20 parameters. That's up to the measure developers. 21 We can evaluate that when it comes back.

Sorry, my friend.

22

CHAIR WALDROP: Cleanne and then Paul. 1 2 MEMBER CASS: I just can't keep myself from saying that this measure has brought about 3 some huge clinical good outcomes and improved 4 outcomes in our community, that patients would 5 have had a horrific death if not for being seen 6 7 by their oncologist rather than an ED doc in the final days of living and getting segued over to 8 9 the hospice unit, as opposed to being admitted to 10 an ICU, where families were totally not expecting it and were not on board. But, because the 11 12 oncologist sent them to us, we were able to 13 effect a very good, comfortable death. So thank 14 you. 15 CHAIR WALDROP: Paul? 16 MEMBER TATUM: A quick comment and 17 then a process question. 18 The comment is, we also have to think 19 about the very, very rural small town family 20 physician on this measure in a county that doesn't have access to hospice, is far away from 21 22 a cancer center, as we think about this measure.

The process question is I'm sensing 1 2 some relief because many of these feel we need these measures desperately, and some relief that 3 there's a way to move forward. And I wonder what 4 our processes to move to deferment at this point, 5 hearing some general consensus, is it a good 6 7 thing. Is that a motion? What's the mechanism to --8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: My question, too, so 10 I'm going to ask Karen and Elisa if you can 11 please help us out here. MS. JOHNSON: We don't actually need 12 13 It sounds like the developer is willing motions. It sounds like many of you on the 14 to do that. 15 committee would like to see that. So we don't 16 have to be formal about this. Where we will be formal is we have to 17 18 come to some kind of timeline that we agree to. And I'll read our policy. The steward developer 19 20 must confirm the feasibility of the changes, agree to the timeline, and follow up with our 21 So we will be doing this. Within 14 22 staff.

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days, we'll be asking for a plan of how that would go forward.

I will say, in terms of risk 3 adjustment, you know, we are in a trial, what 4 we're calling our SDS trial, and you would 5 probably be pulling this in after the end of our 6 7 The nice thing about the work that's trial. going on in that effort is we're starting to 8 9 understand a little bit better some of the data 10 sources, some of the things to think about, so you can actually kind of maybe use some of the 11 work and information that other developers are 12 13 looking at as they're thinking about the risk adjustment for SDS as well as other factors. 14

15 I think the other thing that you'll 16 really have to -- the rule idea has come up in some of Arif's ideas. The methods are -- it's 17 18 still a little iffy about which things you should be adjusting for and which you shouldn't. 19 So you 20 will have some -- it'll be a substantial lift to do this work. 21

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Because all of those questions haven't

been answered yet as to what is really 1 2 appropriate to include in case mix adjustment and maybe which aren't. 3 So I guess, developers, are you 4 willing to follow up with us within 14 days? 5 We would need a timeline. Elisa, do -- I'm thinking 6 7 a 12-month timeline. We could potentially go a little bit longer, or do we want to do a 12-8 9 month? MS. BOSSLEY: If you will give us 14 10 11 days to do our homework, if that's okay, and then we'll come back. 12 13 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. MS. BOSSLEY: But it will not be six 14 15 months. It's 12 months for sure, I think. 16 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And, with that, we will discontinue any further discussion on 17 18 this measure and go to the next. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. 20 Thank you for clarifying the process, Karen. So we will move on to measure 0213, 21 22 proportion of patients who died from cancer

admitted to the ICU in the last 30 days of life. 1 2 And I'll ask our developer colleagues if you have anything further you want to add about this 3 measure. 4 No, only that we may run 5 DR. EVANS: into some of the same issues. 6 7 MEMBER TATUM: And I will ask for my colleagues to help on some of the methodologic 8 9 issues as we move, because there probably are some differences. And Sean and Christine will 10 11 help on that. So we're looking at measure 0213. 12 13 This is the proportion of patients who died from cancer who were admitted to the ICU in the last 14 15 30 days of life. And I cut in. Did you guys 16 have any other comments you wanted to add on that? 17 18 DR. EVANS: We're okay. 19 MEMBER TATUM: So this looks at 20 proportion of patients who died from cancer admitted into the ICU in the last 30 days. 21 We 22 have at the evidence level -- and, again, our

numerator being dying from cancer and in the ICU 2 in the last 30 days, and the denominator being deaths from cancer. 3

It was put in as an intermediate 4 clinical outcome. And, as a reminder, this is a 5 maintenance of endorsement. 6

7 Our first task on the evidence are our final recommendation from the team initially was 8 9 evidence is low. But I think I can make a case that we could bump this up to moderate. 10 And the issue from the first review was, can we state 11 that there's a high degree of certainty that the 12 13 benefits clearly outweigh some undesirable effects. And I think, with some of the 14 additional research that Arif and Christine 15 16 talked about on the last evidence piece, the patient and family issues there really will move 17 18 it forward.

19 They have similar -- prior review had 20 a retrospective covert study. There's consensus The update included a Cochrane 21 statement data. 22 systematic review, which looked at cancer patient

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in home-based palliative care services and found 1 2 increased chance of dying at home and reduced symptom burden. A little bit indirect, not ICU 3 But, if you're dying at home, you're metrics. 4 not necessarily in the ICU. 5 Clinical opinion from ASCO also 6 7 putting a number of studies that have evidence of benefit and, while not systemic review, the 8 9 clinical opinion piece there as well. And a number of articles that link to 10 11 reduced ICU visits, meeting and matching up with 12 patient outcomes. 13 The new study that Christine had referenced earlier which was 1,146 family 14 15 members, Medicare patients, advanced lung and 16 colorectal cancer, in the Cancer Care Outcomes

17 Research Surveillance study, they looked at 18 family members of patients who were admitted to 19 the ICU within 30 days. And, in this group, 20 family members reported excellent end-of-life 21 care far less often, if they had that ICU 22 admission.

So I think that can bump us up to the 1 2 moderate piece on the evidence. CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. 3 Anything to add, Christine or Sean? 4 5 (No response.) CHAIR WALDROP: 6 Okay. Any comments 7 from the group on the evidence or questions about the evidence? Sorry. 8 9 Okay. No questions or comments on the 10 evidence? 11 (No response.) 12 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Then I guess 13 we'll move on to voting on the evidence. Jean-Luc? 14 15 MR. TILLY: All right. To vote on 16 evidence for 0213, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient. 17 18 The results are two voting high and 20 19 voting moderate, zero voting low and zero voting 20 insufficient. Measure passes evidence. CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. 21 So 22 we'll move on to consider gaps in care,

opportunities for improvement, and any issues
 with disparities.

Gaps and the 3 MEMBER TATUM: opportunities for improvement are listed before 4 You see that there is data from two 5 you. integrated healthcare systems. It looks at the 6 7 QOPI, which we've heard about registry. And you can see a fairly wide variance in the numbers. 8 9 And then, if you'll look at the minimum and 10 maximum of two years in the second IHS data set, 11 I think we can make a pretty legitimate case 12 there for the gap. 13 We could also reference the Dartmouth Atlas work which talks about why regional 14 15 variation is another thought process. And I 16 think this would be consistent with the recommendation of a moderate. 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Anything 19 to add, Christine or Sean? 20 (No response.) CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 21 Any comments or 22 questions from the committee?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR WALDROP: Anything from Bob or
3	Alice? I just want to make sure to include you.
4	Since we can't see you, we want you to know we
5	know you're there.
6	MEMBER LIND: Nothing, thank you.
7	CHAIR WALDROP: Did you okay.
8	We'll move to voting on opportunities for
9	improvement.
10	MR. TILLY: All right. To vote on
11	performance gap for 0213 select 1 for high, 2 for
12	moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient.
13	The results are three voting high, 18
14	moderate, one low, and zero insufficient. The
15	measure passes performance gap.
16	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. So we'll
17	go on to consider the scientific acceptability of
18	measured properties. And we'll start with
19	reliability, looking at the specifications and
20	testing for reliability.
21	MEMBER TATUM: This is somewhat
22	similar to where we were on the previous

1	discussion. This data comes from administration
2	claims as well as registry. Our big topic of
3	discussion was how we get to the death data piece
4	on the registry.
5	Data element validity being
6	demonstrated as, I suppose, a fair degree of
7	challenge. The questions were how well claims
8	could identify cancer deaths. And, if we can
9	easily show the claim status given to cancer
10	deaths, we run into some challenges I'm
11	sorry with the registries, that gets us to the
12	moderate rating.
13	And, Christine, you had some other
14	thoughts on how we hit that aspect for this
15	measure?
16	MEMBER RITCHIE: I think you've
17	already provided some clarity. I think the
18	question we just had was how closely connected
19	the data was to the registry data. It sounds
20	like it emanated from registry data, and we are
21	more confident about registry data numerators and
22	denominators than we were around claims data.

1	CHAIR WALDROP: Any other comments or
2	questions? Woody?
3	MEMBER MOSS: I'm in the subgroup and
4	I evaluate this. Do you recommend insufficient
5	or moderate?
6	CHAIR MORRISON: We recommended
7	insufficient until the developers came back and
8	gave us the data. It just wasn't clear in the
9	work group. So I think that was where we were,
10	Woody.
11	CHAIR WALDROP: Any other questions or
12	comments before we vote on reliability?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing none
15	MR. TILLY: This one is a little bit
16	different. Since we only looked at data element
17	reliability, your options are 1 for moderate, 2
18	for low, and 3 for insufficient.
19	And the results are 14 voting
20	moderate, one voting low, and seven voting
21	insufficient. The measure passes reliability.
22	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. We'll move on

to considering validity, validity testing, and 2 threats to validity. Paul?

MEMBER TATUM: So validity testing was 3 done with administrative claims issues looking 4 from Dana Farber, the comparison to data from the 5 full medical record. The second was face 6 7 validity assessment by focus groups and structured interviews within the life of care 8 9 patients -- caregivers, expert panels. The testing of administrative data has a fair 10 11 sensitivity and specificity measures.

It felt that there was accuracy in 12 13 being able to identify an ICU stay within 30 days of death. And I think, from a standpoint of face 14 15 validity, there was no new assessment. I think 16 one of our big issues was it felt like there was far less risk of a potential hidden harms with 17 18 this measure compared to the ER measure. So we 19 felt, in general, there is still some of the, I 20 guess, potential questions, too, about differences, but we were able to reach a 21 22 benchmark of less than four percent in the SEER

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regions.

2 I think our sense was we were close to really meeting validity on this measure compared 3 to the ER measure. 4 5 CHAIR WALDROP: Any other comments from Sean or Christine? 6 7 CHAIR MORRISON: And this comes back to Dr. Kamal's issue. I think the group, in 8 9 contrast to the ED measure, this was -- the 10 denominator here is people who die hospital deaths, so -- ICU deaths. And we felt that 11 holding a hospital system or hospital accountable 12 was -- set the bar a little bit higher than 13 holding an individual practitioner in a community 14 responsible. 15 16 And, although we would have liked to see risk adjustment, we were much more 17 18 comfortable without it on this measure, given what the denominator was. 19 20 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. MS. JOHNSON: I do have a couple of 21 22 clarifying -- or, really, just one clarifying

question for the developer. Is this a facility-1 2 level measure, or is this still a clinician practice measure? 3 MS. BOSSLEY: So all of the measures 4 5 before you are practice. CHAIR MORRISON: I think, given the 6 7 fact that the numerator is ICU deaths rather, not hospital deaths, we actually felt pretty 8 9 comfortable that, even if somebody was admitted 10 to the hospital, the cancer center had control over whether they died in the ICU in that 11 12 hospital or not. So we were less worried about 13 the risk adjustment. CHAIR WALDROP: Arif and then Gregg. 14 15 MEMBER KAMAL: Yeah. So I'm just 16 making sure we -- so it's ICU stay, right, within 30 days of death? So agnostic as to where they 17 18 die. But I agree with the point. No, but I 19 agree with the point. The point is the hospital 20 has control over that. I'm actually reassured. And I brought 21 22 this up on the work group call about the issue

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of, you know, what is an ICU and so on and so 1 But the really high sensitivity between 2 forth. claims data and medical abstraction data is 3 reassuring to me because you can be on unit 9200, 4 which is oftentimes beds are flexed to an ICU. 5 So an abstractor might say that patient was in 6 7 the ICU or in an ICU level of care, where the claims says the opposite or either way. 8 9 So it's reassuring to me that there is 10 agreement between how people are billing the stay and what's being recorded in the chart, that 11 people aren't getting confused by the geographic 12 13 location of service, of what was that bed on that day considered ICU or not. And that's reassuring 14 15 to me. 16 Gregg, did you have --CHAIR WALDROP: No, Arif asked the 17 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: 18 same question. ICU stay is not deaths. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks for the 20 clarification, everybody. That's helpful. Are we ready to consider voting on 21 22 validity for this measure?

(No response.) 1 CHAIR WALDROP: It looks like it. 2 MR. TILLY: The polling is now 3 Okay. open for a validity testing vote. Again, it's a 4 little bit different, so just vote 1 for 5 moderate, 2 for low, and 3 for insufficient. 6 7 Okay. The results are 20 voting moderate, one voting low, one voting 8 9 insufficient. The measure passes validity. 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Karen has 11 a question for us. 12 MS. JOHNSON: Sorry, Sean. You're not 13 the only one that thinks it's a little early this morning. 14 15 As we write the report, I want to make 16 sure that I get it right. So can you guys give me the link again. The testing was for claims, 17 18 not for registry, but you're okay with registry. So can you just connect those dots for me so that 19 20 I can write in our report why you didn't need to see testing for the registry? I'd appreciate it. 21 22 Thank you.

Sean, you may have MEMBER TATUM: 1 2 better expertise at answering that than myself. CHAIR MORRISON: 3 I'm sorry, Karen. Can you repeat the question? 4 MS. JOHNSON: Yes. So the measure is 5 specified for both claims and the registry, but 6 7 there was no testing for registry. Face validity may have accounted for that, but there wasn't 8 9 enough information to know if it really meets NQF 10 requirements for face validity. So what we have here is either not 11 enough information to go with the face validity 12 13 or no testing for registry. But I thought I heard you guys say that you're okay with no 14 15 testing for registry. 16 Yeah. I think what CHAIR MORRISON: 17 you're --18 MS. JOHNSON: And I just need --19 CHAIR MORRISON: I think what you're 20 hearing from us is comfort based upon the existing data there on the accuracy of registry 21 22 data for these elements, is what --

MS. JOHNSON: Okay, so kind of general 1 2 knowledge that --Face validity. 3 CHAIR MORRISON: MS. JOHNSON: -- face validity of the 4 committee that registry elements typically are 5 6 accurate. 7 CHAIR MORRISON: That is correct. And SEER, for example, is a very accurate registry. 8 9 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Great. 10 CHAIR MORRISON: And not to have to 11 completely test what's a known valid source over and over and over again is, I think, what you're 12 13 hearing. Okay. And, even though 14 MS. JOHNSON: 15 these data are not captured in SEER, right? This 16 is -- I'm sorry to be so dense. I just --17 CHAIR MORRISON: I'm sorry. No, I used -- yeah, I used SEER as a bad example. 18 But 19 yes. 20 Okay. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. MS. BOSSLEY: Well, SEER was used for 21 22 the original testing.

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1	MS. JOHNSON: Right. And Christine?
2	MEMBER RITCHIE: Also, because the
3	developers made it clear that the registry is how
4	they gather the data, and that the registry was a
5	focus. I think, when we looked at this, we
6	thought there was claims versus registry, and
7	that's why we evaluated it as such. But,
8	essentially, what I think I understand you to say
9	is that all of this data emanated out of
10	registry-based data that then utilized claims
11	data. Is that right? In other words, you didn't
12	just look at claims data alone to come up with
13	the numerator and denominator.
14	MS. BOSSLEY: Correct.
15	MEMBER RITCHIE: Which that was really
16	where we were getting confused because we
17	thought, if the data is only being driven by
18	claims data, there are it's fraught with many
19	more problems than with the registry. And we are
20	familiar, you know, with how well ASCO has done
21	with registry-based data in the past.
22	Arif, do you want to add to that? I

mean, clearly, you have some insight on this as 1 2 well. 3 MEMBER KAMAL: Sorry. Can you -- I mean, Amy and I were side-baring, so --4 5 MEMBER RITCHIE: No, we -- you know, when we had the conversation as a work group, we 6 7 were basically worried that the claims data and the registry data were not of the same piece. 8 9 And what our developers have told us is that they 10 are of the same piece, and that provides some reassurance because we're more confident in the 11 12 ability of the registry to gather the needed data 13 elements than we are of claims data alone. Is that a fair representation of the difference 14 15 between our thoughts at the work group meeting 16 and today? 17 So, for the registry, MEMBER KAMAL: 18 we mean SEER or do we mean QOPI or do we mean the 19 Tumor Registry? 20 MEMBER RITCHIE: Why don't you tell 21 us? 22 MS. BOSSLEY: So, yeah, we're using

registry, and it's awfully hard to use that to be 1 2 specific. So the way this measure and, actually, all of the measures when we talk about claims are 3 intended to be used -- and then let me talk about 4 how the testing happened -- tended to first 5 identify your denominator through a death 6 7 registry of some sort, which is SEER or other things. And I believe we provided that 8 9 information.

10 Then identified your patients, you 11 move on, and that's where, for the purposes of how it was tested, they used claims data and 12 13 identified, in this instance, ICU. And then, in the testing, they assumed death was correct based 14 15 on SEER and looked to see, when they looked in 16 the charts, did I indeed see a patient was admitted to the ICU versus the claims, and found 17 18 a fairly high agreement rate.

19 CHAIR MORRISON: Yeah. And I think, 20 Karen, to your question, I think, you know, the 21 identification of the denominator through a death 22 registry was critical to us, and not through

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claims, because we recognized claims was very 1 2 poor for that. ICU through claims we recognized was very appropriate, and there are a number of 3 studies, for example, Dartmouth Atlas, that have 4 shown that to be both a reliable and valid 5 measure of identifying ICU stay. Not death, ICU 6 7 stay. Sorry. Stay. Stay. Stay. So we were very comfortable with both 8 9 the identification in the numerator and the identification in the denominator. Does that 10 11 work for you? 12 MS. JOHNSON: It pretty much does. 13 Probably what I'll do is write it up and get a few of you to just make sure that I've written it 14 15 correctly. 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Great. Thank you. Ι think we can move on to feasibility. 17 No? 18 MEMBER TATUM: That last discussion 19 just hit at feasibility a fair amount. That data 20 elements are pretty discoverable for what chronic data we were talking about, how to find the --21 22 whether or not we can meet death, this meets a

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moderate level. 1 2 CHAIR WALDROP: Any questions or comments on feasibility of the measure? 3 (No response.) 4 CHAIR WALDROP: We're ready to vote on 5 feasibility. Jean-Luc? 6 7 MR. TILLY: Yes. So, to vote for feasibility, just select 1 for high, 2 for 8 9 moderate, 3 for low, or 4 for insufficient. 10 We're actually looking for just one 11 more vote in the room. The results are four voting high, 18 12 13 voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting The measure passes feasibility. 14 insufficient. 15 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. We'll move 16 on to usability and use. MEMBER TATUM: Arif, feel free to help 17 18 me out if I don't tackle this entirely correctly, 19 but this is part of the medical oncology core 20 measure set and use. It's going to be by virtue of that, CMS considers it for measure inclusion 21 22 in Medicare quality programs. This is pretty

useable. 1 2 Arif, anything to add? (No response.) 3 CHAIR WALDROP: Sean or Christine, 4 anything to add? 5 6 (No response.) 7 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Any questions or comments from the committee? 8 9 (No response.) Then I think 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 11 we're ready to vote on usability and use. MR. TILLY: To now vote for usability 12 13 and use for 0213, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient 14 15 information. 16 The results are six voting high, 16 voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting 17 18 insufficient information. The measure passes 19 usability and use. 20 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. And so, finally, we need to vote on the overall measure, 21 22 whether we vote yes or no, we want to endorse

this -- suggest that NQF endorse this measure. 1 2 MR. TILLY: Polling is now open. Vote 1 for yes and 2 for no. 3 The results are 22 voting yes, zero 4 The measure is recommended for 5 voting no. endorsement. 6 7 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you for that important discussion. 8 9 So now we will move on to consider the 10 third ASCO measure, which is 0215, proportion of patients who died from cancer not admitted to 11 hospice. And I have the discussants as Gregg and 12 13 Rob Sidlow. Gregg is not here. Or sorry. Rob is not here, so I'm looking to you, Gregg. 14 15 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Thank you. First 16 ask the measure steward if you wish to say 17 anything. 18 DR. EVANS: Just to add that this is 19 the first of the three next ones that we have 20 QOPI data for. So, hopefully, that will make 21 things go more smoothly. 22 Thank you. MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: So

measure 0215, proportion of patients who died from cancer not admitted to hospice, measure steward ASCO.

So, looking at the data, about 30 4 percent of patients who die from cancer never do 5 get referred to hospice, and only about seven 6 7 percent actually have a documented conversation about hospice as a treatment option. Meanwhile, 8 9 there is solid data demonstrating that earlier 10 referral to hospice increases survival times, decreases resource utilization, and that the 11 longer the enrollment time in hospice the better 12 13 those benefits accrue.

14And so another discrepancy that was15noted in the data section or the evidence section16was between Medicare and Medicaid hospice17referral rates, namely, about 51 percent of18Medicaid patients enrolled in hospice, Medicaid19patients who died from cancer, compared to about2064 percent of Medicare patients.21And so, with that evidence together,

And so, with that evidence together,
it was felt that -- the staff that did the

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evaluation felt that there was a high level of 1 2 evidence in support of this particular measure. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Any comments about this evidence, about this measure 4 of evidence from the committee? 5 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: And I should 6 7 add -- I missed this -- that there was a limited amount of new evidence submitted. This was a 8 9 maintenance measure originally endorsed in 2009, most recently endorsed in 2012. The interval 10 evidence that was submitted is not qualitatively 11 or substantively different. It mainly reinforces 12 13 And that was through an expert panel that. through ASCO, which reviewed a number of RCTs as 14 15 well as a Cochrane collaboration review. Both of 16 those actually reinforced the evidence that was used during the previous endorsements. 17 CHAIR WALDROP: 18 Thanks. Any discussion? 19 20 (No response.) Seeing none, we'll 21 CHAIR WALDROP: 22 move to voting on the evidence for -- if we're

okay with the evidence, we don't need to re-vote. 1 2 Do we want to vote or just go through it? Sorry. I'm still stuck on the process of 3 Okay. claims. 4 5 Okay. So --MEMBER TATUM: Just a quick comment, 6 7 if I may. In a world of being moderates at this table, isn't it exciting to celebrate that we 8 9 have high evidence in palliative care and 10 hospice? 11 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: That's a sad 12 statement. 13 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for that insight, Paul. 14 15 So we'll move on to considering 16 opportunities for improvement and disparities. 17 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: So gaps in the 18 measure so, when you look at the data at the table that's before you, median hospice -- or 19 20 median number of patients in different studies who died of cancer who were not referred to 21 22 hospice, is in the ballpark of about 40 percent,

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1	which would indicate there is still a very
2	substantial opportunity to improvement.
3	The question the staff raised was
4	about racial or other level disparity. So, after
5	the work group call, ASCO did submit some
6	additional information. There are some
7	differences between racial groups in terms of
8	their rates of referral to hospice. It wasn't
9	clear to me how statistically significant that
10	was. Nonetheless, I think, across the board,
11	there's pretty clear opportunity for improvement.
12	CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks. Any comments?
13	Discussion?
14	(No response.)
15	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Seeing none, we
16	do vote on opportunities for improvement. So,
17	Jean-Luc, let us know when you're ready.
18	MR. TILLY: To vote on a performance
19	gap for 0215, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate,
20	3 for low, and 4 for insufficient.
21	The results are 20 voting high, two
22	voting moderate, zero voting low, zero voting
insufficient. The measure passes performance 2 gap.

