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THE NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM

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PATIENT OUTCOMES
MENTAL HEALTH STEERING COMMITTEE
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THURSDAY
APRIL 8, 2010
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The Steering Committee met at the
National Quality Forum, Suite 600 North, 601
13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 9:30

a.m., Tricia Leddy and Jeffrey Susman, Co-

Chairs, presiding.

PRESENT:

TRICIA LEDDY, BS, MS, Co-Chair JEFFREY SUSMAN, MD, Co-Chair SHEILA R. BOTTS, PharmD, BCCP, University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy MAUREEN HENNESSEY, PhD, CPCC, Gardener Health Systems DARCY JAFFE, ARNP, Harborview Medical Center DANIEL I. KAUFER, MD, FAAN, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill ANNE P. MANTON, PhD, Cape Cod Hospital KATIE MASLOW, MSW, Alzheimer's Association * LUC R. PELLETIER, MSN, APRN, FAAN, Sharp HealthCare GLEN PHILLIPS, PhD, Eli Lilly and Company

HAROLD A. PINCUS, PhD, New York Presbyterian Healthcare System

PRESENT (Cont'd): ROBERT ROCA, MD, MBA, MPH, Sheppard Pratt Health System JOEL STREIM, MD, University of Pennsylvania Medical Center KENNETH THOMPSON, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration * GEORGE J. WAN, PhD, MPH, Johnson & Johnson CAROL WILKINS, MPP, Independent Consultant NOF STAFF: HEIDI BOSSLEY, MSN, MBA IAN CORBRIDGE, RN, MPH ASHLEY MORSELL REVA WINKLER, MD, MPH ALSO PRESENT: LAURA GALBREATH, MPP, National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare * RITA MUNLEY GALLAGHER, American Nurses Association FRANK GHINASSI, PhD, Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic * CAROL ROTH, BSN, RAND * PETER ROY-BYRNE, MD, Harborview Medical Center LUCILLE SCHACHT, PhD, NRI * KATHERINE WATKINS, MD, RAND * DAVID WHITE, WPIC

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*Present via telephone

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C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

Welcome Tricia Leddy, MS, and Jeffrey Susman, MD, Co-chairs 4 Consideration of Candidate Measures: Measure OT3-016: Retention in Treatment 30 Measure OT3-008: Fall Rate per 1,000 Patient Days 55 Measure OT3-009: Adverse/Serious Measure OT3-021: Assessment of Psychosocial Needs 123 Measure OT3-005: Services Offered for Psychosocial Needs 130 Working Lunch 170 Consideration of Candidate Measures: Measure OT3-047: Inpatient Consumer Survey 170 Measure OT3-014: Psychiatrist-Rated Assessment of Psychiatric Inpatients' Clinical Status 207 and 237 Overview of Day 1 Discussion Re: Readmission Measures: Joel Streim, M.D., University of Pennsylvania Medical Center 207 Comments 251 Next Steps 300

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 1 2 (9:31 a.m.) 3 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, good 4 morning. I appreciate everybody's prompt 5 attendance, and you all look bright and shiny 6 or at least present. 7 We're going to do the following 8 today, just to give you an overview. First 9 we're going to spend a little time talking about the Alzheimer's measures, dementia 10 11 measures and lack thereof and an approach to 12 helping rectify that situation. 13 Secondly, we're going to do a 14 couple of measures left over from Group 4. 15 Then I'll be passing the baton to Tricia, who 16 will do the Group 3 measures. 17 We're hoping to leave some time at 18 the end to talk about the gap analysis, 19 looking at our original framework, and seeing 20 if there are areas that we really need to have 21 on that parking lot and hopefully get you out 22 of here early or certainly on time.

1 So, let's first turn to a 2 discussion about how we might deal with the 3 lack of dementia/Alzheimer measures. And I'll 4 ask Ian to give us some thoughts. 5 MR. CORBRIDGE: Good morning, 6 everyone, and thank you very much for a 7 productive day yesterday. I know - 8 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Katie, is that 9 you on the line? 10 MS. MASLOW: Yes, some of that 11 racket is me. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. We 13 thought you were making a loud disturbance. 14 MS. MASLOW: I'll be quiet in a 15 minute. 16 MR. CORBRIDGE: Good morning, 17 Katie. We're actually just getting ready to 18 talk about the dementia issue, as well as 19 Alzheimer's. 20 So, a couple members of the 21 Steering Committee identified early on that we			Page 5
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	21	Steering Committee identified early on that we	
22 really didn't receive any measures within the	22	really didn't receive any measures within the	