Thank you. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: So we'll move on to looking at the scientific properties 4 of this measure, and we'll start with reliability 5 specifications in testing. 6

7 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: The reliability concerns about this measure are very much similar 8 9 to the previous two measures that were discussed, 10 namely, the blend of claims-based data as well as 11 registry-based data. After the work group call, ASCO did forward some information about different 12 13 registries -- SEER, QOPI, et cetera, NDI, the National Death Index, I believe that is. And, 14 15 across the board, it was felt that reliability, 16 despite that, when you look at registry data, for instance, there's a kappa value of .679, so a 17 18 substantial level of agreement there.

19 Claims data was really looked at more 20 as a matter of face validity and so, combining all of that together in aggregate, the thought 21 22 was that this would be a moderate level of

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reliability. 1 2 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Any questions or comments on reliability of this 3 measure? 4 (No response.) 5 CHAIR WALDROP: Given that there's no 6 7 new evidence, we don't have to vote on this I'm seeing head nods. Any objections measure. 8 9 to skipping a vote on this? 10 (No response.) 11 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. MS. JOHNSON: And just so I -- I don't 12 13 want anybody to be confused about the process, and I know this feels a little different. 14 But, 15 just to remind you, with our new maintenance 16 process, we're saying, if there aren't updates to testing and there aren't things that really 17 18 require a lot of discussion, we may not need a 19 re-vote. 20 So, unlike the other measures this morning where there was a lot of discussion about 21 22 things like risk adjustment and testing, et

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1	cetera, you're not having that on this one. So
2	we don't necessarily need to vote. So is that
3	clear? I don't want people to be unhappy with
4	our process.
5	CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks, Karen, for
6	clarifying.
7	So we'll move on to validity testing
8	and any threats to validity.
9	MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: So, in terms of
10	validity testing, again, similar concerns to what
11	were raised in the previous two discussions
12	between claims and registry data. The claims
13	data really, in many ways, the same population
14	was used that Paul referenced in the previous
15	discussion. 150 patients out of Dana Farber for
16	the claims data, and then, for the face validity
17	review make sure I'm on the right page
18	here focus group with structured interviews of
19	end-of-life cancer patients, bereaved care
20	givers, et cetera.
21	At that point in time, the staff rated
22	the validity as insufficient to do the poor

sensitivity claims data. The numerator came up 1 2 with about a .24 sensitivity compared to .96 specificity, but it was felt that with 3 particularly the registry-based data that there 4 was sufficient information there that that might 5 bump that up to moderate. 6 7 CHAIR WALDROP: And is that what the work group aligned with? 8 9 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Yeah. 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you for 11 clarifying. 12 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: That's what I 13 remember, and Sean is nodding, so that tells me I'm probably right. 14 15 CHAIR MORRISON: See my brain this 16 morning. MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Three hours 17 18 earlier. 19 MS. JOHNSON: I have one question for 20 the developer, just to make sure that I understand what you have. You talked about doing 21 22 the QOPI nurse comparison. Did you consider the

QOPI nurse extraction the gold standard? 1 2 MS. BOSSLEY: I guess I would say yes. That was -- it was more than one extractor 3 There were two, I believe, who were looking at that 4 versus the chart. I don't know if I'm answering 5 your question. 6 7 MS. JOHNSON: Or versus the registries? The registries -- you had a QOPI 8 9 nurse extract and then compare that for the 10 registry? 11 MS. BOSSLEY: Correct. Correct. If that is the actual 12 MS. JOHNSON: 13 gold standard, then the question about what went on with face validity or what didn't go on 14 15 becomes moot, because you have data element 16 validity. CHAIR WALDROP: If we have no 17 18 concerns, we can skip a vote. Can I just ask if 19 there are any objections to skipping a vote on 20 the validity of this measure, or if there are any concerns, please raise them. 21 22 (No response.)

CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Moving on, we 1 2 will look at feasibility of this measure. MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: So feasibility, 3 again, this being a maintenance evaluation, no 4 feasibility concerns were raised during the 5 review in 2012. 6 7 Looking at this, however, there were concerns about the claims version and, there, the 8 9 feasibility was felt to be fairly low for all of the reasons that we discussed in the previous 10 11 measures, whereas, in the registry-based version, feasibility was felt to be high. 12 13 And I don't recall the work group coming to a particular consensus on this. 14 My own 15 recommendation would be that, if we're really 16 focusing our emphasis on registries, that that would bump the aggregate feasibility into the 17 18 moderate range. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Any questions or 20 comments on the feasibility of this measure? 21 (No response.) 22 CHAIR WALDROP: I'm sorry. I have to

clarify again. Do we vote to not? 1 2 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, we vote. CHAIR WALDROP: We do need to vote on 3 feasibility, okay. 4 MS. JOHNSON: Well, I mean, that 5 actually is good point, if you feel like this is 6 7 the same feasibility as the other two measures. So this is a little different than our new 8 9 maintenance process. So, yeah, yeah, it's 10 tricky. 11 You could carry over your votes from before, from the other two measures. Well, let 12 13 me think about it. Yeah, let's just vote. 14 15 CHAIR WALDROP: If there's any 16 question, we should just vote. Okay. So we're at a point to vote on 17 18 the feasibility of 0215. Jean-Luc? 19 MS. TILLY: So, to vote for 20 feasibility, please select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient. 21 22 The results are two voting high, 20

1	voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting
2	insufficient. The measure passes feasibility.
3	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. So we'll
4	move on to considering usability and use.
5	MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Finally, usability
6	and use. So, really, there are two main
7	organizations that have been using this material.
8	One would have been around in 2012, which is
9	QOPI. And I don't believe the AHIP would have
10	been doing that work in 2012, but American Health
11	Insurance Plans medical oncology core measure
12	set, and so that would be a new set of usability,
13	which actually would increase the usability and
14	use.
15	And so staff rated this as moderate,
16	and I would endorse that.
17	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Any
18	comments? Questions? Discussion? Michelle.
19	MEMBER CAUGHEY: I noticed in the
20	comments here that there might be a disincentive
21	to refer patients to hospice for usability and
22	use. I didn't understand why that would be the

1 case. 2 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: I'm not tracking you, Michelle. Where in the comments? 3 MEMBER CAUGHEY: Oh, I'm just -- where 4 Committee pre-evaluation comments. Yeah, 5 am I? I didn't understand that. Was that a 6 there. 7 sentiment that --MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: That wasn't on my 8 9 printed-out version, so let me read this. So that was a public comment, and I'm not really 10 sure where that came from. And so I don't 11 personally see that as enough of a detriment to 12 13 usability and use to necessarily change my recommendation for moderate on this. 14 15 I don't know if anybody else here has 16 a better understanding or --MEMBER CAUGHEY: You don't -- nobody 17 18 in the room sees this as a disincentive? 19 Okay. So that's a weird comment. 20 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Yeah. MS. CAUGHEY: Could that be 21 22 referencing the three-day metric?

MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: That's a good 1 2 comment, and I suspect that probably is more directed at the three-day metric than at the --3 whether they were admitted to hospice at all or 4 And it looks like that came out of the 5 not. public comments section, so I would actually 6 7 defer to staff here regarding that and what that might mean. 8 9 MS. JOHNSON: Yeah, I was just looking 10 at these. I'm not seeing real quickly how --11 CHAIR WALDROP: It's actually a 12 committee ---13 MS. JOHNSON: Right, but I think they were talking about it came from the public 14 15 So we were just trying to figure out comment. 16 what was said in the public comment that may have 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP : So, Michelle, is this 19 the section you're referring to, this -- so these 20 would have been comments submitted through the pre-evaluation survey that committee members 21 22 submitted. So maybe someone who is not here

today submitted that comment, and so that's why 1 2 we're not having more discussion around it. MS. ROILAND: So I'd recommend we 3 discount that comment; is that correct? 4 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: I might modify 5 that. Rather than discount it, just say, do we 6 7 have a concern? And I've already heard you ask that question and nobody said no. I don't want 8 9 to discount any comments if we don't need to. 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. So 11 we'll go to voting for usability and use. MR. TILLY: To vote for usability and 12 13 use for 0215, please select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient 14 15 information. 16 The results are two voting high, 20 voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting 17 insufficient information. The measure passes 18 19 usability and use. 20 Okay. Thank you. CHAIR WALDROP: And, finally, we'll move on to voting whether to 21 22 recommend this measure as suitable for

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endorsement.

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2	MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Deborah?
3	CHAIR WALDROP: Yes?
4	MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: If I could just
5	make two comments before we vote, kind of a point
6	of personal privilege, if I may.
7	First off, thanks to Paul and
8	Christine for running some heavy interference for
9	me. But, secondly, there were some comments that
10	I don't think are necessarily germane to this
11	vote, but I think are germane to our stewards,
12	which came from the Oncology Nursing Society
13	regarding making sure that we have a clear
14	distinction between hospice and upstream
15	palliative care.
16	Some of the material that was
17	submitted seemed to conflate the two, and I did
18	not feel that that in any way undermined the
19	validity of this particular measure or the
20	evidence supporting it, but just that callout,
21	keeping hospice and end-of-life palliative care
22	somewhat distinct from early concurrent

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1	palliative care is something we need to be
2	cognizant of.
3	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for
4	clarifying that.
5	I think we're ready to vote on the
6	overall suitability.
7	MR. TILLY: So, to answer the
8	question, does the measure meet NQF criteria for
9	endorsement, select 1 for yes, 2 for no.
10	The results are 22 voting yes, zero
11	voting no. The measure is recommended for
12	endorsement.
13	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Moving on, we
14	will now consider measure 0216. And my notes
15	indicate that both Amy has been recusing herself
16	from these, but Christine also needs to recuse
17	herself from this discussion.
18	The title of this measure is
19	proportion of patients who died from cancer
20	admitted to hospice for less than three days.
21	And I'm going to ask our developer colleagues if
22	there is anything else you would like to add

about this measure before we start our 1 2 deliberations. DR. EVANS: No. I think it's very 3 similar to the last one, just trying to give 4 patience to the benefit of more hospice. 5 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So I note that 6 7 Laura and Gregg are the discussants on this And however you want to take this away. 8 measure. 9 MEMBER PORTER: We discussed this 10 yesterday, so --11 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So you have a 12 plan? Thank you for that. 13 MEMBER PORTER: Yes, we have a plan. All right. 14 CHAIR WALDROP: 15 MEMBER PORTER: So this is the 16 proportion of patients who died from cancer admitted to hospice for less than three days. 17 18 It's an intermediate clinical outcome and a 19 maintenance measure. 20 The developer did provide updated evidence for the measure, along with a diagram of 21 22 the relationship, the process of care, and better

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1	patient outcomes. They also cited several
2	sources, including three individual articles,
3	2013 Cochrane review, and a 2012 opinion from
4	ASCO that supported this relationship.
5	Given the additional evidence, I
6	recommend a high score and ask the committee to
7	agree not to vote.
8	CHAIR WALDROP: Do I see any
9	objections to Dr. Porter's suggestion not to
10	vote? Are we good to go?
11	(No response.)
12	MEMBER PORTER: Okay. So the next
13	sorry, trying to follow my notes here. So next
14	is gap and improvement. Gap. It is unclear to
15	me what is meant by the total patient population
16	in the performance data. It is also unclear if
17	the data represents all patients in the registry
18	or just a sample. It is also difficult to
19	ascertain if performance for me, I didn't
20	understand the chart. If performance has gotten
21	worse over time, patient level disparities data
22	was not it was presented, but it needs to be

provided at the practice level. 1 2 So I'd like some assistance on this as far as --3 CHAIR WALDROP: Is it fair to ask if 4 5 you have --MS. BOSSLEY: We did run the analyses 6 7 and provide to you the practice -- disparities data at the practice level. But I don't -- did 8 9 NQF staff get a chance to send that to the committee? Because we have it here. We can read 10 it off. 11 12 MEMBER PORTER: Okay. 13 MS. ROILAND: This is -- yes, we did send it, and we posted it to -- or we didn't send 14 15 it. We posted it to the committee SharePoint 16 page, and we sent an email out with a link to it. So I apologize if it was --17 18 MEMBER PORTER: I am very sorry. 19 MS. ROILAND: That's okay. 20 No, I apologize for MEMBER PORTER: not seeing it. 21 Okay. 22 CHAIR MORRISON: I looked at it.

1 There was a gap. 2 MEMBER PORTER: Thank you. CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 3 Any questions or comments on opportunities for improvement? 4 5 (No response.) CHAIR WALDROP: And I'm assuming we 6 7 don't need to vote on this either, or we do? We do need to vote. Sorry, we do need to vote on --8 9 Offering an opportunity -- a rating of the okay. 10 opportunity for improvement. So any questions or discussion before 11 12 we vote? 13 (No response.) Okay, Jean-Luc? 14 CHAIR WALDROP: 15 MR. TILLY: On performance gap for 16 0216, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient. 17 18 The results are 14 voting high, seven 19 voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting 20 insufficient. The measure passes. CHAIR WALDROP: Great, thank you. 21 So 22 we'll move on to consider reliability and

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reliability testing.

2	MEMBER PORTER: Yes. A calculation
3	algorithm is provided. The abstract tool used in
4	the QOPI was not provided. It is unclear how the
5	denominator will be generated in the claims data.
6	I think this is what we've talked about before.
7	A reference is made to a death
8	registry, but it is not explained how it will be
9	used. It is unclear how patients in the
10	denominator who used hospice outside of Medicare
11	are identified.
12	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Questions and
13	comments on is that something that I'm
14	wondering if the developer would want to address
15	the question about outside of hospice.
16	MS. BOSSLEY: You mean the question
17	Medicare versus so part of this, we're limited
18	with the data set that was available at the time
19	this was tested, which was Medicare data, which
20	is why you see it specific to this. Our hope is,
21	now that it's on the core measure set list, we
22	can start having conversations with commercial

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health plans, Medicare Advantage plans, others,
to answer this and begin to look more broadly.
But, unfortunately, we're limited, at least with
the claims, to that piece.
QOPI, though, is all patients within
that practice, so that at least reflects a
broader look by pair.
CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you.
MEMBER PORTER: Thank you.
CHAIR WALDROP: Any other thoughts or
comments about reliability?
(No response.)
CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. I think we're
ready to vote on the reliability of this measure.
MR. TILLY: Again, this one is a
little bit different since we don't have the data
elements. So to vote for liability for 0216,
select 1 for moderate, 2 for low, 3 for
insufficient.
The results are 18 voting moderate,
three voting low, zero voting insufficient. The
measure passes reliability.

1 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Moving on,
2 we'll consider validity testing and any threats
3 to validity that were identified.
4 MEMBER PORTER: I think we did discuss
5 the question about using the three-day as opposed
6 to seven-day as a measure for -- as a threshold

for the appropriate enrollment in hospice. The
developer stated that a three-day threshold is
the minimum lowest bar and easier to obtain.
They also noted that it was a better indicator of
quality of care.

12 And then -- okay. Also, there was no 13 updated testing information presented, and does 14 the committee think we need to vote on 15 reliability if no new information is presented? 16 The previous score was moderate.

17 CHAIR WALDROP: We just voted on18 reliability. We're in validity.

MEMBER PORTER: Oh, shoot. I'm sorry.
I'm following this horrible thing I printed out,
and it's not very good.

CHAIR WALDROP: Okay.

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MEMBER PORTER: So where are we, 1 2 validity? Validity, yeah. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: MEMBER PORTER: Oh, my goodness. 4 Okay. For validity -- and I don't think this 5 came up in the previous ones, but for the 6 7 registry data, a QOPI nurse abstractor was used. The question is whether the abstractor is 8 9 considered an expert, and what is used as the 10 basis for claiming them as an expert, and also, 11 you know, to guarantee that it's a standard. The sensitivity was .97, and 12 13 specificity was 1 for administrative claims data. A face validity assessment was done utilizing a 14 15 focus group, but the results of the focus group 16 were not provided. It is difficult to ascertain if the measure is an indicator of quality. 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 19 MEMBER PORTER: And then do I do 20 threats to validity also? Yes, if you have --21 CHAIR WALDROP: 22 MEMBER PORTER: Okay. I'm going by

the questions I answered in the -- yeah. Okav. 1 2 It is not clear if there is a need for risk adjustment. It is also not clear if the 3 claims data and registry data are comparable. 4 It needs to be determined if the nurse extractor is 5 the gold standard. And it did receive a low 6 7 rating from the staff, insufficient rating from the staff on validity. 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: Gregg, did you want to 10 add to that or --11 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Yeah. And I would simply add, very much as we talked about the use 12 13 of the nurse abstractor as the gold standard with the previous measure, the fact that this is done 14 15 in a comparable manner, I would advocate, bumps 16 this up to a moderate level of validity. Thank you. And I just 17 CHAIR WALDROP: 18 want to offer our developer colleagues -- if 19 there's anything more you want to say about the 20 gold standard or if you think it's covered with previous discussion. 21 22 MS. BOSSLEY: The testing was all done

at once, all of these measures. So the same 1 2 abstractors were abstracting across the three 3 measures. CHAIR WALDROP: Other -- Tracy? Okay. 4 5 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: I just have one question. I'm sorry. Can you -- to the 6 7 developers, why three days is easier to collect than seven. I'm just curious. 8 9 I don't know that it's DR. EVANS: 10 easier. We actually collect both in QOPI. 11 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: Okay. Well, it was just noted in the thing that it was, so I 12 13 just wanted to know. Thank you. I wouldn't say that it's 14 DR. EVANS: 15 easier to collect. I don't think it is easier. 16 We actually collect both in QOPI. We get both three-day data and seven-day data. 17 18 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Yeah. And I was 19 just going to follow up that the developer did, 20 after our work group, call and submit a comment that is available on the SharePoint site 21 22 addressing that and noting that, in the future,

they do have the hope to do the seven-day data. 1 2 It's just that, right now, there's such a variation in practice across different settings, 3 and three days has been the ones that has been 4 used. And so that is still the standard. 5 But everybody recognizes that longer is better in 6 7 this setting. Thank you for that. CHAIR WALDROP: 8 9 Other comments or other points for discussion? 10 (No response.) 11 CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing none, I think we are ready to vote on the validity of measure 12 13 0216. MR. TILLY: Again, this one is a 14 15 little bit different, since we looked at face 16 validity only. Select 1 for moderate, 2 for low, 3 for insufficient. 17 18 The results are 19 voting moderate, 19 two voting low, zero voting insufficient. The 20 measure passes validity. CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. We'll move 21 22 on and consider the feasibility of 0216.

The feasibility is MEMBER PORTER: 1 2 similar to what was stated in the others with the The data elements are routinely 3 measurement. generated during care of delivery, delivery care, 4 the issue of claims version, and the possible 5 need for a death registry data. And then, again, 6 7 with the non-Medicare hospice patients, which they've explained. 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Any 10 comments or concerns? Questions? Margie? 11 MEMBER ATKINSON: Okay. Can we get a comment on the low rating from NQF? 12 Am I seeing 13 that, under feasibility? MS. JOHNSON: 14 Yeah. It was really the 15 question about -- really the two questions that I 16 think have been answered. One is how do you get the death data if you're using claims data. 17 So 18 it was from a death registry. 19 The second was the question about 20 Medicare hospice benefits. So, if you're looking at claims but you don't -- if somebody is not on 21 22 Medicare, then you can't see if they were in

So I think he answered that. hospice. 1 2 CHAIR WALDROP: Any other questions or 3 comments? (No response.) 4 CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing none, I think 5 we are ready to vote on the feasibility of 6 7 measure 0216. MR. TILLY: To vote on feasibility, 8 9 select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient. 10 11 The results are three voting high, 16 voting moderate, two voting low, and zero voting 12 13 insufficient. The measure passes feasibility. CHAIR WALDROP: Great, thank you. 14 So, 15 moving on, we'll consider the usability and use 16 of measure 0216. This measure is 17 MEMBER PORTER: Okay. 18 not being publicly reported, but it is part of 19 AHIP just like the previous one, and it will be 20 included in the Medicare quality programs. The number of practices has increased, but the 21 22 average performance has not.

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1	The developers did not list any
2	potential harms, but a public comment cautioned
3	that providers may be disincentivized to refer
4	patients to hospice if they are actively dying.
5	The benefits of the measure outweigh
6	any potential unintended consequences. I believe
7	the measure has the potential to indicate a need
8	for more hospice facilities and an education of
9	both providers and patients.
10	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Do we want
11	to consider the disincentivization again? Is
12	that a word? The possibility of it being
13	disincentivized. Sean?
14	CHAIR MORRISON: I think the benefits
15	of this so far outweigh the disincentive that I
16	think it's, hypothetically, theoretically
17	possible. But the benefits far outweigh the
18	risk.
19	CHAIR WALDROP: Tracy, do you have
20	oh, sorry.
21	(Simultaneous speaking.)
22	CHAIR WALDROP: Gregg?
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MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Maybe just a 1 2 corollary comment on that. As Paul was pointing out to me, we suspect that the disincentive 3 concern is really largely targeting inpatients 4 who are being referred to GIP hospice to try and 5 improve inpatient mortality data, and some of the 6 7 misuses of hospice situations there. But Sean said it exactly right. I really believe that the 8 9 benefits so clearly outweigh that that we don't need to give that a lot of weight. 10 11 CHAIR WALDROP: Great. Arif? And, Deborah, I'm just 12 MEMBER KAMAL: 13 reminding myself, so that the Oncology Care Model measures were just released a couple of weeks 14 15 ago, and they've included this as an outcome 16 measure, along with risk-adjusted all-cause hospitalization in the last six months and risk-17 18 adjusted all-cause ED visits in the last six 19 months, hence, to our developers regarding 20 potentially using that. But the point being I think they're 21 22 using that as a balance measure that says, you

know, not in our ED, not in our hospital. Get 1 2 them to hospice. So I think that's how they're balancing it. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: Great. Thank you for 4 that. And woohoo on that data. 5 That's awesome. Any other comments? Any other 6 7 discussion? MEMBER PORTER: I gave it a high 8 9 rating. 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you for 11 that. So that brings us to voting on the use 12 13 and usability of measure 0216. That's right. Select 1 14 MR. TILLY: 15 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient information. 16 The results are 13 voting high, eight 17 18 moderate, zero low, and zero insufficient 19 information. The measure passes usability and 20 use. CHAIR WALDROP: So that brings us to 21 22 the final vote, which is whether or not we

recommend this measure as suitable for 1 2 endorsement by NQF. To answer the question, do 3 MR. TILLY: this measure meet NQF criteria for endorsement, 4 select 1 for yes and 2 for no. 5 The results are 21 voting yes and zero 6 7 The measure is recommended for voting no. endorsement. 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. We 10 have one more measure before we take a break. 11 We're going to consider 0210. And the title of that measure is the proportion of patients who 12 13 died from cancer receiving chemotherapy in the last 14 days of life. 14 15 And let me start by asking our 16 developer colleagues if you have anything you want to add about this measure. 17 18 DR. EVANS: Just that this is 14 days, 19 whereas were 30 and three. And chemotherapy is 20 defined as any antineoplastic therapy, be it IV 21 or oral. 22 Thank you. CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So

1	I have Amy also recusing herself on this measure,
2	and I have our discussants as Rob and Laura. So
3	are you willing to take that away, Laura?
4	MEMBER PORTER: Where's Rob?
5	CHAIR WALDROP: He had a family
6	emergency and
7	MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: Rob had prepared
8	to present this one and was planning to be the
9	lead discussant on it.
10	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Okay.
11	MEMBER PORTER: I'm going to need a
12	minute.
13	CHAIR WALDROP: So sure.
14	MS. JOHNSON: If you guys can hold
15	off, I think we could do it. Staff could help
16	you work through this one. It would just kind of
17	be nice to finish this up and let ASCO oh,
18	okay. Okay. I'm sorry.
19	CHAIR MORRISON: Yeah. If we can move
20	through this with staff, I think you know,
21	this is very similar to all of the others that we
22	have done, but I think some of the same issues

are going to come up or not come up. So I think, 1 2 if we can push through, let's. CHAIR WALDROP: Perhaps it would be 3 helpful if we could ask the measure developers 4 just to give us a little overview. I am stalling 5 for time, yes. Trying to give Laura a minute 6 7 here. This was developed the DR. EVANS: 8 9 same time as the others and as part of our QOPI 10 program, so something that oncologists are 11 measuring their own performance on. Let's see. 12 Do you have pulled up any concerns that came up 13 on the --14 CHAIR MORRISON: So, I mean, I 15 can -- let me take a crack at this while you're 16 doing that since I actually had looked at all of 17 these. 18 So I think the evidence from this was 19 considered to be relatively strong. There were 20 some very good studies that found that intense chemotherapy was related to outcomes that we 21 22 consider both unwanted and potentially harmful to

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patients.

2	I think the only question in terms of
3	the evidence that needed to be really directly
4	addressed and I think this came up in the work
5	group discussion was the definition of
6	chemotherapy, guys, and whether I know that
7	that encompassed, but how this, in terms of the
8	evidence with some of the new oral, nontoxic
9	agents, whether (a) those were included, and (b)
10	how those were dealt with, because there wasn't -
11	- the evidence that was presented was typically
12	along what we traditionally think of as
13	chemotherapy.
14	Does that make sense? I know I'm sort
15	of being a little inarticulate.
16	DR. EVANS: It does. I mean, I
17	wouldn't say any therapy is nontoxic, and they
18	are included they have been included in the
19	definitions, although, right, they don't have the
20	same data as the traditional set of toxic
21	chemotherapy. They're sort of too new, when
22	we're talking about the targeted agents, or even

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more complicated immunotherapy. 1 2 MEMBER PORTER: I'm sorry. I missed So are you including them or just it 3 that part. just the cytotoxic? 4 DR. EVANS: All antineoplastics. 5 The only thing excluded specifically is hormonal 6 7 therapy. MEMBER PORTER: Okay. 8 9 And, just to point out, DR. EVANS: 10 too, there's not just toxicity to -- traditional 11 toxicity. There's also financial toxicity that needs to be considered. 12 13 CHAIR MORRISON: That's not what my oncologists say. 14 MEMBER PORTER: Okay, I've got mine up 15 16 now. 17 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 18 MEMBER PORTER: Thank you. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Other comments on the 20 evidence, Laura? MEMBER PORTER: Yes. The evidence has 21 22 been presented in mostly recent literature. The

literature is tangential in that none of the
 articles show the relationship between
 discontinuation of chemotherapy and desired
 outcomes, that of negatively impacting the
 patients' and care givers' experience. So it
 doesn't directly show that.

Although the recommendation that you
shouldn't have palliative care early in the
process of treating metastatic patients makes
sense, they would still be able to receive all
treatments, including chemotherapy, radiation,
and/or biologics.

13 So the transition to hospice before the last two weeks of life would be critical --14 15 and this is not addressed. What did I just say? 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Any comments from the staff in terms of helping us get through this? 17 18 MS. JOHNSON: We actually tried to 19 note, you know, kind of what we thought the 20 evidence that was presented did, and it did seem a little tangential. It's one of these places 21 22 where there's not systematic reviews with

grading, so you're relying on these articles. 1 2 So the question for you as you consider the articles that were provided, is are 3 they really relevant to the focus in the measure 4 and do you feel like that you're getting the body 5 of the evidence, you know, that what's there is 6 7 actually presented to you. I don't think I've said this, and this 8 9 is true of not just this measure or ASCO 10 measures, but just in general. While we accept 11 clinical opinion and it's important, we don't really count that as evidence per se. We are 12 13 looking for empirical evidence. So that's why, even though we know the clinical opinion from 14 15 ASCO is listed, you know, that doesn't count as 16 NQF-level evidence. 17 And, again, that's not specific to

18 this particular measure; it's true across the 19 board. So I think, again, the question for you 20 is how closely this hits the measure focus, and 21 is this pretty much what we have to work with. 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. So I have
comments from Sean and Karl and Arif. 1 2 CHAIR MORRISON: So I'm going to take my chair's hat off and put my member's hat on. 3 Two issues that I think need to be 4 I think this is the opportunity to 5 addressed. really begin to look at -- and to weigh in on 6 7 unnecessary and unneeded and potentially toxic treatments for somebody who will not benefit. 8 9 And, yes, I understand that the baseline on this should not be zero -- shouldn't 10 11 be zero, but there should be a relative baseline on this. I think the evidence that's supported, 12 13 I agree, is probably low. On the other hand, I would suggest that this is one of those where you 14 15 don't need a trial to demonstrate that a brick 16 falls when you throw it. 17 And I think there's an opportunity, 18 Karen, to even move this with insufficient 19 evidence, with exception if that's the case. But 20 I really believe that this is one where the

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Thank you.

evidence and the face validity pushes us forward.

CHAIR WALDROP:

Karl and

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then Arif, and then Paul.

2	MEMBER STEINBERG: And I guess I have
3	two concerns. One has already been mentioned,
4	that some of these chemo regimens now, the oral
5	regimens, you know, that people are tolerating
6	them well and so on. I'm not sure that that's
7	just that, empirically, that that's something
8	that somebody should get dinged for. And I'm the
9	first person to, you know, point the finger at
10	oncologists for doing too much and so on.
11	And the other point is, obviously,
12	sometimes people die from you know, they may
13	be getting their first round of chemo, and they
14	have some complication that's either unrelated to
15	chemo or is related to chemo where, again, you
16	know, I don't know that the oncologist should get
17	slammed for that.
18	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Arif?
19	MEMBER KAMAL: So I actually think the
20	greatest evidence around us linking quality of
21	life and quality of death to use of chemotherapy
22	near the end of life comes from Holly Gregerson's

Lancet -- JAMA Oncology article from last 1 2 September, which took six sites and asked bereaved family members regarding their 3 impressions of quality of life in the last week 4 of life, not the last two weeks of life. But in 5 the last week of life, and correlated, you know, 6 7 receipt of chemotherapy to truly lower quality of So there was that direct correlation with life. 8 9 a large sample size of patients. I think, to the issue of what the 10 11 actual medication is, you know, even though immunologics and biologics and vaccine therapies 12 13 and so on are new and, frankly, novel, we have yet to see, you know, the type of data that shows 14 15 dramatic changes in that last -- in the first two 16 weeks, let's say, if the start was day minus 15, that would really justify us doing that. 17 18 So they're exciting. They're new. 19 They're novel. But they're really novel based on 20 their mechanism of action and, to a certain extent, efficacy in places that didn't have 21 22 efficacy before.

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1	But what we are seeing with things
2	like new biologics and other things are, you
3	know, survival differences are measured in months
4	now, right, where some of the pressure for
5	survival we're seeing is not within that 14-day
6	window. So I don't think there is something to
7	be lost by saying we throw this miracle at
8	somebody on day minus 15 and then 10 percent of
9	them, something good is going to happen so it
10	justifies us doing that.
11	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. I'm going
12	to jump the line here and ask Bob to share his
13	comment. We understand there's a comment from
14	Bob on the line. Bob, are you there?
15	MEMBER ARCHULETA: Yes. This is Bob.
16	Just from an anecdotal perspective and a
17	pediatric perspective, what I'm seeing in the
18	pediatric world is cloaking chemotherapy, is
19	tired of chemotherapy and, therefore, continuing
20	that until the last days of life and happening
21	more and more frequently, certainly in the
22	patient population that I take care of. And I

think that that's something that we need to be 1 2 aware of. CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Paul and 3 then Linda? 4 MEMBER TATUM: Brief question. 5 I'm perfectly accepting that we could talk about 6 7 insufficient with exception given the new gaps on the oral agents and the possibilities they concur 8 9 together. But I was just going to ask, the prior score on this level was? 10 11 CHAIR MORRISON: It was low initially from staff, Paul. 12 13 MEMBER TATUM: From this one. But the earlier submission? 14 15 CHAIR MORRISON: Presumably, moderate. 16 MS. JOHNSON: I don't have that in front of me and, at the time, we had different --17 18 we didn't have the evidence algorithm. So, yeah, 19 it was a little different, so it's probably not -20 - it did pass. It did pass. So, just to make sure that we're all 21 22 on the same page here, there are a couple of

articles that were cited, particularly Greer and Landrum, as well as the one that -- did you share that with the committee, Arif? I don't remember if that was one of the ones, but it seemed familiar when you mentioned it, so I think you probably talked about that on the work group call.

So, really, the question there is, if 8 9 that's pretty much what's done -- because there's 10 not going to be clinical trials on everything, And that's fine. We don't insist on 11 right? having our CT, so that sort of thing. So, if 12 13 that's what's available and that's what's in front of you, then you can go that direction. 14 15 That's just the question. And you 16 guys will know better than staff will as to whether that is everything. 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP: Thanks for clarifying. Linda and then Christine? 19 20 MEMBER SCHWIMMER: I just had a clarifying question for the developers and then 21 22 the committee about the articles. So death from

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cancer, that's the terminology that's used in the numerator and the denominator. Does that include something like a fall or an infection? I mean, I'm just trying to get a sense of what's included which, I guess, is similar to the earlier comment.

7 DR. EVANS: It's left to the discretion -- the way it's used in QOPI, it's 8 9 left to the discretion of the oncologist. It 10 does specify cancer or the treatment of that I think infection would certainly, for 11 cancer. most oncologists, fall in that category. Getting 12 13 hit by a truck probably wouldn't.

CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you.

MEMBER SCHWIMMER: 15 So in the articles 16 describing it, it was fairly broad once there was the diagnosis, if it was at all related, like not 17 18 the truck incident, but pretty much anything 19 else? 20 DR. EVANS: Correct. 21 MEMBER SCHWIMMER: Okay. 22 Thank you. Christine? CHAIR WALDROP:

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1	MEMBER RITCHIE: Just following up on
2	the Prigerson article. So one of the nice things
3	about that article is actually it is any
4	chemotherapy.
5	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So all-
6	inclusive.
7	MEMBER RITCHIE: Was not associated
8	with increased survival in the last week of life.
9	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Karl
10	MEMBER RITCHIE: Any chemotherapies.
11	We were talking about the heterogeneity of
12	chemotherapy and, in that Prigerson article, they
13	didn't differentiate.
14	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. Any
15	other comments or discussion on this measure
16	before we vote on the evidence?
17	DR. EVANS: Can I add one more thing
18	just as an oncologist?
19	CHAIR WALDROP: Sure.
20	DR. EVANS: Just to say that you can
21	get dinged for a first course of chemotherapy if
22	a patient dies. I think that's what's makes this

actually a good metric, because you don't want 1 2 that to happen either. And this isn't just a palliative metric where oncologists, you know, 3 want to make sure they're not giving chemotherapy 4 too late in the game. They also don't want to 5 give chemotherapy that's too toxic and make sure 6 7 that they're doing appropriate supportive care. So I don't see that as a ding to the 8 9 metric. I see that as a benefit. 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. 11 MEMBER PORTER: So is the recommendation then to vote insufficient and then 12 13 pass it with the evidence -- pass it with the exception? I think that's what you were saying, 14 15 Sean. 16 CHAIR WALDROP: Do you want to take 17 that? CHAIR MORRISON: 18 So I think -- I mean, 19 actually, this is an important point, and let me 20 try and summarize the group discussion so that the vote doesn't go where people don't think it 21 22 will go.

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1	So we've heard that there are
2	initially data that primarily will examine the
3	effect of what we typically consider to be
4	intravenous toxic chemotherapy, cytotoxic
5	therapy, within 14 days of death, and that was
6	associated with poor outcomes. What Arif and
7	Christine have raised is a relatively recent
8	study that looked at the effect of all
9	chemotherapy, including, quote, unquote, the
10	as my oncology group says, nontoxic oral
11	therapies. Apologies to the measure developers.
12	And I really like, quite honestly,
13	Tracey, your comment about financial toxicity as
14	well. And demonstrated that and correct me,
15	guys, if I'm wrong demonstrated no improvement
16	in outcomes.
17	And other I'm sorry, Arif. I can't
18	remember this, and I read it hospice other
19	outcomes that were it was simply no
20	improvement. Quality of right, right, right.
21	So that, if people believe and this
22	is, you know, sort of the difficult part. If you

believe that that, as a group, forms enough 1 2 evidence to move this measure forward, then, you know, that puts it into the moderate or you're 3 very optimistic, the high category. If you 4 believe that -- actually, that the evidence does 5 not exist at all or -- then you need to go into 6 7 the insufficient. And, if there are enough people who believe that, then we will move to 8 9 voting for exception or not. 10 Does that help people? 11 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for 12 clarifying. Comments? Paul? 13 MEMBER TATUM: I don't know that there's a big -- it's reassuring that there's the 14 15 opportunity to revisit this should we split 16 50/50, similar to previous parliamentary maneuvers, in case my prior comments sway anybody 17 18 inappropriately on that first vote. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: So let me just make 20 certain that that is the case. If it's split, we would have the change to re-vote or no? 21 We 22 really shouldn't do that?

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CHAIR MORRISON: We really shouldn't. 1 2 I think -- let me try this again. Let me -since, I think -- let me -- what I'm hearing from 3 the group is there is relative comfort level with 4 the prior data that focuses on the toxic effects 5 of quote, unquote, what we grew up with as 6 7 chemotherapy, okay, and that, if we didn't have the newer biologic and the vaccines, that there 8 9 would be sort of agreement around the group. I think what I'm hearing is that 10 11 people -- the committee, the work group -- were concerned about whether putting in the newer 12 13 agents changed the evidence level. And what I'm going to do is I'm going to ask Dr. Kamal again, 14 15 because there is a new paper that is a multi-site 16 trial, if he could again summarize the data from that and see if that pushes people into whether 17 18 they feel the evidence is low, moderate, high, or still insufficient. 19 20 Does that make sense? Arif? MEMBER KAMAL: Yeah. 21 And I'm not 22 going to try to confuse the picture. It's

helpful that ASCO has provided sort of a standardized definition of what's antineoplastic therapy. Note that that's the term they use, which I think is the term we used in palliative care to a cancer-directed treatment, which is truly all-encompassing minus hormonal therapy, which is just a good caveat to add.

8 The Prigerson article was looking 9 longitudinally at patients across multi 10 institutions who, between 2002 and 2008, so it is 11 an older study that would not technically include 12 the agents that we have today. So I'm going to 13 say that. That is a limitation of the study.

But what they found is that, at the time, you know, general cytotoxic therapy was not helping with quality of life, quality of death as a composite measure, which includes the reflections on the brief care givers regarding whether it was a good death experience by being on active chemotherapy at the time.

I think ASCO, in a standardized way,
and I think in the oncology profession in a

standardized way, we are looking at novel agents
 not any differently in terms of their efficacy in
 the last two weeks of life.

There are multiple clinical trials, 4 for example, that have shown that there are some 5 quality of life benefits for single-agent 6 7 chemotherapy in very specific populations like single-agent dose attacks on lung cancer 8 9 patients, but they have to have a performance status that would not otherwise tell us that they 10 11 are going to die in two weeks, right?

12 So this is a performance status issue. 13 If a performance status two patient get dosereduced, dose-taxed for second or third line 14 15 therapy and then dies within two weeks, one would 16 question either the prognostic ability of the oncologist or some -- you know, unobserved 17 18 factors that should have played into that which 19 is to Tracey's comment, which is that we don't --20 we want to be able to predict that up-front. CHAIR MORRISON: And I think the other 21 22 comment I would make that might be helpful before

we vote is that, if this committee was the endocrine committee or the orthopedic committee or, indeed, the oncology committee, and we were looking at a quality measure that looked at a new therapy or drug, we would be saying, does this have benefit rather than does this have side effects.

And I think we, because of where we 8 9 come from, tend to look at this as does this have harm rather than it does have burden. And I 10 11 think what Arif has been pointing out is that we need to think about both is there evidence that 12 13 demonstrates this has harm, but also is there evidence that shows that this has benefit, and is 14 15 that presented because, obviously, we don't want 16 to be administering a therapy, a medication, or a treatment to somebody that has absolutely no 17 18 benefit moving forward.

19Does that make sense to people? Does20that help in terms of where people might come21down on?

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CHAIR WALDROP: Yes. Thank you very

much for the energy to clarify that. Do you have
 something more?

And note that, in the 3 CHAIR KAMAL: body of what's presented here is this idea that 4 it doesn't have to be zero, right, that this is 5 used to compare performance. There are certain 6 7 clinical scenarios where we do continue certain things up until death because we worry about 8 9 tumor flare if we suddenly stop it. But the idea 10 is that, you know, that should even out across a 11 large population. Thank you. 12 CHAIR WALDROP: Anything 13 further before we vote on the evidence? 14 (No response.) 15 CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing none, we're 16 ready to vote on the evidence for 0216. MR. TILLY: Yeah, that's right. 17 То 18 vote on the evidence for 0210, select 1 for high, 19 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for 20 insufficient. The votes are one voting high, 21 Okay. 22 19 moderate, one low, one insufficient. The

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measure passes evidence.

2 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Moving on, we'll look at gaps in care and opportunities for 3 improvement as well as disparities. 4 MEMBER PORTER: So the performance 5 data was provided, but the disparities 6 7 information was not. Although the number of patients was presented, yeah, the racial 8 9 breakdown wasn't clear. It is not clear if the 10 performance got better because the numbers 11 indicate that more patients are being reported on, but not what the results are. 12 So I wasn't 13 clear about whether or not there was improvement. CHAIR WALDROP: Other comments on 14 15 opportunities for improvement, gaps? 16 The disparities data, I DR. EVANS: think, was provided. I think it's the same 17 18 thing. This must have been that same link, 19 correct? 20 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Any other comments on opportunities for improvement or 21 22 gaps?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR WALDROP: Seeing none, we'll
3	move to voting.
4	MR. TILLY: To vote on performance gap
5	for 0210, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3
6	for low, and 4 for insufficient.
7	The results are one voting high, 21
8	voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting
9	insufficient. The measure passes performance
10	gap.
11	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you very much.
12	So we'll move on to look at reliability testing
13	and just reliability in general. Laura?
14	MEMBER PORTER: The only issues I had
15	about reliability have already been addressed in
16	the previous discussions, so it's I don't have
17	anything to add.
18	CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Thank you. Any
19	other comments or discussion about the
20	reliability of this measure?
21	(No response.)
22	CHAIR WALDROP: We could suspend a

vote if there are no issues. Any objections to 1 2 suspending a vote on this measure, on the reliability of this measure? 3 (No response.) 4 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Then we'll move 5 on validity, to considering the validity of 0210. 6 7 MEMBER PORTER: Okay. I'm not sure if it is clear from the data whether this measure is 8 9 an indicator of quality of care and what the definition of quality of care is. It is not 10 11 clear -- oh, that the patients who died -- you just -- I'm sorry. You cleared that up for me. 12 13 It's treatment-related and also death from cancer, so that's not the issue there. 14 15 Also, better end of life, I think 16 that's kind of subjective, but are there measures to qualify that? 17 18 CHAIR WALDROP: Are you asking the 19 developers to address that? 20 MEMBER PORTER: Yes. 21 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. 22 Well, I'm getting DR. EVANS:

philosophical. I mean, I think utility of 1 2 therapies or participating in therapies that provide no benefit is a negative factor in and of 3 So does that answer your question? itself. 4 MEMBER PORTER: Yes. Yes. 5 CHAIR WALDROP: I would just like to 6 7 ask the staff to comment on the preliminary determination of insufficient validity on this 8 9 measure. 10 MS. JOHNSON: It was the same thing that we now know the answer about in terms of 11 12 claims and use of death registry data. And then, 13 for the actual registry testing, you can use the results that they presented up in the reliability 14 15 section as validity as long as they agree that 16 the QOPI nurse was the gold standard. And they said that they have. 17 18 So what you have then is testing for 19 both levels of analysis at the data element 20 level, and it kind of makes the question about the face validity moot. 21 22 Thank you so much for CHAIR WALDROP:

clarifying. I appreciate that.

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2	Any other questions about validity,
3	with respect to validity, before we vote? Arif?
4	MEMBER KAMAL: So I'm going to channel
5	my inner Tom LeBlanc in saying this. It's a good
6	measure, and I think it's valid. We should just
7	make a note, though, that for heat malignancies,
8	sometimes those patient populations are
9	different. A bone marrow transplant and other
10	things work. For example, you know, patients
11	with leukemia will stop chemotherapy and die
12	three or four days later. Those are sort of
13	acute processes where we stop. Death is
14	imminent, and we stop because we recognize that
15	death is imminent. But it falls within that 14-
16	day window.
17	I don't think that's an argument for
18	risk adjustment right now. I think it's just
19	something to note, that there are other sort
20	of all cancers are not all cancers, right,
21	that there are populations that in the future,
22	I think we would hope that there may be a

potential new measure that addresses heat 1 2 malignancies or bone marrow transplant or something else. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for that 4 perspective. We appreciate it. 5 Anything else? Christine? 6 7 MEMBER RITCHIE: So, Arif, that's an incredibly important point, and I wonder if there 8 9 should -- is there a way that we could just, you 10 know, encourage ASCO even now to look at the hem-11 onc or at least the bone marrow transplant differential? Because that seems to be a fairly 12 13 important issue. 14 CHAIR WALDROP: Do you want to 15 comment? 16 DR. EVANS: I mean, it's certainly something we could look at. And I guess I have a 17 18 question for Heidi. If we do -- if we're going 19 the risk adjustment anyway for the ED visit one, 20 can we apply that to all of these measures? MS. BOSSLEY: I think, if we're going 21 22 to do it, we should do it for all and see what we

find, yeah. 1 2 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you for that good discussion. Anything else before we move to 3 vote? 4 5 (No response.) CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Seeing none, I 6 7 think we are ready to vote on the validity of 0210. 8 9 MR. TILLY: That's right. And, again, this one is a little bit different. So, to vote 10 for validity for 0210, since we had face validity 11 only, select 1 for moderate, 2 for low, 3 for 12 13 insufficient. The results are 22 voting moderate, 14 15 zero voting low, zero voting insufficient. The 16 measure passes validity. CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. Moving on 17 18 to consider usability and use of this measure. 19 Sorry. Feasibility. Can't do that. Sorry. We 20 have to go back to feasibility. MEMBER PORTER: Usually, I'm the one 21 22 doing that.

So feasibility is the same as the 1 2 previous measures, the QOPI registry and the administrative claims. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So an economy 4 of scale here. We've already considered this 5 Any other comments or discussion about 6 issue. 7 feasibility of this issue, of this measure? (No response.) 8 9 CHAIR WALDROP: Do we want to carry 10 over the vote from before? Any objections to 11 carrying the vote from previous measures? 12 (No response.) 13 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. Moving on, now we will consider usability and use. 14 Any 15 additional issues on this measure, Laura? 16 MEMBER PORTER: No. No. I think it's 17 a good measure and, you know, just what I've 18 brought up before, that it's been addressed. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. And can we 20 forego a vote on this, too? MS. JOHNSON: I think I'm going to ask 21 22 you to actually do the vote on this one because

the last time you actually did vote because there 1 2 were questions about usability and use in the programs, et cetera. And I'm not quite sure 3 which vote we'd be carrying over at that point, 4 5 so --CHAIR WALDROP: Fair enough. 6 7 Absolutely. Okay. So any discussion before we vote on the usability and use of 0210? 8 9 (No response.) 10 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. We'll move to 11 voting. To vote for usability and 12 MR. TILLY: 13 use for 0210, select 1 for high, 2 for moderate, 3 for low, and 4 for insufficient information. 14 15 The results are three voting high, 19 16 voting moderate, zero voting low, and zero voting insufficient information. 17 The measure passes 18 usability and use. 19 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. And, 20 finally, we will vote on whether or not to recommend this measure as suitable for 21 22 endorsement.

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MR. TILLY: To answer the question, 1 2 does the measure meet NQF criteria for endorsement, select 1 for yes and 2 for no. 3 We're actually looking for just one 4 more vote in the room. 5 CHAIR WALDROP: There it goes. Yeah, 6 7 we're at 22. We're good. We're good. MR. TILLY: Thank you for voting. The 8 9 results are 22 yes, zero no. The measure is recommended for endorsement. 10 11 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So this brings us to the close of our session on the 12 13 transitional measures. I want to thank our colleagues from ASCO for being here to walk us 14 15 through, and to each of you for the good 16 conversation and discussion about these measures. And Karl has a comment before we 17 18 close. 19 MEMBER STEINBERG: I was just hoping 20 that maybe right before we reconvene to continue working, maybe we could get a picture that I 21 22 could post on Twitter of those who don't mind

1	being in like a group picture.
2	CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. We'll take
3	a break and we'll resume at five minutes of
4	11:00? We'll resume at five minutes of 11:00.
5	Thank you.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
7	went off the record at 10:41 a.m. and resumed at
8	11:00 a.m.)
9	CHAIR MORRISON: All right. Are we
10	ready? Is everybody everybody's back.
11	Perfect.
12	Okay. So we are going to go to our
13	final measure or series of measures which is the
14	CAHPS Hospice Survey. I am going to ask our
15	developers to introduce this measure, which is
16	really in many respect is a composite measure.
17	And once they introduce the measure I am going to
18	walk us through how we are going to address this
19	one because it's a little bit different from some
20	of the others we've, we've done over the past two
21	days.
22	So, we have CMS here, I gather.

MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: Sorry. My name is Debra Dean-Whittaker. I work for CMS. And I am the contracting officer's representative for the CAHPS Hospice Survey. That means I'm the project officer.

6 With me I am very lucky to have Dr. 7 Rebecca Anhang Price from the RAND Corporation. 8 She is our project director for RAND. We worked 9 very closely with RAND in both the development of 10 this survey and also its implementation.

Also, on the phone is Dr. Layla Parast who is in California and got up early to be able to be with us. She is the statistician and is available to answer your questions as well.

15 The CAHPS Hospice Survey is an 16 experience of care survey. The respondents are 17 the primary care givers of patients who died 18 while under hospice care. The primary care giver 19 is provided to us by the hospices from their 20 records.

21 All hospice settings are included in 22 the Hospice CAHPS Survey. All payers are

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included.

2	Data collection begins after a lag of
3	two months after the death of the patient. So a
4	patient dies in January, their primary care giver
5	will not be contacted until April.
6	The modes of survey administration are
7	mail only, telephone only, and mail with
8	telephone follow-up.
9	Survey administration began nationally
10	in January of 2015 with a dry run during the
11	first quarter, which was intended to give
12	hospices and their vendors an opportunity to work
13	together, and also to learn how to submit data to
14	our data warehouse. That data is not going to be
15	publicly reported.
16	After our first quarter we have
17	ongoing monthly implementation of the survey.
18	Coincidentally, today is the deadline for survey
19	vendors to submit fourth quarter 2015 data to the
20	Hospice CAHPS warehouse.
21	The Hospice CAHPS questionnaire has a
22	total of 47 questions. All respondents do not

always answer all questions, but they generally 1 do answer most of them and -- or we ask them to. 2 The measures we have submitted to you today are 3 all based on survey items. 4 CMS has plans for this data. We do 5 hope to publicly report CAHPS Hospice Survey data 6 7 on the medicare.gov website. You may be familiar with similar reporting for home health or for 8 9 hospital currently on the Medicare website. 10 We expect and anticipate public reporting will start in the summer of 2017. 11 And we plan to report a rolling four quarter average. 12 13 Hospice CAHPS is also an element of the CMS Hospice Quality Reporting Program. 14 15 And for a short bit of background: 16 The survey was developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 17 18 working closely, as I said, with our contractor. 19 It was allowed to receive the CAHPS trademark by 20 the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, who are the owners or holders of that trademark. 21 22 And, therefore, it is part of the AHPS -- the

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1	AHPS? the CAHPS survey family.
2	Thank you.
3	CHAIR MORRISON: Questions for the
4	developer before we move forward?
5	(No response.)
6	CHAIR MORRISON: So, as was noted, this
7	is a 47-item survey but it actually breaks down
8	into eight domains of care. And the way that
9	we're going to approach this for the purpose of
10	the discussion is we are going to go through each
11	of the categories, the endorsement categories the
12	way that we have done before. But under each
13	category I'm going to ask that we consider each
14	of the eight domains as one. Okay?
15	So, ideally, you will be voting on all
16	eight at the same time.
17	If, however, you have concerns about
18	one of the domains in any of the categories, then
19	what we will do is we will pull that out and vote
20	on it separately. Does that make sense to
21	people? Okay.
22	So, for example, if we are voting on

evidence and somebody has concerns about the 1 2 timely care items, we will pull that out and consider timely care separate from all the 3 additional seven. Okay? 4 So the way I will do this is I will 5 turn it -- I will first begin by asking if 6 7 anybody would like one of the measures, one of the domains pulled out. If that's the case, we 8 9 will pull that out. I will then ask the head of 10 the work group, who I gather is going to be Deborah, to discuss first the remaining measures 11 under consideration. We will vote on that. 12 And 13 then we will move to each domain that has been taken, moved out. 14 15 Does that work? And I think you'll 16 get the hang of this as we go along. Paul, did you have a question or is 17 18 that left over from --19 MEMBER TATUM: That's from pre-photo. 20 CHAIR MORRISON: Pre-photo, okay. So we're going to start, we're going 21 22 to start with evidence. I am just going to read

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1	the domain items and ask if anybody would like
2	one of them pulled. They are communication;
3	timely care; respect, emotional and religious
4	support; symptom; training; rating of care; and
5	willingness to recommend the hospice team.
6	So we will have would anybody like
7	one of those pulled out for separate discussion?
8	(No response.)
9	CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. So we are going
10	to consider all eight as one.
11	Deborah, it's all yours.
12	CHAIR WALDROP: I want to start by
13	first reminding you, I know you've read this, but
14	I just want to remind you that the numerator and
15	denominator are just somewhat different than what
16	we've looked at in previous measures.
17	The numerator is the percentage of
18	those with the top box score or the most positive
19	score on each of these measures. And the
20	denominator is the number of respondents per
21	item.
22	The exclusions to this are also

important to note that they have excluded 1 2 patients who died within 48 hours of admission to hospice, when there was no care giver of record, 3 when the care giver had asked not to be 4 contacted, the care giver was institutionalized, 5 or the care giver never saw any patient care. 6 7 So, essentially, unavailable care givers who were excluded. 8

9 One of the important things that we 10 noted is that there is a strong connection 11 between the structure and processes of care that influence the outcome. 12 There's an 13 interdisciplinary assessment of care plan There's a grid, a literature grid 14 documentation. 15 that's provided that actually is very akin to 16 qualifying exam grids that we use in my Ph.D. program in our -- at school. 17

And they, they focus on evidence in terms of interdisciplinary assessment, care plan documentation, timeliness of visits, the sensitivity of communication, how staff treats patients with dignity, how the patient is

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screened for needs and an in-depth assessment, an 1 2 individualized care plan, and how the plan is monitored for goals, and also the relationship 3 that's fostered with the patient's clergy and 4 hospice staff provided training. So all these 5 elements were looked at in terms of evidence. 6 7 The developer conducted -- this for me was really important for you to hear -- the 8 9 developer conducted focus groups and individual interviews to gather these domains for 10 11 assessment. And so it's grounded very solidly in 12 what people explained what they need in terms of 13 their experience with hospice. Our recommendation was to pass this 14 15 And I'll stop there for now. measure. 16 CHAIR MORRISON: Questions from the committee or others? 17 18 Okay, Amy. And I've got Tracy I know. 19 Anybody? 20 Amy, go ahead. MEMBER BERMAN: So just one additional 21 22 It's not listed under the exclusions, comment.

but the way in which this survey is done, we do 1 2 not do this survey to those places that serve less than 50 people per year. And so just in 3 understanding in terms of the evidence, you know, 4 then for rural and frontier, you would likely not 5 have evidence complete. 6 7 So I'm just clarifying those things that we would want to, to know, and that there is 8 9 a potential for disparity in not measuring 10 quality in those kinds of places. 11 CHAIR MORRISON: Great. Thanks. 12 Thanks, Amy. 13 MEMBER BERMAN: We would have to ask the measure developers why it simply is that this 14 survey that there's a cost attributed to it. 15 Ι 16 mean, you know, minimally \$10,000 a year according to I think what was written in there. 17 18 But there was a determination. And they would be 19 able to speak to where that determination went 20 from CMS to exclude surveying, you know, these smaller places. 21 22 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: We decided to
provide an exemption on the basis of size, meaning that there would be no implication for Medicare payments for a hospice that served fewer than 50 if they did not do the survey. They could do the survey if they wanted to but there is no Medicare -- no Medicare payment implication because they are exempt.

8 There were a couple of reasons for 9 doing this. One is cost, as you mentioned. They 10 are small; would this be too much for them?

The other is this: if you have a total 11 of let's say 30 people in your hospice over a 12 13 year and you are trying to survey them every month, you might have three or four people a 14 15 month who die in your hospice. So if you send 16 out three or four surveys and you get maybe onethird of the surveys you send out back, now you 17 18 have one or two people at most a month, and you 19 have maybe a total of 12 responses.

In terms of public reporting, 12 is such a small number that it's not reliable. It will jump up and down and, therefore, could give

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2 we will not publicly report the real small ones either. 3 So it was a question of quality of the 4 5 data and the cost to the hospice. However, if a hospice chose to do so, 6 7 they are free to do the survey. They do not have to report it to us. They could use the results 8 9 privately. They could report it to us, couldn't 10 they? So if 11 DR. ANHANG PRICE: That's right. a hospice is not required to participate in the 12 13 survey by CMS' rules, meaning that they had fewer than 50 survey-eligible decedents and care givers 14 15 over the course of a year, if they choose to do 16 so, hire a CMS authorized survey vendor to collect that data on their behalf, I think you 17 18 need to submit that data to the CAHPS Hospice 19 Survey data warehouse. 20 But, as Deborah mentioned, it would be basically impossible to publicly report it for a 21 22 couple of reasons. One is that fewer than a

a very unfair rating to a hospice. So we don't,

certain number of responses we would be concerned 1 2 about identifying a respondent, but also it would be too small a number to reliably reflect on the 3 quality of care provided by the hospice. 4 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: And a follow-up to 5 the developer, and that is about the exclusion 6 7 of, in terms of the language, review there for the exclusion. 8 9 DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sorry, which 10 exclusion are you referring to? 11 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: So it's in the 12 denominator. Let me back up. Sorry about that. 13 Has a language barrier, which basically would be that they don't speak English. 14 15 DR. ANHANG PRICE: Right. So the CAHPS 16 Hospice Survey is available in a number of different languages. They're in English and 17 18 Spanish and two versions of Chinese, and 19 Vietnamese, Portuguese, Russian. And we're going 20 to be adding additional languages over time. So that exclusion refers to people who 21 22 don't speak any of the above language that I just

And, again, we've, CMS has solicited mentioned. 1 2 input over the last couple of years, and continues to, about what additional languages 3 would be useful to hospices to make sure that 4 that exclusion from the denominator is minimized. 5 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: Great. Thank you. 6 7 CHAIR MORRISON: I'm going to jump in here guys because I had a feeling this is going 8 9 to be a very contentious measure for many of us And I'd like us to remember to 10 in the room. 11 focus. We're really just talking about the evidence right now. And issues related to 12 13 validity, reliability, sample don't fit into this and fit into the fact that we're really just 14 focusing on the evidence. 15 16 So can we -- need to narrow the discussion here a little bit. 17 18 Wow, sorry. I didn't mean to have a 19 chilling effect on the room. But I did want to 20 sort of keep us -- we will get to these, we will get to these issues as we go. 21 22 So do I have other questions,

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1	discussion about the evidence for this measure?
2	MEMBER LIND: Hi. This is Alice. Can
3	I ask a question?
4	CHAIR MORRISON: Yes. Alice, go right
5	ahead.
6	MEMBER LIND: Hi.
7	CHAIR MORRISON: I'm not going to
8	embarrass Deborah further.
9	Go ahead, Alice.
10	MEMBER LIND: Can you explain I'm
11	sorry if I missed it why is the rating for
12	evidence just pass or no pass versus high,
13	moderate, et cetera? I just kind of missed that
14	explanation.
15	MS. JOHNSON: Yes, Alice. This is
16	Karen.
17	This is an outcome measure. It is
18	actually a patient-reported outcome measure. And
19	for outcome measures we do not require the
20	quantity, quality, consistency of the body of
21	evidence.
22	So the requirements in terms of
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evidence for a PRO-PM -- and just to be clear, we 1 2 have eight PRO-PMs for patient-reported outcomebased performance measures that we're considering 3 The evidence requirements are as one today. 4 basically that there is at least one thing that 5 the providers can do to affect the outcome. 6 And 7 since this is a PRO, we also want to have some comfort that there was patient input into the 8 9 actual instrument itself and that patients find 10 these kinds of questions meaningful. 11 So those are the two things you need to think about to determine pass or no pass for 12 13 PRO-PM measures. 14 MEMBER LIND: Thank you. 15 CHAIR MORRISON: So if I don't see any 16 other comments, I think, Jean-Luc, we'll go to a 17 vote. 18 And, again, as Karen mentioned, this 19 is a very straightforward vote. It's yea, pass; 20 or nay, don't pass. MR. TILLY: So to vote on evidence for 21 22 2651, select 1 for yes, and 2 for no.

1 And the results are 23 voting yes; and 2 zero voting no. And so the measure passes 3 evidence.

CHAIR MORRISON: Okay, guys, so we are 4 going to move on to gaps and disparities. 5 Again, I'm going to ask if there are any of the domains 6 7 that people would specifically like pulled out: communication; timely care; respect; support; 8 9 symptom help; hospice training; rating the 10 hospice; and willingness to recommend. If there's any individual item that people would 11 like pulled out -- or actually it's a domain, not 12 13 an item?

(No response.)

15 CHAIR MORRISON: Seeing none, we will16 take this as a group. Deborah.

17 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. So a couple 18 things I want to remind you of first. That this, 19 the multi-item measure scores were calculated as 20 the average proportion that gave responses in the 21 most positive categories. And the measure was 22 adjusted for the mode of administration. So you

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7 found is that there is in some cases very wide standard deviations or large standard deviations. 8 9 And the means vary. So they're not 100 percent. 10 I think in our work group conversation we had talked about what do I do with a mean of 11 But it indicates that there's still 12 85? 13 opportunity for growth and for improvement, especially when we think about communication, we 14 15 think about all of these elements. It's always 16 important to get them as high as we can. I want to also mention just briefly 17 18 the issues around disparities because there were, 19 there were disparities. And it wasn't entirely 20 always in the direction that we might think. The direction of the disparities varied but there 21 22 were racial disparities across the different

heard Debra tell us that it was by mail only, by telephone or by both. And so it was adjusted in that way.

I wanted to direct your attention to the grid that's on screen because that gives you the mean and the standard deviation. And what we found is that there is in some cases very wide standard deviations or large standard deviations. And the means vary. So they're not 100 percent.

domains. 1 2 And so I guess I would just close by saying that the spreadsheet of scores really 3 indicate a range of scores and quite a lot of 4 variability, which gives us opportunity for 5 growth and improvement. 6 7 I'll just ask my fellow work group members if there's anything else you want to 8 9 comment on around this reliability issue? CHAIR MORRISON: Cindi, is that a work 10 11 group comment or a non-work group comment? 12 MEMBER PURSLEY: Non-work group. 13 CHAIR MORRISON: Non. Okay. I'm just The floor is yours. 14 waiting. 15 MEMBER PURSLEY: The way these answers 16 read are percent always, percent usually, percent 17 sometimes, percent never. And what we have found 18 is that if you don't get the "percent always" 19 then you don't get the top box. 20 So consequently, when you ask a question such as Did you feel the hospice team 21 22 really cared about your loved one? and you're

expecting a "percent always," I think that you're 1 2 trying, unless you take "usually" and "always" together as top box, there are many people who 3 just aren't going to say "always." 4 And we had 150 deaths last year. 5 And we received 25 of our surveys back. So I have a 6 7 small number. It's really in the overall scheme of things not really statistically valid but it's 8 9 what I am being held against. 10 Consequently, if I get two "usuallys" out of those 25 --11 CHAIR MORRISON: Cindi, I'm going to 12 13 interrupt for a second. Is this related to a gap or disparities? 14 MEMBER PURSLEY: I think this is a gap. 15 16 When you are a smaller hospice, unless you can combine those two top answers I just think that 17 18 it really puts you in a difficult place. 19 CHAIR MORRISON: Actually, I think I'm 20 going to table that one to the reliability question rather than --21 22 MEMBER PURSLEY: Okay.

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1	CHAIR MORRISON: rather than the
2	gaps. Because I'm not sure, unless Karen tells
3	me differently, that that really fits our NQF
4	definition of gap or disparities for this one.
5	MS. JOHNSON: It is tricky. I think it
6	best fits in a couple places: potentially
7	reliability, maybe even validity. Reliability
8	because that's how it's specked. Validity
9	because if you feel like that's not really
10	showing true quality. So it could fit either of
11	those.
12	One could argue that it could fit
13	under gap if that makes you disbelieve the
14	numbers here and kind of not really think that
15	these numbers are reflecting a true gap. But
16	generally that's not the conversation that we
17	have when we talk about gap.
18	CHAIR MORRISON: So can I hold that,
19	Cindi, until validity or reliability and I'll
20	come back to you?
21	MEMBER PURSLEY: Yes.
22	CHAIR MORRISON: Okay, great. Thanks.
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Other thoughts, questions? And, 1 2 again, I don't mean to -- this is, I knew this was going to be really complicated. 3 It's a lot But when it gets to the voting on of issues. 4 this, I want to be pretty clear about what we're 5 voting on. 6 7 George. MEMBER HANDZO: Yeah, I just want to 8 9 say that I think one of the things that was just salient for me as I read this was that the 10 11 disparities were not in a single direction, was particularly interesting because usually they all 12 13 They are usually in a given direction. are. It means that the disparities are particularly 14 15 complicated here and so the gap is particularly 16 important. CHAIR MORRISON: Do people feel 17 18 comfortable for a vote? Okay. 19 So again we're voting on all eight 20 domains in aggregate. So there will be one vote. And this is on the performance gap on 21 22 disparities. And, again, we've got high,

moderate, low and insufficient. 1 2 Right, Jean-Luc? MR. TILLY: That is exactly right, yes. 3 CHAIR MORRISON: Excellent. Getting 4 the hang of this. 5 MR. TILLY: Okay. It looks like we are 6 7 missing just one vote in the room. Oh, thank you. 8 9 I have the results for performance gap 10 are 6 voting high; 17 voting moderate; 0 voting 11 low; 0 voting insufficient. The measure passes 12 performance gap. 13 CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. We are on to reliability. I'm going to ask again, does 14 15 anybody have one of the domains they would like 16 to pull out, or would you like to look at them as 17 an aggregate? 18 (No response.) 19 CHAIR MORRISON: Okay, we will look at 20 them as an aggregate. I'm going to turn things over to Deborah. And I already have Cindi on my 21 22 list.

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CHAIR WALDROP: So it's important to 1 2 make sure to remind you that the reliability of each of the elements was, or each of the measures 3 was tested both at the data element level and 4 also the measure score level. And consistency 5 was measured using Cronbach's alpha and Pearson's 6 7 correlations. You can -- I want to turn your 8 9 attention again to the screen, if I can ask Jean-10 Luc to move it down to the reliability testing 11 grid so that you can see the consistency of these 12 measures. 13 Hover, you know, just below point 7, which is an acceptable rating. And we found that 14 15 this measure demonstrates moderate reliability in 16 all the domains. 17 And let me again ask my work group 18 colleagues if you have anything further to add 19 about the reliability testing? 20 CHAIR MORRISON: I've got, Christine -is this a work group or just a comment? 21 It's a 22 question.

1Okay. So I'm going to go to Cindi and2then I'm going to go to Christine.

MEMBER PURSLEY: Okay. To add on to my 3 previous comments, what happens here -- and I 4 used the Did the hospice team really care about 5 my loved one? -- we now educate our staff, we 6 7 teach to the test. When you go in and you're dealing with a family you say "because I care 8 9 about your mom." And so it's very defeating, I 10 feel, that questions are posed and only those 11 top, only the "percent always" is going to be the 12 acceptable answer.

13 I don't think it's a true evaluation. And my idea of what caring looks like may be very 14 15 difference from a patient and family. And I 16 think that we're trying to impose upon families what caring looks like. And it's very different 17 18 and it's very personal and it's very subjective. 19 And, consequently, I think adding the two top 20 boxes, especially when you're a smaller hospice, is important. 21

CHAIR MORRISON: Christine.

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MEMBER RITCHIE: So, in some of our 1 2 previous measures we basically said that the threshold for reliability was point 7. And, you 3 know, granted some of these are close, but point 4 6 I would argue is not close. I just wanted to 5 sort of get clarity about whether or not we're 6 7 changing our consensus about what the threshold is. 8 9 CHAIR MORRISON: Christine, before we 10 move forward are you -- and I'm coming back to my 11 question at the beginning -- are you asking that specific domains be pulled out because of those 12 13 estimates and should be discussed separately or 14 not? 15 MEMBER RITCHIE: Well, I'm asking are 16 we comfortable, is NQF comfortable with, you know, in the previous staff reports you said the 17 18 minimum standard was point 7. So I just want 19 clarity about whether or not the minimum standard 20 is something that we are still sort of keeping at That's really, it's a question, not 21 point 7? 22 pulling domain.

MS. JOHNSON: So really NQF does not 1 2 have specific thresholds. We give that rule of thumb just to let you put that in some kind of 3 Many people do feel that point 7 is context. 4 kind of the minimum that they'll consider. 5 Others are not that strict. Others may say, 6 7 depending on what you're doing we want to see something like a point 85 or even higher. 8 9 So different people have different levels of comfort with reliability statistics. 10 So apologies if that felt like it was an NQF 11 threshold, that it had to hit the point 7. 12 It's 13 not a actual threshold, it's just a contextual rule of thumb. 14 15 CHAIR MORRISON: Amy. 16 MEMBER SANDERS: So I'm not sure if this is a request to pull out some domains, but 17 18 I'm wondering if somebody could explain why 19 rating of hospice and willingness to recommend 20 the hospice under data element are listed as not applicable? 21 22 CHAIR MORRISON: I'm sorry, those are

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1	a, that's a, it's a I'm sorry, Deborah, you
2	can answer. I was going to. It's a yes/no.
3	It's not a it's a single item. It's a single
4	item so the Cronbach's alpha doesn't apply.
5	Cindi and then Tracy.
6	MEMBER PURSLEY: The rating of hospice
7	is 0 to 10, and so you have to give it a rating.
8	And only 9 and 10 are utilized.
9	CHAIR MORRISON: Correct. Or, well, it
10	is a single rating.
11	Tracy. Please. That's okay.
12	MEMBER SCHROEPFER: So looking at going
13	back to Christine's question about the
14	reliability, and if I look at the getting
15	emotional and religious report, point 66, so
16	items not necessarily hanging well together. But
17	I'm wondering about the combination, why you
18	would put or why emotional and spiritual has been
19	put together?
20	In some ways they're different and
21	someone may not want religious support but want
22	emotional support. Or I just am just wondering

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about that. And I think the reliability speaks
to my concern.
MS. JOHNSON: I'm going to ask RAND to
comment on that, please.
DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure. Happy to do
so.
So we did take a look at the emotional
support question separately from the one about
spiritual and religious support, and found that
the addition of all three questions together, so
the two emotional support questions and one
religious support question actually improved the
Cronbach's alpha. So it seemed to hang together
as a construct for our respondents. And that's
why that's reflected there.
I think also as a practical matter, as
we're considering the number of measures to be
developed from one survey, thinking about one
measure that does hang well together that
reflects that sort of reduces the total number
of measures available for possible public
reporting is also a consideration.

1CHAIR MORRISON: Yes, Michelle. And2then George.

MEMBER CAUGHEY: So going back to 3 Cindi's concern, you know, and we do hospital 4 CAHPS and home health CAHPS and so on, I had that 5 same concern to these which is sort of the way 6 7 your, your auto repair shop prepares you for the survey. And so in hospitals you're prohibited by 8 9 Medicare from teaching to the test. But it's 10 human nature to want to get a good score. 11 And so it does, the actual reliability of the survey itself I think is what we're, we're 12 13 bringing up, you know, not so much the reliability of the evidence. So maybe I'm not 14 15 understanding the process completely, but that's 16 where I was coming from.