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		Page 6
1	actual submission for dementia measures. I	
2	know that was a key part of the scope of the	
3	project.	
4	And a couple members identified if	
5	there was, you know, there are some potential	
б	measures out there and would like to really	
7	look at forming potentially a small workgroup	
8	to see if we can solicit some of those	
9	dementia measure and really see if we can move	
10	those forward.	
11	There is a little bit of gap after	
12	this process where, if we get measures in	
13	quickly, we'll be able to kind of run through	
14	that process. I talked with Katie as well as	
15	Joel briefly, and Robert, just about	
16	potentially forming a small workgroup.	
17	The members of that workgroup	
18	would really try to solicit those measures,	
19	review them internally just as a small	
20	workgroup, and then put that information	
21	forward for the rest of the Steering Committee	
22	to review and decide upon.	

Page 7 I guess another option is, if we 1 2 aren't really, once again, able to get any dementia measures in, this small workgroup 3 4 would, I think, hopefully better inform us of 5 what are the gaps out there, where are there 6 measures and what can we really do in terms of 7 moving forward. 8 But this being a key portion with 9 the project, as well as I know we have our National Priorities Partnership that is really 10 11 categorizing Medicaid's top 20 conditions, 12 Alzheimer's is right up there, I think, at 13 Number 6 at this point. 14 So, it's a key issue and we just 15 wanted to really open it up to the Steering 16 Committee to look and see if there are 17 individuals here who are interested in really 18 participating on a small workgroup who would 19 try to solicit those measures and work forward 20 from there. 21 Katie, I don't know if you have 22 anything else to add, or Joel or Robert.

		Page 8
1	MS. MASLOW: The only thing I would	
2	say - can you hear me okay?	
3	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes.	
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes, we can.	
5	MS. MASLOW: The only thing I would	
б	say is that Ian has talked to some people at	
7	RAND who have measures and are submitting	
8	them.	
9	I think that most of them are	
10	processed, perhaps all, but there was an	
11	article in the Journal of American Geriatric	
12	Society this month with three outcome measures	
13	for dementia from the Netherlands.	
14	And I had e-mailed the main author	
15	and she answered this morning and said yes,	
16	that she would be very interested in	
17	submitting them to us and that she'll get the	
18	forms to Ian by the end of April.	
19	So, seems like something anyway.	
20	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Harold.	
21	DR. PINCUS: Two questions. Are we	
22	limiting this to dementia or to measures that	

		Pag
1	are particularly applicable to older people?	
2	So, that's one question.	
3	And I know there are some out	
4	there that people have not submitted like the	
5	RAND's ACOG measures, but there also are	
6	measures that may be particularly applicable	
7	primarily to the over-65 group.	
8	The other thing is, you know, when	
9	you look across what we actually have and what	
10	we're ultimately going to recommend, I mean,	
11	Alzheimer's is one example, but it's really	
12	across the board that we didn't get much in.	
13	And so one thought is, should we	
14	think about some sort of second phase of	
15	encouragement across the board to try to	
16	identify measures or potential measure	
17	developers that haven't considered submitting,	
18	because several people have come to me and	
19	said, gee, you know, we have no idea about	
20	this stuff.	
21	And so those are - and it's just	
22	that people just are not part of the network	
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1	of NQF typically. Even though we try to reach	
2	out, there's a lot of people that just don't -	
3	_	
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Reva, you want to	
5	take a shot at that?	
6	DR. WINKLER: Well, a couple of	
7	things. NQF is moving into a slightly	
8	different way of bringing measures in. We're	
9	sort of on a rotating - I think it's a three-	
10	year schedule addressing sort of all the	
11	variety of topic areas and rotating through	
12	them for the opportunity to review existing	
13	measures, bring in new measures and sort of	
14	look at the portfolio as a whole.	
15	So, we envision, going forward,	
16	that there will be regular opportunities for	
17	all of the areas on about an every-three-year	
18	cycle.	
19	MS. BOSSLEY: Yes. What it will be	
20	is - so, all the measures that you actually	
21	put forward today, I think, is a good example.	
22	Those go into a three-year maintenance cycle.	