17 CHAIR MORRISON: George and then let me18 try and clarify. George.

MEMBER HANDZO: Yeah, on the spirituality and --- this has been a bone of contention. Press Ganey has done the same thing historically, as many know. And I don't know the

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1	right answer. I'm appreciative of the data which
2	suggests that it actually enhances the Cronbach's
3	alpha which is probably the first data I've ever
4	seen that actually gets to this question.
5	But it's not a question simply for
6	this, it's a much broader question of scope of
7	practice and how it fits and it's well beyond the
8	scope of what we're talking about here, in my
9	opinion.
10	CHAIR MORRISON: Other comments?
11	(No response.)
12	CHAIR MORRISON: So let me try and, you
13	know, focus this back.
14	So we are being asked as a committee
15	to look at the reliability of this specific
16	measure which is comprised of eight domains. And
17	within each of those domains some have multiple
18	items.
19	So we are being asked to look at two
20	things. One is, within each of the items, okay -
21	- or, sorry, within each of the domains do the
22	items hang together reasonably well so that they

are essentially measuring one concept? And that is the Cronbach's alpha measure.

So and it ranges from alpha point 84, 3 which suggests that the communication items hang 4 together really, really well, to a point 60 -- Am 5 I right measure? I hope so. -- around timely 6 7 care where they probably don't hang together quite as well, and the emotional and religious 8 9 support is somewhere in the middle. And what you 10 have heard from the developer is they have looked 11 to see what happens when they take one measure 12 out and put one measure in. Okay? And they have 13 done that.

The second piece we're looking at is 14 15 the interclass correlation or the overall 16 reliability when you look at this domain across different settings. Okay? There, again, you 17 know the accepted value, quote unquote, is about 18 19 point 7 -- above point 70. And we see ICCs that 20 go from a low of point 61, which is the treating family member with respect, all the way up to a 21 22 point 78.

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1	What I don't think we can focus on
2	here, quite honestly, given the number of people
3	and how this is going out, is our own anecdotal
4	experiences with this test. Okay? And our own
5	anecdotal experiences with that.
6	That being said, if people are
7	concerned about "coaching," that may, and I say
8	may be reflected in the relatively poor
9	reliability of the timely care, that some
10	hospices are doing something, and some hospices
11	maybe do something else. I don't know what that
12	is but there is a difference.
13	So I think in terms of focusing, again
14	coming back to this discussion around
15	reliability, I think we really need to focus on
16	those two items which are within the domains to
17	the items, saying do the individual items hang
18	together well? And I think more importantly,
19	within those domains is the reliability one
20	that's tested across settings acceptable?
21	Does that help? Okay.
22	Sorry. And I see Rebecca dying to get

1 in as the developer, so.

2 MEMBER MOSS: Actually you raise good 3 questions, Sean.

So when we're looking at the Cronbach's alpha are we actually comparing the responses within a hospice? Is that what you're -- are you comparing within a hospice or are you comparing between hospices? You see how that's different?

DR. ANHANG PRICE: So the Cronbach's alpha calculation is based on the entire data set. It looks how individual respondents respond to every question on the survey and how the responses correlate to one another.

15The ICC and then that estimated16reliability at 200 completed surveys is a measure17of the degree to which the domain shown here18differentiates between the performance of one19hospice and the next.

20 Does that answer the question? 21 And I did want to briefly respond, if 22 it's okay, to how we came up with the top box

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scoring methodology as opposed to some other means of scoring these data. Most commonly it would be a linear mean score between 0 and 100 because, of course, we recognize the concern that 4 you expressed.

First of all, the quality assurance 6 7 guidelines by the CAHPS Hospice Survey, similar to the HCAHPS guidelines, indicate that hospice 8 9 staff are not supposed to do coaching around the 10 specific answers to the questions. We recognize 11 that that's a concern, number one.

12 But, number two, we took a look at the 13 distribution of top box scores versus linear mean scores to see whether the reliability of the 14 15 measures was better using one type of scoring 16 versus the other, and determined that top box is actually the preferred approach for being able to 17 18 distinguish between hospices.

19 And second of all, I looked at top box 20 versus linear mean scoring in terms of its acceptability and comprehensibility to the 21 22 public. Because in anticipation of public

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reporting, we know that top box scores tend to be 1 2 more digestible by consumers, and prior research has shown that. 3 And so that's I think what drove CMS' 4 decision to collect top box versus a linear mean 5 6 score. 7 CHAIR MORRISON: Professor Berman. MEMBER BERMAN: Sorry. Just going back 8 9 to Cindi's point, one question is, are you 10 looking to measure the greatness of a place or 11 are you looking to identify the poor performers? Because the notion of looking at I guess the, you 12 13 know, those that are usually performing well or always performing well might tell you something 14 15 different than identifying only the top box. So I just want to hear a little bit 16 about the thinking there, what you're trying to 17 18 really measure? 19 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: What we are trying 20 to do in terms of public reporting is provide data that is easy for the public to understand 21 22 and that is not -- and that is meaningful. So we

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don't want to make our criteria too easy to meet, 1 2 and yet we don't want to make them too hard to meet. We are interested in making information 3 available to the public. 4 I think that's only a partial 5 But I don't think it's fair to say 6 response. 7 we're interested in identifying the poor performers in particular. Because if you're not 8 9 top box, let's say you don't -- if your score is 10 not a top box score, does that make you a poor performer? While if your score is mostly in the 11 "usual" then you might be more of an average 12 13 performer. On the other hand, if you have 14 15 relatively low top box score, that then means 16 that you are getting fewer big pluses than the guys who are doing really well. 17 18 But our first idea is to give the 19 public something they can understand. 20 Am I responding to you? CHAIR MORRISON: And I -- yeah, and I 21 22 just have a clarifying question for Karen and

staff because I want to be clear in terms of our deliberations. Are we talking about this as the measure that's been proposed or are we talking about how CMS reports the measure? Which are very different.

6 It's CMS' decision to report top box 7 in public reporting. That's not how the measure 8 is placed in front of us. And I, again, don't 9 want us to get confused around a conversation 10 about what we're discussing.

MS. JOHNSON: I think I'm a little bit confused, Sean, because my understanding is what is before us is actually what CMS will be putting forward as public reporting, as far as you know. So I think they're the same.

16 CHAIR MORRISON: CMS is reporting the 17 top box and collapsing. Is that what's before 18 us, is what I'm asking?

19 MS. JOHNSON: I believe CMS will be 20 reporting top box. And top box is what is what 21 is in front of you. Am I correct?

MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: We anticipate

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reporting top box. That could change. But right
 now that is our current plan.

MS. JOHNSON: But Sean's point is well taken because you have to put what's in front of you, that's what you're evaluating, knowing that when it gets out in the world, in the wild as we say sometimes, things can change.

8 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: The other thing is 9 that we're also concerned about getting topped 10 out measures. And these measures often score 11 quite high, as you may have noticed. So that if 12 you were to combine the top two, you might find 13 that you're bumping up against 100 percent a lot 14 of the time.

15 So that, that is also a concern to us. 16 But you don't want the measures to be topped out 17 because we know that -- well, what we've seen is 18 that we are getting very favorable reports much 19 of the time.

20 Would you care to comment at all,
21 Rebecca?
22 DR. ANHANG PRICE: I think that covers

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the landscape.

2	I think one other important piece to
3	note is that hospices are contracting with a
4	survey vendor and get back detailed reports often
5	from their survey vendor upon their request that
6	allow them to identify which survey items are
7	causing them the most problems, help them to
8	identify those for quality improvement as well.
9	But that might be a little different
10	than what you were suggesting, which is at a
11	national scale being able to identify, you know,
12	problems, "problems" with this.
13	CHAIR MORRISON: I've got Paul, I've
14	got Debra. And, Amy, are you still up? Okay.
15	MEMBER TATUM: I heard well, first
16	let me just say thank you. These measures are so
17	important from my perspective as a hospice doctor
18	to help my team get better, as a palliative care
19	team leader to know which hospices to partner
20	with, but also as a family member. So thank you.
21	This is important.
22	My question relates to the question

1about "always." And being one of the2Midwesterners here, I'm just wondering because I3don't think Midwesterners are going to say, you4know, "always" because everything is about5average. If I can quote yeah, maybe just a6little better than average but we're not going to7be at the extreme.8So I just wonder if that is a9potential threat regionally at all?10DR. ANHANG PRICE: That's an11interesting question. I'm not sure whether the12"percent always" in the Midwest has been13explicitly investigated. Although I do know that14in other CAHPS efforts there has been a question15raised about whether it's appropriate to case mix16adjust for the regions of the country. And the17decision ultimately has been not to do so, in18part because you don't want to accidentally19obscure true differences in quality that exist20And so you will see when you talk21And so you will see when you talk		
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21 And so you will see when you talk	19	obscure true differences in quality that exist
	20	across the country.
22 about risk adjustment for this, for these	21	And so you will see when you talk
	22	about risk adjustment for this, for these

measures, that region of the country is not 1 2 included. CHAIR MORRISON: Deborah. 3 CHAIR WALDROP: For the good of the 4 order, I would like to just put out there, not a 5 motion perhaps but a question for you about 6 7 whether we want to pull out treating family member with respect and getting help for 8 9 symptoms, because of their score level 10 reliability? Would people feel better if we 11 looked at them separately? CHAIR MORRISON: Yes? 12 13 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: Yes, and I also want to go back to getting emotional and 14 15 religious support. And I agree with George, at 16 least it's here. And that's a step forward. And I appreciate that because most of the time things 17 18 are very medically focused. So that's great. 19 But at the same time, because we put 20 the spiritual with the emotional and it raises reliability, doesn't necessarily mean that we're 21 22 getting what we need. And there are a lot of

items, I mean there are other questions --1 2 CHAIR MORRISON: Tracy, can I ask, I think that's more of a -- if it's not about the 3 reliability, let's table that to validity. 4 Because that's really about are you measuring 5 what you think you're measuring. Okay? 6 As 7 opposed to the reliability which is if you say you're going to take it out, the reliability is 8 9 going to go down. At least statistically that's what the measure is. 10 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: I'll hold it then. 11 CHAIR MORRISON: Hold it. 12 Thanks. 13 MS. JOHNSON: And, Sean, it might be helpful before there's a pull out or not, maybe, 14 15 Rebecca or Debra, you can elaborate just a little 16 bit on your decision to do the N equals 200 and the implications of that. That might be helpful 17 18 as well. 19 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: RAND actually suggested that to us. And I think that it would 20 probably be best to let them explain why. But we 21

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agreed with them.

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1	DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure thing.
2	So in selecting which estimated
3	reliability threshold to display here, there's a
4	tension between recognizing that there are many
5	hospices across the country that are relatively
6	small where achieving a high number of completed
7	surveys will be difficult, while at the same
8	recognizing, that as Deborah mentioned, while
9	there is some variation in these measures and
10	we saw that earlier today many of them, many
11	hospices do perform very well on them. And
12	reliability is really driven by the number of
13	completed surveys and the variability in the
14	measure across hospices, since you're trying to
15	differentiate between hospice performance.
16	So we selected the N equals 200
17	threshold to balance those two concerns, to
18	establish a threshold that we thought would be
19	achievable for a fair number of hospices,
20	especially for pooling over four quarters, as
21	Deborah mentioned, while at the same time
22	recognizing that we wouldn't want to set it at,

say, N equals 300, which is which it is for 1 2 HCAHPS, for example, because that would be just too many for many of the hospices nationwide. 3 CHAIR MORRISON: So I'm going to come 4 back to Deborah who put a suggestion on the table 5 to pull two measures for separate discussion or 6 7 separate voting. And I just want to see where people are. 8 9 And A) if after that, Deborah, you still want to do that then B) where the committee 10 11 is on that. Is that the right way to go, Karen? 12 13 MS. JOHNSON: Uh-huh. CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. Christine? 14 15 MEMBER RITCHIE: It would influence my 16 vote. CHAIR MORRISON: So I'm going to put a 17 18 motion on the table that we pull a -- what did I 19 say -- treating families with respect, and 20 getting help for symptoms, we will consider each of them separately. And then we will consider 21 22 the rest as a group.

PARTICIPANT: Second. 1 2 CHAIR MORRISON: Second. Getting timely -- Deborah, help me 3 out, which one were you. 4 Yeah, no, it's treating families with 5 respect and help for symptoms, which were the two 6 7 offered. Yeah, Linda? Microphone. 8 9 MEMBER SCHWIMMER: Would it also be the 10 same cut-off, potential cut-off for the validity 11 testing? Because those end up being different numbers for different --12 13 CHAIR MORRISON: We're going to go to validity testing next. 14 15 MEMBER SCHWIMMER: Right. But I'm just 16 wondering if we vote to do certain ones in a group for certain things, when we hit the next 17 18 category you're going to have different groups? 19 CHAIR MORRISON: We are. 20 MEMBER SCHWIMMER: Okay. CHAIR MORRISON: We are. We are. 21 Ι 22 realize this is why we are taking it carefully.
So I've got a motion on the table 1 2 first before I get to Woody. So, the motion is to pull these two out, consider them --3 MEMBER MOSS: Point of clarification? 4 CHAIR MORRISON: Yeah, point of 5 clarification -- yes. 6 7 MEMBER MOSS: So actually I have the advantage of just sitting next to the measure 8 9 developers and I can lean over and whisper to And I asked, really, isn't the data in 10 them. 11 which you end up with the lower scores for treating family member with respect and getting 12 13 help for symptoms, isn't it the same data set, it's just more of a variation between hospices? 14 Which Rebecca said yes. 15 16 So I'm not sure there's a point. Just a point of information. I'm not sure there's a 17 18 point in separating them out; we're dealing with 19 the same data. 20 CHAIR MORRISON: We're dealing with the same data but we're also dealing with how the 21 22 domains differ across them. And I think that is

the -- that is the problem of a complex -- not a 1 2 complex, a composite measure. Okay? Yes, it would be different if we were -- but it is --3 that's how I've been told to do it, Woody. 4 Sorry, Rebecca. 5 So, again, so I've got a motion on the 6 7 floor that's going to pull these two measures We'll vote on those separately and then we out. 8 9 will vote on the rest together. All in favor? 10 11 (Show of hands.) CHAIR MORRISON: Anybody opposed? 12 13 So I'm going to need to see hands. All in favor? 14 (Show of hands.) 15 16 CHAIR MORRISON: Okay, so the motion 17 carries. 18 So let us start then, let's do the 19 easy part first, let's do, let's vote on all of 20 the measures except treating family members with respect and getting help for symptoms. 21 We are 22 voting on the reliability.

1	Jean-Luc.
2	MR. TILLY: Yes, that's right. So
3	select 1 for high; 2 for moderate; 3 for low; and
4	4 for insufficient.
5	So the results are 1 voting high; 20
6	voting moderate; 2 voting low; 0 voting
7	insufficient. That cluster of measures passes
8	reliability.
9	CHAIR MORRISON: So now we're going to
10	focus specifically on the treating family member
11	with respect. I feel like we've had a pretty
12	robust discussion about these. But I will ask if
13	there's any more discussion that needs to happen
14	before we go to a vote. And, George?
15	MEMBER HANDZO: It's a question. I
16	mean what's the effect, I'm trying to understand
17	if we say that six are reliable and two are not,
18	I mean what is that? Because normally if we say
19	they're not they don't pass reliability, the
20	measure goes down. I mean do we, I mean I guess
21	I'm asking to what extent do these necessarily
22	hang together?

I can see the concern. And I'm okay 1 2 with that. I just want to make sure we understand what the implications or can there be 3 any implications of one up and one down? 4 MS. JOHNSON: So from the NQF 5 perspective, again we allowed these measures to 6 7 come in as one submission for convenience because there are so many things that are similar, but 8 9 you really have eight separate measures in front So two or one or five can go down and 10 of you. 11 the other ones would not. So in terms of how NQF would look at 12 13 it, that it would be just like any other eight separate measures that you would be looking at. 14 15 CHAIR MORRISON: So is that, everybody 16 clear on that? Okay. 17 So we are now going to vote on the 18 reliability for the treating family member with 19 respect. 20 Jean-Luc. MR. TILLY: Yes, that's right. Vote on 21 22 this one measure, treating family member with

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1	respect, so it's 1 for high; 2 for moderate; 3
2	for low; and 4 for insufficient.
3	MS. ROILAND: We're just waiting for
4	one more vote over the phone. Sorry for the
5	delay.
6	MR. TILLY: I'm sorry, Bob. Could you
7	text or alternately email me for a vote on this
8	one?
9	Okay, so the votes are 0 voting high;
10	10 voting moderate; 10 voting low; and 2 voting
11	insufficient. So the testing the results are
12	in the gray zone for treating family with
13	respect.
14	CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. So then we are
15	now going to turn to the getting help for
16	symptoms measure. And, Jean-Luc.
17	MR. TILLY: So vote on reliability for
18	getting help for symptoms. Select 1 for high; 2
19	for moderate; 3 for low; and 4 for insufficient.
20	I'm sorry. We're going to have to re-
21	vote it looks like.
22	CHAIR MORRISON: Yeah, because we're

not in Chicago where you vote early and vote 1 2 often. MR. TILLY: Hang on for a second. 3 Ι need to reset the voting and then we'll be able 4 5 to try again. Okay, so for reliability on getting 6 7 help for symptoms, select 1 for high; 2 for moderate; 3 for low; and 4 for insufficient. 8 9 The results are 0 voting high; 14 10 voting moderate; 7 voting low; and 2 voting 11 insufficient. So I believe the measure passes on 12 reliability. 13 CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. So we're going to move on to validity and another active 14 15 discussion. And, again, before I turn things over to Deborah, are there any one of the eight 16 domains that people would like pulled out to 17 18 discuss separately? 19 (No response.) 20 CHAIR MORRISON: Deborah, the floor is 21 yours. 22 CHAIR WALDROP: Okay. I'm going to

walk you through the validity testing. And the 1 2 developers did empirical testing in two ways. First, they examined the relationship between the 3 six multiple item, multiple item measures and the 4 global rating measures. And I want to point out 5 that at first when the work group met there was 6 7 no data about the global measure on recommending hospice in the work group. So the developers 8 9 took that back and then gave us subsequent 10 feedback. So in the measure evaluation sheet 11 12 that you see, the tracked changes are the new 13 data that we have. And so what they, second, did was 14 15 Pearson correlations between the agency level 16 multi-items and looking at the association between them. 17 18 And if you look on screen, Jean-Luc 19 has put up the associations with the global 20 rating measure of hospice, each of them individual multi-item scores; and then the 21 22 association with the willingness to recommend

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measure.

2	In terms of threats to validity, there
3	are exclusions that I mentioned in the beginning,
4	and those should be noted: again, people under
5	18, those still alive, those who died within 48
6	hours, and those who essentially whose care giver
7	was unavailable.
8	And then, finally, in terms of
9	validity, I did want to mention that there was
10	risk assessment completed statistically. And the
11	work group found moderate high, actually high
12	validity on all measures. It was insufficient in
13	terms of the willingness to recommend. But then
14	with the subsequent data that was provided by the
15	developers, that's then shifted to high.
16	And I'll stop there.
17	CHAIR MORRISON: I know that I cut
18	somebody off at some point about talking about
19	validity. I think, Tracy, was it you? You want
20	to come back?
21	MEMBER SCHROEPFER: I think at this
22	point I'm going to say, I'm going to say what I

1	think I just want to say that for the portion
2	we're talking about what is missing and what we
3	need to look at, rather than address this
4	particular.
5	CHAIR MORRISON: That would be great.
6	So we'll save it for our discussion about gaps.
7	Brilliant. Okay.
8	Paul?
9	MEMBER TATUM: Thank you. Again I'm
10	excited about these measures. I believe the
11	national response rate is 32 percent on this.
12	And I'm wondering about a mission-
13	based hospice dealing with a, perhaps a low
14	socioeconomic status, low literacy rate as their
15	mission, and what happens when you have a hospice
16	that has an extraordinarily low response rate,
17	how that influences things? I thinking, I think
18	if they're smaller, you know, we have a 50 cut-
19	off. But a low response rate could get us to
20	only having a small number of surveys.
21	DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure. So perhaps to
22	rephrase the question to be sure that we

Is the question what happens in the understand. instance of a small hospice, particularly one with perhaps an underserved population that's more likely to have a lower response rate, when 4 they have very few completed surveys in the course of a quarter or year? Is that the 7 question?

So I think ultimately CMS is in the 8 9 process of making -- thinking about how they 10 publicly report these data. And there will be a minimum threshold below which it won't be 11 possible to publicly report for some of the 12 13 reasons we've already talked about, both identifiability and reliability for comparison 14 15 with other hospices. Those hospices will still 16 receive reports from their vendors that indicate how they're doing on each of the questions to 17 18 which respondents provided responses. And they 19 can use those for the purpose of quality 20 improvement.

In terms of inclusion in an 21 22 accountability program for public reporting it is

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more challenging because, because of the reasons that we talked about from preventing those sorts of responses from being included in public reporting for any case for performance initiatives that would be introduced at a later time.

7 I will say that there's considerable variation in response rates according to mode of 8 9 administration. So most hospices across the 10 country are using the mail only mode because it 11 is the least expensive mode. But there is a telephone only option and a mixed mode that uses 12 13 both mail and telephone follow-up. That one is more expensive to use, so it might be 14 15 unaffordable for some hospices, but does produce 16 much higher response rates than average, so in the 40 percent. So that is an option that is 17 18 available for hospices if they are interested and 19 can afford it. 20 CHAIR MORRISON: Amy.

22 something?

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MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: May I say

CHAIR MORRISON: Sure. 1 2 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: One of the problems that we face, not only on this project 3 but also others, is the desire of providers to be 4 in the public reporting mix and be on the website 5 as publicly reported. And we have really sort of 6 7 pulling things on us. One, we want to give public reporting 8 9 to as wide a number of providers as we can. On 10 the other hand, we also don't want to publicly 11 report something that would be unstable or 12 unreliable. So we are constantly worrying about, 13 well, you know, should we go ahead and report something, even though you are beginning to have 14 15 relatively small sample sizes and, therefore, 16 unstable results. 17 That is, by the way, one reason we 18 report four quarters of data, not just the most 19 recent data. We're trying to smooth out things. 20 So that is a constant problem that we And it does have to do often with the 21 face.

smaller providers who want to be included but for

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whom the data may actually not be very good. 1 The other thing I would say is that 2 CMS does accept the data, it does include it in 3 data sets that we make available, and it does not 4 impact whether or not the hospice is given a full 5 payment by CMS. CMS' payment system has to do 6 7 with Did you report the data? not What does the data say? 8 9 So I'm hoping that -- but certainly, 10 as Rebecca says, the problem is if you have low 11 literacy and non-English speaking, then can you find someone who would be able to do it on the 12 13 phone at a price you can afford? And if you're a small hospice, is that something that is going to 14 15 make it hard for you to do? 16 We are aware of it. 17 CHAIR MORRISON: Amy. 18 MEMBER SANDERS: So I apologize in 19 advance because I have multiple questions. The 20 first is whether any consideration has been given to response bias as a threat to validity? 21 The 22 people who are most likely to fill out the 47-

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question survey and send it back are going to be those who are going to rank either very, very high or very, very low. And I think this is a, response bias is a potential issue with all of these surveys.

My second question is sort of related. 6 7 And that's whether there has been any thought to improving I think validity by coming up with 8 9 either a shortened version, doing some sort of, 10 you know, item analysis to see do you really need 11 all 47 questions. And if any assessments -- or 12 actually I guess my, a more basic question is 13 What is the reading level of the questionnaire? I mean is it at a sixth grade reading level? 14 15 So if it's a tenth grade then your 16 response rates may go up if the reading level

were lowered, which is really hard to do but may 17 18 be worth it.

19 CHAIR MORRISON: Well, I'm going to ask 20 you guys if you want to address the -- if you can address the response rate issue. And, again, I 21 22 think, you know, the issue -- I hear what you're

saying, Amy, but we can't rewrite the instrument 1 2 for them. So I think just tackling the response rate and not issues around changing the 3 We have to deal with what's in front instrument. 4 of us, the response bias, not response rate. 5 DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure thing. 6 7 So to the degree that it's possible with the data we have we look at response bias, 8 9 the hypothesis that we have about more and less 10 positive ratings is difficult to investigate with 11 only the data that we have, obviously, would be to have some sort of gold standard group that 12 13 represented a broader pool of possible respondents to know that for sure. But as you 14 15 mentioned, you know, that's a challenge of any 16 survey of the future. We did, between the field test and the 17 18 national implementation of the survey, shorten 19 the survey substantially to try to, to try to 20 streamline it. We have found in other past efforts that reducing the length of a survey by a 21 22 handful of questions did not substantially

improve response rate. So we don't really have reason to believe that that would improve our response rates here. In fact, the family evaluation of hospice care survey that many hospices across the country were using prior to the CAHPS Hospice Survey are substantially longer.

And so we were hoping that by landing 8 9 on a survey of this length that covers all of the many domains of interest that we've talked about 10 11 today plus the necessary demographic information about the respondent and the decedent, that we've 12 13 sort of landed in a place that makes it a usable 14 survey, and so we're going to see, you know, 15 hundreds of thousands of responses that we're 16 analyzing in the data set here that recognize the concern that you express is one that is across 17 18 many patient surveys.

MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: In terms of
reading level, we did check that early on. And
the CAHPS Consortium was concerned about that.
And we worked to reduce it. I think we would

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like to reduce it further.

2	I don't remember now what it was, but
3	I do remember clearly it was higher than we
4	wanted. It was closer to tenth grade than it was
5	to sixth. And we wanted to reduce it. And we
6	did rewrite questions and cognitively test
7	questions in order to reduce the reading level
8	issue.
9	In terms of a shorter survey, there
10	was one thing about this survey that makes it a
11	little longer than we would have liked, and that
12	is that we collect some demographic information
13	on the patient and some on the respondent so that
14	you we shortened each section but we do have
15	questions about both because we thought there
16	would be an interest in analyzing both. And that
17	does tend to contribute to a higher number of
18	questions than you might otherwise have observed.
19	CHAIR MORRISON: Paul and then I think
20	I am going to close unless people have burning
21	issues around validity rather than feasibility.
22	MEMBER TATUM: A potential threat to

validity, and not enough to stop us moving 1 2 forward but might be worth tracking I think, what about the patient whose care is in the nursing 3 And how do we know if the respondent is home? 4 ranking just the hospice or are they actually 5 ranking the staff of the nursing home? 6 7 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: That's one of the questions we ask only of nursing home -- of care 8 9 givers of nursing home patients. We explicitly 10 ask them that. And that's something that's only 11 asked of nursing home patient care givers as to whether or not they were being given different 12 13 information by the nursing home and by the staff of the hospice. 14 15 And there was a second question there, 16 two of them, and I can't come up with both. But we do ask explicitly about that. 17 18 CHAIR MORRISON: Are people okay if we 19 go to a vote? Okay. 20 So we're going to vote on the 21 composites, yep, all together. Yep, all 22 together, Jean-Luc. And this is on the validity,

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1	just to orient people to where we still are.
2	MR. TILLY: So to vote on all the
3	measures for validity select 1 for high; 2 for
4	moderate; 3 for low; and 4 for insufficient.
5	The results are 6 voting high; 14
6	voting moderate; 3 voting low; and 0 voting
7	insufficient. The measure is passed for
8	validity.
9	CHAIR MORRISON: Well done, guys. All
10	right, onwards and upwards, or downwards as the
11	case may be. We're going to move to feasibility.
12	We've already had some comments about feasibility
13	which I'll summarize when we move forward. And,
14	Deb, all to you.
15	CHAIR WALDROP: Just a couple more
16	items to put in the feasibility category.
17	First of all I want to make sure you
18	recall that hospice, that CMS has done a dry run
19	in early 2015. And this survey has been in
20	continuous use. So they have data about its
21	feasibility.
22	For me, one of the issues that I

raised in the work group was that the data can be 1 2 collected in three different ways: by mail, as I mentioned, phone or in a mixed sort of interview 3 and mailed capacity. And I just, I think this 4 just comes from my researcher hat, which is is 5 that equivalent data, and does that give us 6 7 performance measures that are the same across all modes of administration? Just a question for 8 9 consideration.

And then one of the other issues that 10 11 was raised on our work group call was that there is no information on the expected cost to 12 13 facilities. And for smaller hospices and for rural hospice perhaps, it may be an onerous cost 14 15 for the use of this survey and also the 16 reviewer's time, or rather the medical reviewer's time in terms of contracting with a certified 17 18 survey vendor if they need to. 19 And I think I'll stop there. Anything 20 else from my fellow work group colleagues? CHAIR MORRISON: Deb, do you want me to 21

22 now turn that the measure developers? I've got

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1	two questions there. One is the differences
2	across the three in terms of feasibility and what
3	that means? And then the second was the issue
4	about low resource hospices, yes.
5	CHAIR WALDROP: Yes.
6	MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: We did do testing
7	by mode. There was an entire mode experiment.
8	I'm going to ask Rebecca to maybe describe in
9	detail. But we are planning on adjusting by
10	mode. So that any publicly reported results will
11	have that adjustment. But perhaps Rebecca would
12	care to give more detail.
13	DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure. So just
14	briefly, the experiment that Debra mentioned was
15	a randomized experiment within approximately 50
16	hospices across the country such that the surveys
17	administered within the given hospice were split
18	between mail only, telephone only, and mixed
19	mode. And that helps to differentiate any effect
20	that might happen from which hospices would be
21	more likely to choose mail only versus mixed
22	mode, for example. And it's a randomized

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experiment.

2	And the results of that experiment are
3	being used, were used to create a set of
4	adjustments that allow us to fairly compare
5	across the three modes of administration for each
6	of the items on the survey.
7	CHAIR MORRISON: Michelle.
8	MEMBER CAUGHEY: So has Medicare
9	considered additional dollars to support hospices
10	in reporting both the hospice item set and the
11	performance of the CAHPS Survey?
12	MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: Your question is
13	has Medicare considered providing additional
14	money? As far as I am aware, no. But I cannot
15	speak to the hospice item set at all. But with
16	respect to the Hospice CAHPS Survey, that
17	discussion has not occurred in my that I am
18	aware of.
19	MEMBER CAUGHEY: Just a follow-up
20	question just in a public health sense that the
21	marginal hospice agencies, even small additional
22	dollars may have impact on the availability of

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these services. I don't know if that's outside 1 2 the scope. But it seems that feasibility, as we rate that, I think we need to bring up that 3 issue. 4 CHAIR MORRISON: Christine. 5 MEMBER RITCHIE: So I might be missing 6 7 this, but under the committee pre-evaluation comments there was a comment around a difference 8 9 in response rate by educational level of the care 10 giver. And I just couldn't find that data. Ι 11 just want to --CHAIR MORRISON: So, Christine, is this 12 13 a question about whether --MEMBER RITCHIE: Fifty-four? 14 Thank 15 you, Amy. Page 54, if you didn't hear that. 16 CHAIR MORRISON: So is the question here the feasibility of collecting from people of 17 18 low --19 MEMBER RITCHIE: Yes. 20 CHAIR MORRISON: -- socioeconomic 21 status? 22 MEMBER RITCHIE: Yes.

CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. So I guess I'll 1 2 turn that over to the measure developers. MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: Well, I guess I 3 would have to say initially -- and I will ask 4 Rebecca to comment too -- that we do have a 5 problem with this but it's a problem that 6 7 addresses all surveys, the home health, the hospital, and others as well. I am not aware of 8 9 but would be willing to certainly be enlightened 10 as to whether or not there would be a particular 11 issue with hospice. But I am aware that we do have the 12 13 issue in general with surveys that rely on literacy and with low literacy groups. 14 15 But perhaps did you have any comment 16 you'd like to add? 17 MEMBER RITCHIE: I was going to express 18 the same response, which is that it is of course 19 concerning to see higher rates in non-response 20 among groups that we would really like to hear from in a survey like this. Unfortunately it's a 21 22 problem that affects every similar survey as

well. 1 2 We're fortunate to have these different modes of administration which could 3 help with that a bit, again if the hospice elects 4 that mode of administration and can pay for it. 5 CHAIR MORRISON: Christine, are you up, 6 7 down? You're down. Any last thoughts on feasibility 8 9 before we go to a vote? 10 (No response.) 11 CHAIR MORRISON: Jean-Luc. 12 MEMBER PURSLEY: One more question to 13 And that is you mentioned earlier that Debra. there was a study that was done with a shorter 14 15 version of the survey versus a longer version of 16 the survey. And I was just wondering what the sample size was for that and how many hospices 17 18 were involved in the assessment of the shorter 19 survey. 20 MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: Well, the shorter survey is the one that became the final survey. 21 22 The longer survey was a field test. And what we

did with the field test is we basically gave them 1 2 the kitchen sink. Everything we thought we might want to include we had in there. 3 And the field test was done with a 4 smaller number of hospices. Now I -- do you know 5 offhand, Rebecca, how many there were? 6 7 DR. ANHANG PRICE: Sure thing. MEMBER RITCHIE: It's irrelevant if 8 9 this is the shorter survey. MS. DEAN-WHITTAKER: This is the 10 11 shorter of the two. 12 MEMBER RITCHIE: Never mind. Yeah, 13 it's irrelevant. DR. ANHANG PRICE: Well, to one point 14 15 it might be relevant which is that that longer 16 survey, which is field tested among 33 hospice programs with about 1,200 respondents had the 17 18 length of the survey range between about 68 items 19 to 72 items, depending on which setting of care 20 the decedent had been in. And the response rate for that field test was higher than what we see 21 22 in national implementation, even for the parallel

mode of administration mixed mode. 1 2 Which is why I think that intuitively we think that a longer survey means people are 3 less likely to respond. But we haven't found 4 that to be the case. 5 CHAIR MORRISON: Jean-Luc. 6 7 Cindi, is this a? MEMBER PURSLEY: Just a quick comment 8 9 that our veterans' families get a much longer 10 survey. CHAIR MORRISON: Jean-Luc. 11 12 MR. TILLY: Okay. So to vote on 13 feasibility for the cluster of eight measures, select 1 for high; 2 for moderate; 3 for low; and 14 15 4 for insufficient. 16 The results are 0 voting high; 17 voting moderate; 6 voting low; and 0 voting 17 18 insufficient. The measure passes feasibility, 19 measures pass feasibility. 20 CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. We are on to the final session of the final measure of the 21 22 final day. And, fortunately, I think this will

be relatively straightforward.

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Deborah, usability.

CHAIR WALDROP: So that's my key to be brief.

5 Okay, so just a couple thoughts on 6 usability and use. First of all, the measure is 7 not yet publicly reported but there is a plan to 8 create a compare website which I think could be 9 very useful.

And then the only other issue I wanted 10 to raise with the committee, we had a 11 conversation with the developers at the work 12 13 group meeting, but that's the notion of unintended consequences. So bereaved care givers 14 15 will be receiving the survey two months after the 16 death of a loved one. And the only -- and this again is from my research hat, the one that I 17 18 have to wear to the IRB -- which is you're going 19 to make people cry. Are you going to make people 20 Is this going to be a problem for people? cry? And so we talked about what would that 21 22 be like to receive a survey two months after your

loved one has died. And we decided that the 1 2 benefits outweigh the burden of that. And what I understood from our 3 conversation was that to date there have been no 4 responses that people said, Why did I get this 5 survey? or any harmful way. And they return any 6 7 distressed care givers back to the bereavement program of the originating hospice. 8 9 So those are my thoughts on 10 feasibility and use. CHAIR MORRISON: And, Deborah, you did 11 want to point out that this is already in use in 12 13 the hospice Quality Reporting Program, right? As usability? 14 15 CHAIR WALDROP: Yes. 16 CHAIR MORRISON: She did. 17 Woody, go ahead. 18 MEMBER MOSS: Yeah, I just have a 19 question for those of you who are in the hospice 20 So when people complete this survey do setting. you ever get calls to your bereavement 21 coordinators? And are you aware of any negative 22

consequences from that? 1 2 CHAIR MORRISON: Go ahead. MEMBER CASS: Yeah. I think that we 3 do, we certainly do. And I think actually these 4 are good because it identifies people that really 5 need extra support. And while sometimes we may 6 7 be distressed by the results in a specific survey, it does enlighten us that we need, we 8 9 need to be out there taking care of this individual. 10 And again is that bias about do people 11 report more when they are in distress? 12 But 13 either way, I think it's positive for us to be alerted to the need for psychosocial 14 15 interventions. 16 CHAIR MORRISON: Amy. MEMBER SANDERS: I think that the issue 17 18 of getting 47 questions about your loved one who recently passed away probably has a lot to do 19 20 with the relatively low response rate. People just look at it, think "I can't deal with it," 21 22 and put it in the trash. I know that's what I

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did. 1 2 CHAIR MORRISON: Cindi. MEMBER PURSLEY: I concur with the two 3 previous comments. 4 CHAIR MORRISON: And, again, I want to 5 focus us on this is whether it's actually in use 6 7 and usability, rather than feasibility which is what we just dealt with. 8 9 Amy Berman. MEMBER BERMAN: So related to the 10 usability and use, just putting out there again 11 that this is not going to small hospices, so this 12 13 is the kind of exclusion to use and usability. And understanding all of the existing constraints 14 15 and respecting those constraints, one other thing 16 to think about would be aggregating data over a longer period of time in rural and frontier areas 17 18 so that we would have some sense, and the public would have benefit of understanding, you know, 19 20 the relative quality of the local hospice. CHAIR MORRISON: Thank you. Other 21 22 thoughts, comments?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIR MORRISON: Okay. We're going to
3	go to the vote on usability. Jean-Luc.
4	MR. TILLY: To vote on usability and
5	use for all eight measures, select 1 for high; 2
6	for moderate; 3 for low; and 4 for insufficient
7	information.
8	The results are 8 voting high; 13
9	voting moderate; 2 voting low; and 0 voting
10	insufficient information. The measure passes
11	usability and use measures.
12	CHAIR MORRISON: Okay, guys, I was
13	wrong. We do have one more vote. Sorry.
14	So this one is on the overall measure.
15	And I just want to be very clear about what
16	you're voting for. You are voting for the
17	overall composite measure for only seven
18	domains. Okay? Because we put into the gray
19	zone the sorry treating family member with
20	respect. So that means that we cannot vote on it
21	as an overall endorsement.
22	So you are voting on seven measures

for endorsement: the communication; hospice care 1 2 training; timely care; emotional and religious support; and getting help with symptoms. Did I 3 get them all? No. And the overall rating; and 4 the willingness to recommend. 5 Okay, does that make sense to people? 6 7 No puzzled looks? And they're in front of you. 8 Even 9 Hospice team information; timely care; better. 10 getting emotional and religious support; help 11 with symptoms; hospice training; rating of the hospice; and willingness to recommend, Rachel 12 13 points out to me. So that is what you're voting 14 on. 15 MS. ROILAND: Paul, did you have a 16 question? 17 CHAIR MORRISON: I'm sorry. Paul. 18 MEMBER TATUM: Maybe it's just a brief 19 comment that I don't envy Karen the job of 20 explaining our rationale of dropping one measure and not the other. And I didn't know if we 21 22 needed to comment further on that because from a

statistics standpoint I don't really understand 1 2 what you did, but. MS. JOHNSON: It really is one of these 3 little funky NQF processes. So basically because 4 the one measure that you guys pulled out landed 5 in that gray zone of consensus not reached, our 6 7 rules are we don't ask you to do that final vote for that one. 8 9 We will ask you to re-vote on that one 10 on the post-comment call. And there will be a 11 final vote on that one at that time. CHAIR MORRISON: Paul, anything that 12 13 follows NQF process she can explain beautifully, so don't worry about that. 14 15 All right, so yea or nay, folks, up or 16 down. MR. TILLY: To answer the question for 17 18 the seven measures under consideration, does the 19 measure meet NQF criteria for endorsement? So 1 20 for yes; 2 for no. The results are 22 voting yes; 1 21 22 voting no. The seven measures are recommended

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for endorsement.

2	CHAIR MORRISON: Congratulations,
3	folks. We are done with all of the measures.
4	Just before we go to lunch, and you
5	guys have really, really deserved it, I need to
6	open up the phones for public comment and then
7	turn to the room.
8	So, Operator, if you could open up the
9	phones for public comment. And just to remind
10	people, public comment is on the events that
11	happened this morning, not events that happened
12	yesterday that you might have missed.
13	OPERATOR: Thank you. At this time to
14	make a public comment please press star one on
15	your telephone keypad.
16	At this time there are no public
17	comments.
18	CHAIR MORRISON: Fantastic.
19	So then let me turn to the back of the
20	room for public comment. And could I ask you to
21	come up to the miC, if you have one or two.
22	DR. SPENCE: Okay. All right, thank

1	you.
2	First of all, I have a huge amount of
3	empathy and admiration for the team that put this
4	together.
5	CHAIR MORRISON: Carol, I'm sorry, can
6	you introduce yourself?
7	DR. SPENCE: Oh, I'm so sorry. I was
8	here yesterday. Okay. All right.
9	Carol Spence, National Hospice and
10	Palliative Care Organization.
11	I think it's referred to in the
12	submissions briefly, but we had the precursor to
13	the CAHPS Survey, the Family Evaluation of
14	Hospice Care, which is why I have so much
15	admiration and respect for what the CAHPS team
16	and RAND have produced.
17	I just want to make one comment
18	specific to the response bias issue. And forgive
19	me, I'm not 100 percent familiar with everything
20	that goes into the file that is submitted to the
21	vendors. I know there is decedent information.
22	One of the things that we did with the
demographic information that was collected was, 1 2 in our reports of course we reported it out, but we pointed out to hospices that they should 3 compare the demographic information of the 4 respondents to their patient census, which they, 5 they could easily do, to look at who was not 6 7 So, you know, diagnosis in responding. particular group, but age for a number of 8 9 reasons.

10 Again, our survey was not for 11 accountability as this one is, but it was for quality improvement. So for hospices to look at 12 13 were there care givers -- was there a group of care givers who were not responding? You know, 14 15 were they an older group, a particular ethnic 16 group, and that meant they had to do something about their survey that they, you know, that they 17 18 could. But also to look at if they have a huge 19 particular, you know, cancer population but it 20 was the debenture people who are returning the 21 survey, et cetera, et cetera.

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So I think this is not perfect but it

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is one way to look at response bias and in a way 1 2 that could help the hospices, you know, know who they're reaching, who those patients are whose 3 care givers are returning the survey and who 4 they're not is a piece of the puzzle. 5 MS. SINCLAIR: Hello. Stacie Sinclair 6 7 from the Center to Advance Palliative Care. Ι just wanted to thank you again for your 8 9 thoughtful work this morning. 10 As the committee begins or prepares 11 for its discussion on measurement gaps in the field this afternoon, we just wanted to highlight 12 13 that there remains a gap in quality measurement or quality reporting for small hospices. 14 Data, 15 including a recent article from Melissa Aldridge 16 demonstrates that they tend to perform poorly on quality metrics. 17 18 And as you established during this 19 morning's discussion, CAHPS may not be the 20 appropriate measure due to the high cost burden on providers and the low validity in response 21 22 Therefore, this was just something that we rate.

wanted to urge you to keep in mind for this 1 2 afternoon's discussion. Thank you. 3 MR. JEFFRIES: Hi, Sean. Craig 4 I am with Compassus. We're a national 5 Jeffries. provider of hospice and palliative care. 6 7 And I just wanted to reinforce I think comments that were made both on some of the 8 9 preliminary calls and here today. I'm specifically thinking of the 0216, 0215, but it's 10 applicable to others. But just to reinforce that 11 12 some of these measures deserve cost setting 13 consideration. They're very good measures. They could be utilized by other physician specialties. 14 15 So I know that's not really in the 16 scope of what you're doing today but I think if the record could indicate that this is a topic 17 18 that came up and important for further consideration. 19 20 Thank you. CHAIR MORRISON: Well, I think now --21 22 So I think what I'm hearing from Karen is I think

what we're going to suggest is a short working 1 2 lunch so people can get out of here, rather than a regular lunch. So why don't we take 10 minutes 3 to get food and then come back and we can start 4 on the agenda for this afternoon. 5 And, George, I see a hand. 6 7 MEMBER HANDZO: Sorry. I haven't gotten this card thing down at all. 8 9 CHAIR MORRISON: No worry. 10 MEMBER HANDZO: Are going to make any 11 attempt or can there be some attempt to kind of coordinate rides to airports? 12 13 CHAIR MORRISON: Rachel. MEMBER HANDZO: Yeah, I didn't want to 14 15 pick on Rachel right out of the box. But I 16 thought that's where it was going. MS. ROILAND: No, that's okay. 17 18 So when we adjourn the meeting -- and 19 thank you, Tracy, she's made the suggestion that 20 if folks are heading straight to the airport right after the meeting we would just like you to 21 22 sort of meet under the clock over there and you

can try to coordinate cabs together. 1 2 And, also, if you are wanting to try to take the Metro to the airport we're very close 3 to McPherson Square. And the Blue Line train 4 there will take you directly to the airport as 5 So that's another option. well. 6 7 CHAIR MORRISON: That goes to National. The Blue Line goes to National. 8 9 MS. ROILAND: Sorry, yes. Yes. Ι 10 apologize. CHAIR MORRISON: Dulles is a taxi. 11 Let's break for lunch rather than 12 13 getting into Washington transit discussions. Thank you. 14 15 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter 16 went off the record at 12:35 p.m. and resumed at 12:52 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22

A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N 1 2 (12:52 p.m.) So we're going to get 3 CHAIR MORRISON: This is actually the fun part of the restarted. 4 day and a half. And as soon as Karen comes back, 5 we will get going. Actually, Rachel will take 6 7 Rachel? over. MS. ROILAND: All right. 8 Hi, 9 everybody. Just while you're eating, I'm 10 actually going to walk around and ask you to take 11 a little piece of paper out of this pink cup, so we can divvy up the two- and three-year terms. 12 13 So it's just random happenstance about which one you get, and that will be what we'll go with 14 15 moving forward. 16 MS. JOHNSON: So for Bob and Alice on the phone, we are sending around the cup for 17 18 people to do the random selection of terms. And, 19 Bob and Alice, we will figure out how to randomly 20 select for you. So stay tuned. It looks like pretty much 21 Okay. 22 everybody has taken their piece of paper from our

1 cup and our hat. Just a reminder that you will 2 have an option, once your terms are up, if you 3 want to re-up for another term, that would be an 4 option open to you. So two years from now, we'll 5 start talking to a few of you about whether 6 you're interested in that option.

So with that -- yes?

So what I'll ask you to MS. ROILAND: 8 9 do, just for the sake of time, if you could write your name on the little slip of piece of paper 10 that you took and just drop it off with me before 11 you leave today, I'd really appreciate it. 12 And 13 then I'll randomly select for, Jean-Luc and I will randomly select for Bob and Alice and 14 So just so we're all clear about that. 15 Robert. 16 Thank you.

MS. JOHNSON: Great. Okay. So this part of our discussion is actually probably going to an interesting and fun part for you guys, and it's not going to be as hard of work as what you've done in the last day and a half, so that's a good thing.

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What we want to do is have a 1 2 discussion about framework and gaps. So let me put it into a little bit of context for you. 3 Yesterday, I showed you a draft framework. I 4 mentioned a framework that was done in 2006 by 5 predecessor groups, so we have that one. 6 You may 7 know of other frameworks that might work for, again, a measurement framework, a way to think 8 9 about what measures we have, what measures we So we want to talk about that a little 10 need. 11 bit. We also want to talk about what are 12 13 the gaps in measurement, and I think one of the things we have to -- and you guys can guide this 14 15 -- do we need to split out end of life versus 16 palliative or is it okay to talk about everything together? You guys will help us understand that, 17 18 in terms of gaps. 19 I threw up a few questions here on the 20 screen just to consider. We don't have to go through these in order. How should the draft 21 22 measurement framework be modified? So, again,

with that, maybe we go back to the original one. Maybe you know of something completely different, so that's fine. 3

What are the gaps? What are our 4 measurement priorities in terms of, so not just 5 talking about what the gaps are but, you know, if 6 7 we had to tackle something sooner, rather than later, what would be the ones that would need to 8 9 be done first? So that's what I meant by 10 priorities.

11 And to some extent, are you aware of 12 other measurement efforts? So, you know, if 13 things are already in the works that you know about, let us know. We don't want people going 14 15 off and spinning wheels and reinventing wheels if 16 there's something already going on, and maybe you guys know about this. And, quite frankly, maybe 17 18 you're doing some innovative things in your own 19 shops, and maybe those need to come to NQF. So 20 that's what I'm getting at there.

So this is going to be a bit of a 21 22 freeform conversation. So who wants to start us

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out? It looks like Paul.