Page 11 And what has happened in the past 1 2 is we do one-off kind of projects, and then 3 you have everything that's in maintenance, and there was no way to begin to determine what 4 5 was best in class, determine where the gaps 6 were, and for people to know in the 7 development cycle where we would be in needing 8 and doing a call for measure on a certain 9 topic. So, this new process ,assuming the 10 11 Board approves it, it's out for comment right 12 now, will start getting everything into a 13 cycle. So, these measures will go into a 14 cycle probably on mental health. And every three years we will do a review of every 15 16 existing measure and a call for new measures. 17 So, it's starting to look up and 18 see where either geriatrics or mental health 19 would fall to see if we could see when the 20 next call will be. 21 So, I think if we can get 22 something in now, that's great, but I think

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1	the other piece is, is we want to start	
2	building out that portfolio.	
3	I think the gaps you identified,	
4	too, will also help inform developers so that	
5	as we have these cycles move forward,	
6	hopefully we'll get more robust measures on	
7	those areas you have identified. That's our	
8	hope.	
9	DR. PINCUS: It's probably good	
10	even during this round to - because, I mean,	
11	it just seems dementia is important, but there	
12	is, you know, there is nothing. I don't think	
13	we're going to do for kids, for schizophrenia,	
14	for bipolar disorder. I mean, you know, which	
15	are all big - anxiety. So, there are lots of	
16	big areas that we don't have anything.	
17	So, if it's possible to actually	
18	do a kind of additional search, that would be	
19	- for example, I mean actually just the other	
20	day at the translational science meetings, Len	
21	Bickman from Vanderbilt said, you know, we got	
22	into a conversation, I told him I was going to	

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1	this meeting. He said, oh, we've had a		
2	measure that's been adopted by 16 states for		
3	kids. I didn't know anything about it.		
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Was the focus		
5	deliberately because of the CMS sponsorship on		
6	the adult population?		
7	DR. WINKLER: Remember that part of		
8	the Outcomes Project; we actually have a		
9	separate effort on child health. So, any time		
10	you divide topics into areas it's arbitrary.		
11	But child health is being addressed, just not		
12	by this group as much as -		
13	DR. PINCUS: Do they have mental		
14	health measures?		
15	DR. WINKLER: They can have mental		
16	health measures.		
17	DR. PINCUS: But do they, is the		
18	question.		
19	DR. WINKLER: No.		
20	DR. PINCUS: So, I mean, there are,		
21	you know, I mean, Glen actually has a whole		
22	big system. He actually e-mailed me about it.		

		Page	14
1	MS. BOSSLEY: We're getting tight		
2	on time. So, we'd have to figure out - Ian		
3	probably knows best.		
4	MR. CORBRIDGE: The reason we had		
5	really started looking at dementia early on is		
6	because we had identified that really up front		
7	right away because we didn't have anything.		
8	We had some measures, but we hadn't really		
9	vetted them and voted on as a Steering		
10	Committee.		
11	So, we started looking early on		
12	and talk -		
13	DR. PINCUS: I'm not criticizing.		
14	I'm simply saying that when you look at what's		
15	actually going to be the output of this.		
16	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, maybe one of		
17	the things we can do as we get to the gap		
18	analysis, is make sure we highlight those		
19	areas including potential contributors that we		
20	know of.		
21	I think, given the lengthy and		
22	sort of stylized process that NQF follows,		
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1 we've got maybe a month of leeway. I think 2 we'll be fortunate if we can get some of the 3 dementia/Alzheimer's measures in and still 4 meet the sort of timeline that NQF is on. 5 That's unfortunate because I agree 6 with you, Harold. I think there is really 7 huge gaps in what we're considering. 8 On the other hand, given the 9 process, I think we're going to have to say, 10 okay, in a year or two there will be another 11 call to do a better job perhaps at getting 12 some of the measure developers out there. 13 From an overall policy standpoint, 14 I think NQF really needs to continue to look 15 at how they interact with both the policy 16 community, especially assessment, but also the 17 research community which generally develops 18 many of these measures, but really isn't keyed 19 into this whole process and certainly isn't 19 into this whole process and certainly isn't 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes, I guess I just 21 MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes, I guess I just			Page	15
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	20	used to submitting in this process.		
22 would like to follow up on that comment and	21	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes, I guess I just		
	22	would like to follow up on that comment and		

		Page 16
1	that would be one thing hopefully the Steering	
2	Committee could help further inform NQF.	
3	I know for this project we reached	
4	out to - I believe it was 117 different	
5	developers who NQF has been in contact with or	
6	developers which you yourself, the Steering	
7	Committee, put forward to us to reach out to.	
8	So continuing to build that list I	
9	think is something where NQF has some area to	
10	expand. And if there are people who we need	
11	to be working with specifically within the	
12	mental health field, then it would be	
13	wonderful if you guys would be willing to	
14	provide that information for us to move	
15	forward.	
16	DR. GOLDBERG: I'd just like to be	
17	clear, Jeff, on what you said.	
18	Is there a window now of a month	
19	or two or not for other people who want to	
20	submit general measures? No window? Because	
21	it sounded ambiguous.	
22	MR. CORBRIDGE: The window of	