2	MEMBER TATUM: I'm so glad this
3	picture just came up because this is what I
4	wanted to address. And I'm here partly thanks to
5	the American Geriatric Society so putting my
6	geriatrician hat on. And, Karl, you might speak
7	to this from the long-term care side of things.
8	One of the things missing on settings
9	of care is the assisted living facility
10	community. And Joanne Lynn on, I believe, the
11	Diane Rehm Show a year or two called assisted
12	livings the Wild, Wild West in terms of, you
13	know, oversight and regulation and quality
14	measures in that domain. And so I think we
15	should think about adding that on to our settings
16	of care, and I think it's a critical area for us
17	to think about what is quality there.
18	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Woody?
19	MEMBER MOSS: So, actually, Christine
20	and Arif can speak to this even more
21	knowledgeably than me, but the American Academy
22	of Hospice and Palliative Medicine has a Measure

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What Matters Most to patients, and I think some 1 2 of those measures would be very good ones for us to look at with the idea that people have 3 criticized measures sometimes as being 4 convenience measures, what's easy to measure but 5 what's important to measure. 6 So I just, there 7 are ten of those in the Measure What Matters Most and we could look at them. 8 9 MS. JOHNSON: Right. Actually, a few 10 of those are NOF-endorsed measures that you

looked at this time around, but some of them,

12 you're right, they're not. Amy?

13 MEMBER SANDERS: So I have two questions, one of which I think is probably very 14 15 specific and the other one is a little bit more 16 wide-ranging. The first one, the more specific one, at least in my head, is whether the change 17 18 by CMS effective at the beginning of this 19 calendar year to begin reimbursing for advanced 20 care planning discussions with patients is something that is currently addressed in any sort 21 22 of measure anywhere. Maybe that's not as

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specific as I thought it was.

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2	And then also what the sort of group
3	feels about the utility of disease-specific
4	measures or syndrome-specific measures. A lot of
5	measures are focused on cancer, but people die
6	from a lot of other things. So, you know, if
7	somebody is dying from COPD or, you know, my
8	personal area of interest, which is dementia,
9	where the care-planning can go for years, if not
10	even, you know, longer than a decade and how that
11	sort of changes the way that measures would be
12	developed.
13	I know the American Academy of
14	Neurology does have a measure currently in
15	development, or in update, related to advanced
16	care-planning discussions for patients with
17	dementia.
18	MS. JOHNSON: Does anybody want to
19	respond to Amy's questions? I don't think that
20	was directed to me necessarily, right?
21	Christine? Okay. So you weren't I'm just
22	asking if you were responding to Amy or

MEMBER RITCHIE: It's related to what 1 2 Amy Sanders said, which is -- and we already addressed this a little bit over the past two 3 days, which is that we do have a lot of measures 4 that are focused on specific conditions and not 5 multiple chronic conditions, and this is becoming 6 7 increasingly a point of concern, as I now am engaged in population health at my institution 8 9 and seeing a lot of things being applied to the 10 inappropriate population because they just happen to have that one condition in the mix. 11 12 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Amy Berman? 13 MEMBER BERMAN: So I guess two things. One is around the notion of palliative care in 14 15 Today, we can't really measure whether general. 16 somebody got a palliative care consult. We have challenges getting basic information, which would 17 18 then be able to tell us against claims data 19 whether or not doing those things has an outcome 20 around value. And we're all moving toward value. I think we need to understand what is 21 22 specialty palliative care, when that has been

applied, versus when primary palliative care may 1 2 be offered, and we need to look at both and whether or not, as we create competence in a 3 broader workforce to deliver palliative care, and 4 the purpose of their appointment is to deliver 5 that palliative care, whether they're successful 6 7 in doing it, versus when experts are brought to bear and whether or not -- when they can't manage 8 9 that care, then the field of palliative care is 10 deployed and what is the value proposition of 11 that. So we're constantly conflicted. 12 As a 13 matter of fact, I've heard that some people measure, for example, referrals to palliative 14 15 Why do they measure referrals? care. Because 16 they can't measure whether or not they got a palliative care visit. This is kind of absurd 17 18 when we talk about palliative care as being one 19 of the major areas we want to measure, and we 20 can't measure even the most basic data there.

The other thing, I guess I'm going to 22 go to the center of the circle, and I could talk

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about a lot of things, but I'm going to talk 1 2 about the family. And patient and family are at If this were a pediatric guidelines 3 the center. meeting, we would have talked quite a bit around 4 family aspects. There is going to be a report 5 coming out by the National Academy of Medicine 6 7 around family caregiving in older adults. Some of those recommendations may be very helpful as 8 9 you develop out the work because the family 10 caregiving issues are big and largely unaddressed. We don't know who the caregiver is. 11 It's not identified in the record. We don't ask 12 13 whether somebody is willing to do something. We make assumptions, and the system falls apart if 14 15 we don't do a good job. 16 So the family caregiver aspect I think is one of those great opportunities for NQF to 17 18 address. 19 MS. JOHNSON: Arif? 20 MEMBER KAMAL: Yes. As Amy so brilliantly and eloquently said, some of these 21 things -- one of them, and Christine and I and 22

several of us have thought about this, is the 1 2 denominator issue in palliative care, that as change agents for healthcare, which, in a lot of 3 ways, palliative care, as a field and as a 4 discipline, has been anointed the change agent in 5 a lot of different ways. Fix the 30-day 6 7 readmission rate, who's going to do that? Well, it's not the cardiologist, right? It's the 8 9 palliative care clinicians that are often tapped 10 to fix this problem for us.

So if we are willing to embrace this 11 idea of change agents, that means it requires 12 13 making an impact above and beyond the patients we actually see face-to-face, right? 14 So there's 15 what do we do as a specialty? But if we ask 16 ourselves the question who within NQF or across the healthcare quality environment is developing 17 18 measures for serious illness and critical illness 19 that addresses these domains, that may fit in 20 other specialties per se that we never see, are others picking up the torch and doing that, or is 21 22 that really the responsibility of our discipline?

In addition, in terms of specific 1 2 domains that I think we're missing, from some work that we've done on systematic reviews of 3 quality measures, you know, the domain of 4 cultural and social aspects of care, I mean, it's 5 just two big empty boxes and spiritual -- other 6 7 than do a spiritual assessment. So there are important gaps that exist. 8

9 In terms of new domains, we know that 10 financial toxicity in multiple different surveys, at least in cancer patients, is either number two 11 or number three of their concerns. 12 And number 13 one and number two tend to be sort of the future, and how am I and my family going to sort of deal 14 15 with this experience issue? Number two seems to 16 be symptoms, and number three, not that far behind, is financial toxicity. So I wonder if we 17 18 should bring that into our wheelhouse of things 19 we feel comfortable addressing.

The other thing is when people ask us what we do and we say the patient caregiver is the unit of care for us, I look at this and I

say, well, we don't have an imperative or 1 2 marching orders to address anything related to the caregiver, which I think has, ultimately, 3 fiduciary and reimbursement implications down the 4 road as well, in terms of how I spend my time 5 with a patient. I bill the patient, yet I'm 6 7 supposed to focus on a caregiver, yet there are no quality measures that say what I'm supposed to 8 9 do and how often I'm supposed to do it. And then, lastly, some have talked 10 11 about the triple aim everybody knows, but some have written actually in the family medicine 12 13 literature about the quadruple aim around this concept of preserving our workforce. Many know 14 15 that there is a burgeoning area of work around 16 resiliency training in our field. We estimate that, one, that our burnout rate in our field is 17 18 higher than any other field that we know of, one; 19 two, that we expect to lose 50 percent of our 20 workforce in the next ten years with the primary reason, other than retirement, being burnout, as 21 22 stated in our survey; and that, three, the

proliferation of resilience programs and other 1 2 things within palliative care has been slow. It's slow across all of healthcare, but I think 3 it's an important thing here. I think last night 4 at dinner we talked about a structural or process 5 measure to say what we do is tough, and we need 6 7 programs or something in place to address that. MS. JOHNSON: Okay, great. Karl, I 8 9 think on this side.

10 MEMBER STEINBERG: So something -- I 11 think there's a little bit of a gap as far as 12 functional measures, and I don't know if 13 functional should be one of the domains of care, 14 but I mean we have physical, and I guess 15 functional impairment sort of would go under 16 that.

But, I mean, that impacts so heavily on things like prognosis, and so I think that's something that -- and of course, there are measurements, there are measures for functional status like on the MDS and so on. And I guess they're going to be improved coming up in the

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near future, but as far as treatments that people 1 2 are getting and how functionally impaired they are, let's say if you're getting chemo and those 3 kinds of things. 4 And I think there is a difference 5 between palliative care and end-of-life care, but 6 7 -- there might be some measures that apply to one and not the other. But I think they're similar 8 9 enough that it's reasonable. Us sitting around 10 the table, we're dealing with both. 11 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Sean? 12 CHAIR MORRISON: I apologize that I 13 have to leave early because I gather this is going to be a fascinating discussion. So just a 14 15 couple of comments before I go. In thinking 16 within the measurement framework, when I look at this measurement framework that has end-of-life 17 18 care, palliative care, and bereavement care, what it strikes me a bit is this is a very healthcare-19 20 specific model and that patients and families don't classify themselves as being "at the end of 21 22 life," and we are terrible at doing that. And

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palliative care assumes that that's a specialtydriven care.

And what I would much rather see is 3 this framework be around serious illness because 4 that would bring in geriatrics, it brings in 5 pediatrics. It's non-specialist care, and that 6 7 would encompass all of this. And part of the problem is that we've never been actually able to 8 9 define that denominator. But I think we are 10 getting much better at it. Amy and Christine 11 just recently published a very good paper that could identify a population of patients with 12 13 serious illness with very specific attributes that could be relatively easily obtained from 14 15 administrative data if the necessary changes were 16 made.

And I think, Karen, within that context, then you have both setting-specific, stage-specific, specialty-specific measures that would apply. But I think we really have to get outside of this healthcare or medical box of how we think about the population at risk.

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And then bereavement care, quite 1 2 honestly then, as Amy said, comes down onto the family framework, rather than the patient 3 framework, unless -- I haven't figured out how to 4 have seances yet, but George will work on that 5 But I think that that fits in in terms with me. 6 7 of the family care, so that's the first thing. The second thing which has been 8 9 ignored which, again, is a very, very high 10 priority, at least for me, is to start rethinking 11 about the quality metrics that we see for this patient population around patient safety. 12 We 13 have narrowly focused patient safety on acts. We've narrowly focused patient safety on 14 15 infection. But quite honestly, I think pain 16 belongs in the patient safety area. I think the poor transitions belong under patient safety, and 17 18 I think there are a wealth of measures that apply 19 to our patients and families that really should 20 be under that much broader rubric and shift out of "the serious illness quality metric" because 21 22 they really are adverse outcomes that have strong

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implications for the safety of this population of patients. And I think, from my perspective, we have to start advocating for that gap within the patient safety rubric or framework. So I will thank you.

6 MS. JOHNSON: Thanks. George, yours 7 is up.

MEMBER HANDZO: Thank you. 8 Two 9 things, one on the framework and then on the 10 But I've already confessed my involvement qaps. 11 with NCP, but I really like the eight domains of NCP, and I think it's well-established now and 12 13 well-vetted and all of that, and I think that, for me, is a very helpful framework to see this. 14 15 So just that.

And so within that, even going back, it looks like, and Tracy and others have talked about this, where, obviously, if you take even four domains, if you take Cicely Saunders and the original four, you're heavy on the physical, not that there's not a lot to do. I'm not trying to say that. But the social and the spiritual and

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emotional and spiritual are virtually absent. 1 2 And so things like -- I mean, we have in spiritual care a validated screening tool or 3 more or less validated screening tool for 4 spiritual distress. It's a three-question tool. 5 So we don't know -- to Amy Berman's point, we 6 7 don't know what the real prevalence of spiritual distress is in any healthcare population, 8 9 including this one. 10 So screening and then the way we've 11 done it, the kind of screening, assessment, treatment continuum, I mean, the beliefs and 12 13 values is great, but it needs to be paired, like dyspnea and pain, with a so what, so you have a 14 15 discussion: so what? There needs to be a way to 16 move on from that like the rest, and we need to move into those areas. And both for emotional 17 18 and spiritual, I think, are both aligned there. 19 So, I mean, I think I would start with 20 a follow-up to beliefs and values, and I'd start with a basic kind of where we are with everything 21 22 else, let's screen for it and find out what's out

there and then validate the literature from 1 2 there. But it's a -- I always laugh when 3 people say, can we do a gap analysis on spiritual 4 5 care? Because it's a gap. It's all a gap. Pick your place, it doesn't matter. 6 7 MS. JOHNSON: Debra? MEMBER WIEGAND: Thanks. I just 8 9 wanted to comment that it seems like a population 10 that's missing from measurement is pediatric and 11 neonatal palliative care and end-of-life care. I've kind of lost track. 12 MS. JOHNSON: 13 Over here, Gregg? Christine? So I completely 14 MEMBER VANDEKIEFT: 15 agree with everything Amy and others have said 16 about having the patient and family at the center and making that our focus, but what I'm going to 17 18 say almost goes counter to that, which is one of 19 the things that we've struggled with, is how to 20 extract meaningful data in the era of the electronic health record, and I don't know how 21 22 much rating or evaluation or measurement of

various vendors or products has been done and 1 2 whether something of that nature would actually be beneficial to where you could actually look at 3 the Epics or the MEDITECHs and see what can we 4 extract, how can we work them, and grade them and 5 evaluate them in our own way? Maybe that's being 6 7 done; I don't know. But it just occurred to me as something that's such a great challenge in the 8 9 field. It might move us forward. 10 MS. JOHNSON: John, is that a -- okay. Christine? 11 12 MEMBER RITCHIE: So just as an add on 13 to what was said by Arif and Sean around safety and financial toxicity is treatment burden and 14 15 treatment-related harm. MS. JOHNSON: And what was that last 16 17 word? I'm sorry. Treatment-related harm. Got 18 it. Let's see. Tracy? 19 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: So two things that 20 I'd like to talk about. One is culture. And I think in terms of this, so I work a lot with 21 22 tribes, Amish, different populations in

Wisconsin, and work closely with them around end 1 2 of life, and what comes up a lot is that using hospice, palliative care, hospitals is very 3 difficult for them because their cultures are not 4 honored; their ways of life are not honored. 5 Self-determination, familial determination, most 6 7 of the time or a lot of the time for some of the cultures, is more correct. And so feeling like -8 9 - and what a lot of the tribes that I've done 10 qualitative interviews with, et cetera, feel that 11 they can't ask questions of doctors or nurses or even social workers because they feel like people 12 13 think they're stupid and dumb, and part of that has to do with the lack of time that's spent with 14 15 them and also recognizing that their language, 16 like, for example, with the Hmong, we have a high Hmong population, and I've been working with them 17 18 for about seven years, and there's not a word for 19 cancer in Hmong. It's not that simple. Chemo, 20 radiation. So feeling like we have a lot of work to do there 21

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if we're going to look at quality at end of life

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and with serious illness.

2 I think the other thing is environment. We don't think a lot about 3 I just want to give you an example, environment. 4 and then I promise I won't talk a lot. 5 The example is, with one of the tribes, hospice is 6 7 pretty -- the reservation goes very deep, and where people live is deep in the reservation. 8 9 And so, you know, the elders often talk about, yes, we start with hospice, but we don't stick 10 11 with hospice, and the reason is because we're so 12 far in, we get scared, the families do, that, 13 should something come up, that nobody could get there quick enough to relieve the pain or 14 15 whatever. So they'll start with hospice, but 16 what they'll end up doing is going in the hospital. And we've talked about tele-medicine 17 18 and different things. 19 But in terms of the hospital, we have 20 a hospital in Wisconsin that being aware that the

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the issues for this particular tribe are the need

elders most likely will end up in the hospital,

to burn sage at the end of life. Okay. That's 1 2 not good because you could blow the hospital up, right? Oxygen tanks and stuff, yes. 3 And they The need to chant, the need to understand that. 4 drum, the need to have family. And family is so 5 different: for many populations it's not the 6 7 immediate family; your 20th cousin is family. So where are the rooms large enough? Windows. 8 9 Several of the tribes, the need to open the 10 windows so the spirit can leave. So this 11 hospital actually created a room away from oxygen and insulated it so the drumming, et cetera. 12 13 So I know there's so much to do, but we often say why don't people use hospice or 14 15 hospice facilities or hospitals, et cetera, and 16 part of it is that the environment for them --And then the last thing is, and this 17 18 kind of gets to the spiritual, is for doctors, 19 and this is down the line, thinking about how we 20 measure a more integrative care in terms of, for the Hmong is the shaman and the need for the 21 22 shaman to work with the doctor. That's really

Curandero for certain Latino important. 1 2 populations, a traditional medicine man for some of the tribes. And what I've heard is there was 3 one tribe up north, Bad River, where the doctor 4 there honored the fact that when an elder got 5 cancer and had tumors, they first had to work 6 7 with the traditional medicine man to spiritually be ready for the chemo and the radiation. This 8 9 was the only doctor that would wait and not say 10 things to the patient about you're crazy; that's 11 going to take two weeks, and your tumors. So just thinking that there's so much

So just thinking that there's so much I could go on and on and on about the importance of culture. But I think it is something that we mention, but we don't do a lot with, and it really does end up that people feel very alienated.

My last thing I'll say is something so simple as one of the Hmong leaders said to me one day, we had been working together for a number of years, and he said, "So now I can ask you this question because you won't think I'm dumb," and

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so Feluck said to me, he said, "Tracy, when we go 1 2 to UW Hospital, why do we only get students?" He said, "Why the Hmong just get students?" and I 3 explained to him it's a teaching hospital and 4 that everybody gets students. Nobody had ever 5 explained that, but he also had been afraid to 6 7 ask it because it would just be another stupid question by a Hmong person. And that's his 8 9 language, not mine.

10 So I just want us to also bear in mind the importance of culture when we think about 11 this in moving forward because it's embedded in, 12 13 we talk about pain, we talk about symptoms, sometimes when we're measuring things we're not 14 15 measuring them correctly because culture is not 16 being taken into consideration, even down to pain charts where an elder told me you can have all 17 18 those faces you want; we'll always choose the 19 middle because it's stoic, and that's who we are. 20 So that's it. I'll shut up now. MS. JOHNSON: 21 Cleanne? 22 I'm just curious about MEMBER CASS:

Do we develop a suggestion for a 1 process. 2 measure, and then a measure developer picks it, up, or how does this work? We can sit here and 3 have wonderful ideas, so should we be structuring 4 our thoughts a little bit more around what 5 they're interested in, or how does that work? 6 7 MS. JOHNSON: Ideally, yes, you guys would mention and kind of come to some conclusion 8 9 about the priorities, and somebody would pick it 10 That doesn't always happen, but I do think up. 11 they are paying at least some attention, knowing that different developers have different goals, 12 13 depending on the developer, depending on who's funding the development, et cetera. So I think, 14 15 at least right now, the best we can do is get 16 things on the table and get them out there. That said, and I don't know, Marcia, 17 18 if we need to talk anything about the work that 19 NQF is doing in the prioritization. Is that 20 something that would fit in here? 21 MS. WILSON: It's a great question, 22 and I'll just make a brief comment about NQF has

been going through some strategic planning 1 2 exercises, and one of the things we're looking at is prioritization of gaps, identifying gaps in a 3 more organized fashion. Another activity I would 4 mention that's going on is something, the NQF 5 measure incubator, which is a new enterprise for 6 7 us, relatively new, where, as you know, NQF does not develop measures, but we know a lot of people 8 9 And so we've taken on a role, this NQF who do. 10 incubator project, and there are others in the 11 room I know who could speak to this, as well, where we're trying to facilitate or coordinate 12 13 people who have measure ideas, measure data, funding for measures, and measure developers, who 14 15 have the technical expertise that people can come 16 forward and say we're interested in developing 17 this measure, and we help coordinate those 18 relationships and put people in touch. It's a 19 relatively new program, but we have a couple of 20 measures who are going through this process right We hope it's going to work. One of the 21 now. 22 measures is a patient-reported outcome for COPD,

and another, we're also working on a contract, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation has funded PatientsLikeMe, if you're familiar with that platform. It is a web-based patient-sharing data platform to look if that data perhaps could be used to develop patient-reported outcome measures.

And one thing I will say, we've had a 8 9 lot of interest in this incubator project, and 10 most of the interest has been in developing 11 patient-reported outcome measures. So stay tuned 12 for there. But we're hoping that might 13 facilitate some measure development more quickly, more efficiently. We hope. 14 It remains to be 15 But also looking at our gaps because we seen. 16 get gaps from you all, we get gaps from all of 17 our committees, how can we present those gaps in 18 a more organized way so people can say, okay, I'm 19 starting to see the common theme here; I'm 20 starting to see the priorities. So it's very 21 much on our radar.

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MS. JOHNSON: And I would add to that

we may have a little bit of time before 2:00 to 1 2 talk about next steps beyond just this endorsement project. We call them off-cycle 3 activities. So one possibility for an off-cycle 4 activity might be to put some more meat around 5 these bones and do a little bit more focused job 6 7 than what we're able to do in an hour around the table. This is right now kind of the 8 9 brainstorming thing. It's the brain dump. So that's one option that we could 10 11 potentially go for. MEMBER CASS: I feel like if we're 12 13 going to get excited about something, we want to make sure it's going to go somewhere. 14 That 15 should try to focus us, help us. 16 MS. JOHNSON: I have kind of lost track of who said what, so I'm just going to kind 17 18 of go back and forth this way. So I think Laura. 19 MEMBER PORTER: Thank you. What I 20 want to bring up is something that we talked about at dinner last night also. It seems to me 21 22 that when we refer to palliative care in the

group, we're talking about end-of-life care and 1 2 that there really isn't a differentiation between palliative care and end-of-life care. And I 3 know, as a stage 4 cancer survivor, I think that 4 if I had had palliative care early in the 5 process, I would have been spared a lot of the 6 7 horrendous side effects that I went through. And so my issue is that all of the 8

9 measures that we looked at were basically end-of-10 life measures and hospice measures, but are we 11 going to look at palliative care just as 12 palliative care, or do we, like somebody 13 suggested last night, need to change what we call it? I mean, I don't know if that's our role, 14 15 but, I mean, it's kind of -- that's just my 16 concern because I thought when I came here that it would be clear that there was a difference, 17 18 and I was kind of disappointed that I didn't find 19 a difference between palliative care and hospice, 20 that they were used interchangeably. 21 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Amy Sanders? 22 So a couple of things MEMBER SANDERS:
I think that what is needed is a once again. 1 2 series of sort of knowledge and attitude surveys. I think that out in the world what is meant by 3 palliative care, hospice care is not well 4 defined. People often conflate the terms, I 5 think perhaps to a greater degree than is sort of 6 7 current within the borders of the hospital. Ι think we're beginning maybe to separate those two 8 9 terms, but that's new. And so knowledge, attitudes, understanding, and obviously it needs 10 11 not just to be about the physical and the medical but the cultural, what are the barriers to people 12 13 accepting the offer of help and assistance in the form of palliative or hospice care? 14 15 And I think that we need to survey

ourselves, as well. I think that we don't have a universal understanding of the nomenclature that we all use, and when we use those terms, we may mean one thing, but the person or group to whom we're speaking understands a different term. So I think maybe really taking things back to first principles, dealing with nomenclature, would be

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important but probably some sense of what
 actually the understanding abroad in the world is
 would be a necessary first step.

And I would also like to compliment whoever made this diagram that's currently up. I think it was somebody on this group who sort of put this diagram together, and I yesterday in my study immediately copied it down. And I think it's a really, really helpful diagram, so kudos to whoever did that.

MS. JOHNSON: Thanks, Amy. I'm going
to skip over to Deborah.

13 CHAIR WALDROP: Thank you. So I have a couple of disparate contributions hopefully. 14 15 First of all, I'm looking at the diagram, to tag 16 on to what Amy said, and I think, in terms of domains of care, one of the pieces that's really 17 18 missing is decision-making, and so decisionmaking not just around end-of-life decisions but 19 20 across the course of an illness trajectory, and I would say across the course of a specific illness 21 22 trajectory. So it's very different when you have

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end-stage renal disease or COPD than cancer, and I think we need to think about the decisions along the course of illnesses and help people with symptom exacerbations and what the end stages are going to look like in different disease trajectories. That's thought number one.

7 Thought number two is also in terms of settings of care, it's big boxes: it's inpatient, 8 9 outpatient, home, hospice, and skilled nursing. Assisted living, as Paul says, needs to be there, 10 11 but so does emergency medicine. I think the marriage of emergency medicine and the crisis 12 13 that families find themselves in when they don't know what dying looks like, the call to 911 that 14 15 maybe is the right thing to do. Maybe ED is 16 where the person needs to go, but maybe it isn't. And if we could meet people where they are, I 17 18 think there's a real sort of emerging literature 19 and emerging study of palliative care in the 20 emergency department, but I would like to take it into the field and think about it there. 21 Thank 22 And I think I'll stop there.

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1 you. 2 MS. JOHNSON: All right. Let's see. 3 Ruth? Oh, sorry, Karl, was that a response to Deborah's --4 No, I was just, I 5 MEMBER STEINBERG: don't mean to be out of order, but I just want to 6 7 say it's been a real honor to be here with all you guys, and I look forward to working with you 8 9 more. Thanks. 10 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, Karl. 11 MEMBER LIND: Hi, this is Alice. Can 12 I just get in the queue? 13 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, why don't you go ahead, Alice, and then we'll go to Ruth. 14 15 MEMBER LIND: Sorry, Ruth. So I just 16 have a couple of real quick thoughts. One is just about triaging some of these measures by 17 18 particularly under-served populations. So one 19 would be getting better data and a measure about 20 people with serious mental illness and their being offered and then their take-up use of 21 22 hospice and palliative care.

Another which is even more 2 problematic, I think is people with substance abuse disorder history, and similarly, their 3 being offered and their take-up use of palliative 4 and hospice care. And so those are two that I 5 think we just need to measure, kind of 6 7 utilization measures.

Another kind of butter topic is 8 9 coverage for palliative care, especially with private insurance and then also with Medicaid, 10 which varies from state to state. And it becomes 11 kind of problematic for people who are on both 12 13 Medicare and Medicaid at times to have those two benefits coordinated, and so we trip across this 14 15 in Duals Committee from time to time, knowing 16 what the total cost of care is and whether people are being referred appropriately if they have 17 18 both Medicare and Medicaid.

19 On a similar notion, most of the 20 really excellent demonstrations that go on in Medicare right now or in Medicare/Medicaid 21 22 demonstrations exclude people on hospice,

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precisely because the costs are kind of self-1 2 contained, and so it's hard to see cost different outcome when people are already on hospice at the 3 time that the demonstration starts. And so it's 4 something that needs to be looked at for 5 demonstrations just to raise the question, should 6 7 new demonstrations be offered through the Innovation Center that target this population in 8 9 a specific way? 10 So I think those are my main thoughts, 11 and I thank you very much for letting me 12 participate by phone. 13 Thank you, Alice. MS. JOHNSON: Ruth? 14 MEMBER MACINTOSH: Thank you. Most of 15 my question was answered about the process, but 16 one thing I just want to have more clarity on is yesterday, a lot of times we were bringing up 17 18 things about the specifications, and we learned 19 quickly, can't change them. But there was 20 recommendations, and who's going to be the voice from here to where those need to go? 21 22 MS. JOHNSON: Just so you know, when

we go through and write the report, those kind of 1 2 comments come out, and we actually put those in the gap discussion. So if you guys mentioned 3 yesterday, we need a measure here or if you would 4 change this measure this would help, that will 5 work its way to the gaps listing, as well. 6 7 MEMBER MACINTOSH: Thank you. MS. JOHNSON: Michelle? 8 9 MEMBER CAUGHEY: Oh, thank you. I was 10 -- I have sort of this framework in my head, and 11 so I started to write it down. And I appreciate 12 other comments. 13 So you start out with a population of patients who you want to serve in a palliative 14 15 sense or in a hospice sense, and I think Alice's 16 comments were right on. Are we actually serving the patients who need that care, right? 17 Do we 18 identify who needs it and who doesn't? So that's 19 sort of the population. 20 Then you think the ideal outcome measure, in my mind, is have you then, having 21 22 identified patients who are in some kind of

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distress, have you actually reduced that stress? 1 2 So that would be your outcome measure, right? Measuring, you know, the level of distress before 3 you intervene versus after you intervene is 4 something actually we're going to attempt, but I 5 think it's not -- so in the current world, we're 6 7 sort of stuck either patient-reported outcomes of distress, like how well in the HCAHPS, did you 8 9 - they're very indirect, right? Or process 10 measures, right? Which we know, process measures 11 we hope move us along. They're not the end. We need them now because we don't have measures 12 13 that, in whatever domain, that would be the true outcome that we would be looking for in either an 14 15 individual or in a population of patients. 16 So sometimes we have sort of 17 intermediate outcomes. I'm not quite sure where

18 -- I mean, we've talked a little bit about that,
19 but I'm not sure exactly what that is. So,
20 anyway, that's sort of a framework that I'm
21 dealing with and I think might help improve the
22 conversation.

The population issue that Alice 1 2 brought up I think is really important because there are patients who need this care who aren't 3 getting it, and they're in all these places 4 because the resources are so limited. So how we 5 actually decide who gets it, the algorithms 6 7 there, and how we then measure that, I don't know. Anyway, just a thought. 8 9 MS. JOHNSON: Okay, thank you. I'm 10 looking at the clock. There's a couple of other 11 things that I desperately want to get to before we go to public comment, so I'm going to let 12 13 everybody have a really quick word, if it's at all possible. 14 So Paul? 15 MEMBER TATUM: Very fast. I was 16 thinking about methodologies where you vote after a big discussion like this, and I'd just say if I 17 18 only had one star, I'd hop onto Amy Berman's. 19 How we measure what palliative is is just so 20 critically important. If I got five stars, she gets four, Arif gets one burnout. 21 Just such 22 critical, critical issues for our field. Just to

1	kind of tease that back into this discussion. I
2	think those are really crisis issues for us.
3	MS. JOHNSON: Tracy, is yours still
4	up? Is that a new okay. Amy?
5	MEMBER SANDERS: So I just want to add
6	one more, and, Gregg, I'm going to respond to
7	what you said and also to, I guess, what Sean
8	said before he left. I'm going to look at this
9	with a serious illness frame, and let me also
10	state that the National Academy of Medicine, they
11	are using that terminology and that framing.
12	They're going to be doing a serious illness
13	roundtable, so that would be consistent with how
14	they're viewing.
15	But care concordance, treatment
16	concordant with people's values and preferences,
17	that is a challenging area. That's kind of the
18	center, and it's the area we kind of look away
19	from because it's just too hard to measure.
20	So I want to point out that Mary
21	Tinetti and Caroline Blaum are doing work called
22	Patient Priority Care, and it is work that is in

partnership with the Patient Centered Outcomes 1 2 Research Institute. They're working within a large ACO across the state of Connecticut. 3 They are eliciting goals, and then they are working 4 with the major medical societies, the ACC, ACP, 5 ABIM, to then translate out what that actually 6 7 And so while that may seem to be kind of means. not possible, it not only is possible, but there 8 9 are going to be measures developed out in this 10 So I would say that that is strongly an area. area that we can go to looking in. And in the 11 interest of full disclosure, we're funding that. 12

13 The Society of Academic Emergency 14 Medicine, as we speak, is having their consensus 15 conference on just the topic that you're 16 suggesting, which is around how do we do shared 17 decision-making, advanced care planning in the 18 emergency room. That's where I came from before 19 coming here.

20 CMS, if they are on the line, the 21 question around primary and specialty palliative 22 care, this is an issue that only they can

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address. How do we get access to that data means that they need to change the way in which data is reported so that they can note this. This is a fundamental need of a large number of their beneficiaries so that we can measure value. So CMS, you can only address this, CMS, if you're listening.

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And the last is a gap just to add to 8 9 your list. Stage 4, one of the measures talked 10 about stage 4. We don't restage. NIH, National 11 Library of Medicine, any source you'll go to, we 12 don't restage. In other words, you can't look in 13 data, and looking at natural language is the least feasible way of doing this. And so that 14 15 wasn't part of our discussion because that's not 16 our charge, but it really is a gap. And the bigger issue is that we should always be looking 17 18 at pain. We don't have to wait until somebody is 19 stage 4.

20 So in terms of addressing these kinds 21 of measures, that's a fundamental flaw. It will 22 not be easy for anybody to look at or address

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from a systems perspective, maybe from an 1 2 individual provider perspective. But we really have to systematize to optimize the use and 3 usability, so I just share that. 4 Thank you. And then MS. JOHNSON: 5 I'll go over to Tracy. 6 7 MEMBER SCHROEPFER: So I just wanted to put out there I think that I agree with Laura 8 9 about the issue of palliative care and the confusion around that and that what I think would 10 11 be an interesting measure would be one that 12 really asked patients were they offered 13 palliative care. My brother has stage 4 lung cancer, and his oncologist, I told him to ask him 14 15 about palliative care, and the oncologist, he 16 said, "No, we don't do palliative care. You're not hospice yet," and so I told my brother to go 17 18 back and here's the definition, and he did. And 19 so now he's getting palliative care. 20 And then the other thing is the insurance piece of that and insurance companies. 21

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Just because the other thing, he's been waiting

three weeks for approval for chemo for
 palliation. So I think there is a lot of issues
 around that.

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Linda? 4 I had a comment on MEMBER SCHWIMMER: 5 the reference to ethical and legal in the 6 7 document, and I think this relates to what we were talking about yesterday where we were 8 9 talking about the post forums and advanced care directive and lack of clarity or enough 10 11 information or legally-binding information, and 12 so we're measuring all these things, and we have 13 this different terminology in some of these measures, but will it actually even make a 14 15 difference? And we're here to make a difference. 16 And so I think that there's a way for us to do that in terms of working with the legal 17 18 community, with surrogates, and to maybe --19 looking at documents, whether that's documents

20 that become part of this process or whether -21 I'm not exactly sure, but I do think that's
22 something that we should look at. I know it's

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state by state, and I know that there are some 1 2 models, though, that are accepted across state And to think about that, to then ensure 3 lines. that all this work, in terms of asking if they 4 have an advanced directive or making sure that 5 it's in the chart or in the electronic records, 6 7 et cetera, it all kind of falls apart when you get to the legal aspect of it, which seems like 8 9 such a waste, right? So, you know, I'd love to be able to 10 11 figure out how to do that as the only lawyer on 12 the Committee. So thank you. 13 MS. JOHNSON: All right. Last word, Arif. 14 15 MEMBER KAMAL: So I'd like to put my 16 full enthusiasm and energy behind the idea of a white paper manuscript, something that sort of 17 18 carries forward for the field because all of us, 19 I think, individually could write a letter to the 20 editor, and some of us have, in fact, done that kind of thing. But that single voice only 21 22 carries so much. I think the voice of this group

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would be really important.

2 I additionally reflect on the fact -so my brother is an orthopedic surgeon, and so 3 the quality of his care is evaluated by how he 4 cuts, okay? And when I wear my oncologist hat, 5 the procedure that I perform would be to provide 6 7 chemotherapy in a very superficial, I'm wearing my, you know, oncologist hat only, way. And so 8 9 most of the quality measures that are in oncology have to do with timeliness and appropriateness of 10 11 the chemotherapy that I perform. In the field that we're in, when my 12 13 brother asked me so what is it that you actually do, I say we communicate with people. And so he, 14 15 being a quality person, said, so where are all 16 the quality measures about evaluating how often and how well you communicate with people? And I 17 18 looked and said uh --- right? And he said, 19 "Well, you would evaluate us on how we cut, 20 right?" And so we should be evaluated on how we have family meetings, do prognostic disclosures, 21 22 share information. All these things are very

unstandardized, right? How many of us in the 1 2 room have received formalized feedback on conducting a family meeting, right? Especially 3 if you didn't do a fellowship where maybe it was 4 required but, otherwise, sort of how often do we 5 receive that feedback? How often do we receive 6 7 that feedback from patients outside of HCAHPS scores where we might get that as individuals, et 8 9 So I think we should re-evaluate what we cetera. 10 do as our procedure and then how are we 11 evaluating from a quality measure perspective. 12 MS. JOHNSON: Very interesting. And, 13 actually, I'm really looking at time here. Let's go to the next slide about our off-cycle because 14 15 a couple of you I think talked about this a 16 little bit and have given some ideas already, the white paper idea for example, maybe even Linda's 17 18 ethical legal looks. 19 We will be doing off-cycle activities.

20 What does that mean? That means we're going to 21 finish up this endorsement process. We've got 22 another four or five months, six months,

something like that, Rachel would know better, to 1 2 finish this process up. But then after that, we're going to gather you guys together quarterly 3 after that to do some other work, and this is 4 just some ideas on what some of this other work 5 might be. It could be pulling you guys together 6 7 to help other committees think about something. If something comes along, it's in your 8 9 wheelhouse, but maybe another group is looking at 10 it. You guys could help. 11 And I'm going to read this whole Ad hoc reviews if something comes in that 12 thing. 13 we need another endorsement look. Educational activities either to our membership or to other 14 15 committees, et cetera. So there's lots of things 16 that we could potentially do. I don't -- we don't have time, 17 18 actually, unfortunately, to start our brains 19 going on that. What we do have, and I just want 20 to get your feeling on this, and whichever way it goes is fine. We have a meeting scheduled by 21 22 phone in about a week or so. It should be on

your calendars. Thank you. I'm stealing 1 2 Rachel's thunder a little bit here. That call was set up really to get some time on your 3 You guys are busy. We wanted to get calendars. 4 that time on your calendar for the idea that if 5 we didn't finish our work today, we would have 6 7 that call, and we could finish up a measure evaluation if we needed to. 8

9 Do you have any appetite for continuing this discussion and potential ideas 10 for off-cycle work on a call next week? 11 That's one option. It's already on your calendar. 12 Or 13 would you rather wait, we'll do some back and forth and maybe some polling through email or 14 15 other ways, when we get a little bit closer to 16 our first-quarter off-cycle work?

17 So do you care one way or the other? 18 I don't want to use your time if you don't think 19 it's worth it on this call next week.

20 MEMBER HANDZO: I vote for an email 21 poll. 22 MS. JOHNSON: Okay. So we got two

Is that okay with everybody? Okay. emails. 1 We'll do that on email. I can't think of any 2 reason that we would need to have that call. 3 It's the post-meeting call, May 20th. 4 Am I missing something? Is anybody -- no, we don't 5 have to vote on that. All right. Yes? 6 That's 7 the August 3rd. All the consensus not reached stuff that happened -- so apologies. This post-8 9 meeting call is kind of new, and, again, we put it on your calendars just in case we don't finish 10 11 something today. If we had 30 measures, and we just couldn't get through all of them, we would 12 13 have this call. We will -- again, sorry, Rachel, 14 15 stealing your thunder here a little bit. We will 16 write up our report, and we put that out for a 30-day public and member comment period. 17 When 18 those comments come through, we as staff will 19 take those comments and gather them together. We 20 will provide draft responses from you guys, and then we'll get you on the phone, and we're going 21 22 to talk about those comments. And some of those

comments may very well make you want to 1 2 reconsider some of the decisions that were made today, and, if that's so, that's fine because 3 that's part of what the comment period is for. 4 And at that point, the consensus not reached 5 measures will also be readdressed. 6 So, again, 7 that's in August. Found time, yes. You guys just found two hours, yes. 8

9 Now, I know we still have to do public 10 comment and next steps. I want to take about 11 four minutes, according to that clock, and get a little bit of feedback from you guys on our 12 13 process. And I'm particularly interested, if you think it's great, we love that kind of 14 15 interesting feedback, but maybe what do we need 16 to do better? And specifically we have this new 17 maintenance process that you guys are seeing. 18 You're some of the first ones to have seen this. 19 How is that working for you? The preliminary 20 analysis that we as staff did, how did that work? The ratings that we did as part of the 21 22 preliminary analysis, was that useful or not?

1	Anything else is on the table, as
2	well. I realize I've given you three minutes,
3	but if there's anything that you really think we
4	need to work on, we'd like to hear. And Amy?
5	MEMBER BERMAN: I thought the process
6	was exceptional. The staff was exceptional, as
7	well. In the PDFing of the document, it wasn't
8	in numerical order throughout, so that made it a
9	little harder when we wanted to go and turn to
10	it should either be in the order of the agenda or
11	in numerical order so that it's easy for us to
12	find in the PDFed version.
13	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. And we'll get
14	with you. I'm not exactly sure which PDF, so
15	I'll talk to you offline to make sure I
16	understand that one. Okay. George?
17	MEMBER HANDZO: Two things. I think
18	the orientation for me was extremely helpful. I
19	would have, in addition, in retrospect,
20	benefitted from more of an opportunity to run
21	through a case example and actually discuss it,
22	you know, not just read here's a good one but

what we were looking at what did we get; what are 1 2 the questions, and that would have just made my life much easier. 3 I had -- I don't know if anybody else, 4 but the hyperlinks from the staff document to the 5 regular document, I got there, but then I had to 6 7 scroll back. MS. JOHNSON: Oh, you couldn't get 8 9 back? 10 MEMBER HANDZO: I couldn't get back. 11 MS. JOHNSON: You're a Mac user? 12 MEMBER HANDZO: Yes. 13 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, there's a special command for Mac users. So we are going to add 14 15 that but --16 MEMBER HANDZO: Guess what? Mac is taking over the world. Get used to it. 17 Mac 18 users need some love here. 19 MS. JOHNSON: Okay, great. Thank you. 20 Deborah? CHAIR WALDROP: I just can't say 21 22 enough in terms of thanks to the staff for the

measure evaluation worksheets. They were really 1 2 terrific. Thank you for that and for all of your responsiveness and help with questions. 3 MS. JOHNSON: Amy? 4 I thought the MEMBER SANDERS: 5 algorithms were particularly helpful, especially 6 7 as sort of a first-time NQF participant. And the one thing that would have been helpful for me, 8 9 but this may not be universal, because of the 10 nature of my work, it was a touch-and-go kind of 11 thing about whether or not I was going to be able to have the time to commit, not in general but 12 13 because I'm planned out fairly far in advance. And this was all really sort of set up less than 14 15 two months from the time of the actual meetings, 16 and, for me, more lead time would have been helpful. But that probably, for the overall NQF 17 18 process, I can see where that would be also 19 problematic, and maybe dealing with squeaky 20 wheels like me is easier on an ad hoc basis than reconfiguring the entire world. 21

MS. JOHNSON: Thank you. Appreciate

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it. Laura?

MEMBER PORTER: I think it would have 2 been helpful to get all of the comments from the 3 workgroup call. Don't tell me we had them 4 posted. Oh, good, okay. I've missed enough 5 things today. 6 7 MS. JOHNSON: A workgroup summary, is that what you mean? 8 9 MEMBER PORTER: So a workgroup 10 Yes, I think that would be helpful. summary. 11 MS. JOHNSON: We actually did, just so you know, we did used to do that. 12 When we 13 instituted those preliminary analysis, those take our staff so long that we ended up having to push 14 15 our time line, but we can only push so much. So 16 one of the things that we said is we will take out those workgroup summaries. 17 18 So, you know, nothing is ever written 19 in stone here. They could come back. But we 20 appreciate the feedback. Tracy? MEMBER SCHROEPFER: So I did the 2012 21

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when we did that, and I just want to say I

thought this was great. I thought everything --1 2 you all made so many improvements and changes. And in particular, the only thing I can say for 3 the two is that it always seems like we're so 4 short of time by doing it just for a day and 5 usually it's not quite a half. Sometimes I think 6 7 maybe linking it to two full days and then the half might be helpful because I think sometimes 8 9 people do want to say more, and they feel rushed. 10 So that's one thing, and it would have been neat 11 to be able to do some of this today. And then the other thing is the 12 13 I thought the dinner was really great dinner. because it gave us a chance to get to know each 14 15 other a little bit, particularly since we'll be a 16 standing committee, and maybe just getting that information ahead of time because some people 17 18 couldn't come because they had already made 19 plans. But that was great. 20 Great, thank you. MS. JOHNSON: Okay. 21 And, Doug, last word on this? 22 MEMBER NEE: I'd like to echo Sure.

what Tracy just said. Having been at the 1 2 previous one, this is light years better than it was before, for perspective for those of you who 3 Yes, everything went wonderfully well. 4 weren't. I think the workgroup sessions were 5 helpful. There was a certain dynamic difference 6 7 between the workgroup session on the phone and what we actually do here. If it's at all 8 9 possible, and I emphasize that, if you had 10 recordings of a session where we went from A to Z 11 through a process and a measure, we went through a measure, that someone who hadn't been on this 12 13 committee before could actually listen to, not the shortcutting we got into, you know, later on 14 15 in the afternoon and today but, I mean, just a 16 full-on, you know, here's how we went through everything, what the call was, what the responses 17 18 were, and how the information was provided by 19 those that were leading the discussion I think 20 would be extremely helpful to those who haven't ever been on this before. And it may very well 21 22 help them put all of the written material that

they have in front of them that they're trying to 1 2 desperately digest into some sort of verbiage that makes sense and is not embarrassing when 3 they get to the meeting here. 4 MS. JOHNSON: Great suggestion. 5 Thank That's actually a pretty easily doable one. 6 you. 7 And, Amy, something burning? Burning a little bit, MEMBER SANDERS: 8 9 So one way that you might be yes. Thank you. 10 able to eat your cake and have it, too, with 11 regard to a post-working group pre-meeting summary would be to task the primary respondent 12 13 for a given measure with writing up a summary, which I think would provide a summary for other 14 15 people and would also help the primary discussant 16 to be prepared in a smooth fashion. So speaking only for my own presentation yesterday, that 17 18 could have gone a little bit more smoothly I 19 thought, and perhaps if I had that kind of extra 20 step, I would have made a better presentation. 21 So just a --22 MS. JOHNSON: Very interesting. As

staff, I'm like, oh, wow, give it to somebody 1 2 else. That's an interesting idea. Thank you so With that, let's go to public comment, 3 much. Rachel, and then tell us our last steps. 4 MS. ROILAND: Operator, if you could 5 open the lines for public comment, that would be 6 7 great. Thank you. **OPERATOR:** Okay. At this time, if you 8 9 would like to make a comment, please press star 10 and then the number 1. There are no public 11 comments at this time. MS. ROILAND: All right. Are there 12 13 any public comments in the room? All right. So there are no public comments. And I'm actually 14 15 going to turn it over to Jean-Luc to close us 16 out. 17 MR. TILLY: That's right. So we 18 talked a little bit about the post-meeting call, 19 which we won't be having, so strike that. We'll 20 post the draft report for public member comment a little bit later in June and give you a couple of 21 22 months to think about that and write about it.

We'll reconvene on August 3rd to write up our comments and our responses.

Again, the report will be posted for 3 a little bit of a shorter period, just two weeks, 4 for NQF members to vote and the CSAC, or the 5 Consensus Standards Advisory Committee, will get 6 7 a chance to look at it and approve it, as well as our board and take the next step with that. 8 9 Then we'll have a little month period 10 for appeals, and unless there are any or 11 depending on how those are adjudicated, we'll close out at around November or early December. 12 13 That's pretty much all there is unless you have 14 any questions. 15 MEMBER RITCHIE: Do you have any idea 16 about what the schedule is for next year? MS. JOHNSON: No, we haven't, but we 17 18 would probably be smart to try to think on your 19 calendar sooner, rather than later. That's 20 actually a really good idea, so let me see what we can do with that and try to do that. 21 22 So for my clinic, they MEMBER TATUM:

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like six months' notice to --1 2 MS. JOHNSON: Six months. Okay. We might could do six months. We might could do six 3 months if we start now, yes. 4 This has been lovely. Thank you so 5 I know this is hard work. I know there's much. 6 7 a lot of nuances. I know you're volunteers and you actually have another life outside of our 8 9 world, but we appreciate it very much. I've 10 really enjoyed getting to talk to you guys and know you guys a little bit better. 11 So thank you. Safe travels. 12 13 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 2:01 p.m.) 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Palliative and End-of-life Care Steering Committee Meeting

Before: National Quality Forum

Date: 05-11-16

Place: Washington, DC

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

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