Page 17 opportunity, I think, could -1 2 DR. GOLDBERG: There's no right 3 answer. 4 MR. CORBRIDGE: Correct. Just. 5 looking at the timeline of the project and 6 where we started looking for dementia 7 measures, we did it earlier on. And so that 8 window potentially exists because we've 9 already been talking with people. Trying to then reach out and look 10 11 at other measures specifically targeting in a 12 broader sect of the mental health field really, unfortunately, probably won't fit 13 14 within this project. 15 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Too late. Keep 16 looking. We'll get in touch with you the next time this comes around, I think, is the real 17 It may not be -18 answer. 19 MR. CORBRIDGE: And I guess maybe 20 that should be - we should get in touch with 21 them now just so we can follow up and make 22 sure that Len Bickman is really within our

		Page	18
1	contacts, we make that initial up-front	ruge	ŦŬ
2	meeting.		
3	And so next time, as Heidi		
4	indicated, in three years or two years when it		
5	comes around, that we actually have that		
6	contact and can move forward.		
7	DR. GOLDBERG: I think we should		
8	get something in the literature someplace		
9	about the NQF process. Something more to make		
10	more people aware of how this is going on, the		
11	context of this measure development.		
12	I hope it's not a narcissistic		
13	injury to you to hear that, but there's a lot		
14	of people like Harold says, who are somehow		
15	orthogonal to this. We have to get something		
16	into a different kind of literature that sort		
17	of briefly makes people aware of the process,		
18	the background, where we're going, what the		
19	importance of it is.		
20	DR. PINCUS: Also, just the term		
21	measure developer is sort of off-putting. I		
22	don't think anybody that I know that's		

developed a measure continues to think, I am
 a measure developer.

3 MS. BOSSLEY: Right. The Consensus 4 Standard Approval Committee actually had a 5 really nice discussion that I think you all 6 saw the first examples of what they were 7 talking about, which is those measures that 8 haven't necessarily been publicly reported, 9 used for accountability, but used for quality 10 improvement in one system; how do we then 11 encourage and find ways for them to get it to 12 that next step, get the risk adjusted, get the 13 testing, get it so that it's specified so that 14 others can use it? 15 We're struggling with that, but I 16 think that's the next piece that they'll be 17 tackling and considering. 18 How do we then continue to get 19 more robust measures that really have a good 20 quality-improvement focus, but have moved to 21 the point of accountability and public 22 reporting?

		Page	20
1	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: It seems like	rage	20
2	being somewhat familiar with the NQF and its		
3	process, that there's two areas that		
4	definitely bear improvement.		
5	One is sort of a technical-		
6	assistance function where you can really reach		
7	out to people who have developed the system-		
8	level measures and can say okay, well, these		
9	are great for where they are, but here's the		
10	next step.		
11	And the other is sort of a		
12	marketing function, but not the typical		
13	marketing function. It's marketing to a		
14	research audience, primarily, enhancing their		
15	understanding of what this process is all		
16	about and that no, you know, to be a measure		
17	developer doesn't mean that you've gotten a		
18	Ph.D. from Hopkins around some esoteric skill,		
19	but it's the stuff you're already doing, but		
20	take it a step further.		
21	MS. WILKINS: I guess some of		
22	yesterday's conversation really opened my eyes		

Page 21 to some of the ways that NQF is looking at 1 2 Because, Ian, I think to sort of measures. 3 seque from what you were just saying, some of 4 what we looked at yesterday are things that, 5 for a program or a facility or for an agency, 6 could be really good ways for them to look 7 internally at their own performance and 8 strengthen the quality and effectiveness of 9 what they're doing. And I think it is in that spirit 10 in which some of those were submitted, because 11 12 folks have done a lot of work to move toward 13 a more rigorous way of looking at the quality 14 and effectiveness of what they're doing, but 15 they haven't yet taken it to that next step of 16 being something that could be widely implemented and used for public 17 18 accountability. 19 As I left last night, I was sort 20 of thinking it's almost as if we would need a 21 framework that would have two levels at which 22 there would be some recognition that these are

tools that are good to use to strengthen 1 2 quality. 3 One is tools that might be really 4 good, measures that would be appropriate for 5 agencies or programs to use, but they're not 6 at the public-accountability level, but they 7 certainly improve the quality of practice. 8 Internal tools as opposed to external 9 accountability tools. And I know that it sounds like that's not the charge to this 10 group, but it sounds like there is an enormous 11 12 hunger and need in the field for both sets of 13 tools. 14 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Reva, you want to 15 16 DR. WINKLER: Yes. This is by no 17 means a new discussion point in NOF's ten 18 years of existence, but frankly over the last 19 few years the Board has pretty much settled on 20 NQF's role in the quality enterprise to be 21 around focusing on the public-reporting side 22 of it and not on the quality improvement

		Page
1	recognizing that there are thousands of	
2	potential measures that individual programs or	
3	facilities or agencies might use internally	
4	for their own purposes and please have at it	
5	and do so, but that NQF's role is more focused	
6	in on the measures that are of a caliber	
7	suitable for public reporting, making	
8	comparisons and that level, and that is the	
9	focus they've chosen.	
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, let me go	
11	back to our original question which is, are	
12	there volunteers for the group working on	
13	dementia?	
14	Okay. So, we've got Maureen, Bob	
15	Rich, Dan, Joel. You want to get those names?	
16	Keep your hands up to make sure we get them	
17	all. It sounds like a nice group and we'll	
18	try to turn this around fairly quickly.	
19	You've got those, Ian?	
20	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes, I've got all	
21	of them.	
22	MS. JAFFE: Can I ask for a point	

		Page	24
1	of clarification in regard to the dementia?		
2	Are we talking geriatric dementia		
3	or just dementia in general? I can't remember		
4	if it was clarified.		
5	DR. WINKLER: The way we scoped it		
6	out was around mental health. Two of the		
7	topics that were specified came from a list		
8	from Medicaid. All right? And that's		
9	Alzheimer's and depression. All right?		
10	We broadened it, realizing that		
11	that was a very narrow approach, and so we		
12	broadened it to not be inclusive of age, per		
13	se, but depression and other serious mental		
14	illnesses, that was part of the call, so		
15	that's inclusive, and then Alzheimer's and		
16	related dementia kind of thing.		
17	So, geriatrics is sort of a large		
18	part of it, but it's not exclusively that.		
19	DR. STREIM: I think in general, if		
20	we pay attention to principles of dementia		
21	care and do it well, it will apply across the		
22	lifespan to people with traumatic brain		

		Page	25
1	injuries at young ages, because we're going to		
2	be seeing more of those in our health system,		
3	and I think having age cutoffs has been really		
4	problematic for the field of geriatrics.		
5	We see 55-year-olds who need		
6	interdisciplinary geriatric approaches to care		
7	and 90-year-olds who don't. So, I think if we		
8	just do dementia care well, that will take		
9	care of everyone.		
10	DR. ROCA: And I might add that it		
11	might even be a little bit confusing to have		
12	Alzheimer's in the descriptor because there		
13	are many other potential causes of dementia		
14	that we may want to use the same measures for.		
15	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I'm hearing a		
16	general consensus that this is dementia		
17	broadly. Certainly, given the paucity of		
18	measures we've gotten in our general call,		
19	I'll be surprised if you all are overwhelmed		
20	with measures, but I think cast the net as		
21	broad as possible.		
22	Dan.		

Page 26 DR. KAUFER: I'd just like to 1 2 punctuate what Joel said. DSM-V is coming out with a new classification of dementia 3 disorders which is hopefully finally putting 4 5 to rest the age distinction about dementia onset and also will broaden the focus away 6 7 from just Alzheimer's and other dementias to 8 be more - to try to achieve more equipoise in 9 dealing with other dementia syndromes. 10 So, I think the field is moving in that direction. So, I think to embrace it 11 12 accordingly would be appropriate. CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thanks. 13 Okay. 14 So, I think we have a plan and I thank the 15 workgroup for willing to pitch in on yet 16 another task. 17 So, we are going to move forward. 18 And because the group that submitted the next 19 measure on our list is on the West Coast, 20 we're going to actually go to Measure 16, 21 Retention in Treatment. 22 Is that right, Ian?

		Page	27
1	MR. CORBRIDGE: Correct.		
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, if you'd like		
3	to turn to 16, Retention in Treatment, I'll		
4	have Ian read the description and we'll get		
5	going.		
6	MR. CORBRIDGE: All right. I'll		
7	give people just a bit to find -		
8	MS. MASLOW: I'll turn it off so		
9	you don't have to listen to the announcements.		
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you very		
11	much, Katie. We really appreciate your		
12	willingness to help and phoning in.		
13	MR. CORBRIDGE: Is anyone else on		
14	the phone?		
15	MR. THOMPSON: This is Isaac		
16	Thompson. I'm on the phone, finally able to		
17	join you guys.		
18	MR. CORBRIDGE: All right.		
19	Wonderful.		
20	DR. WINKLER: Anyone else on the		
21	phone?		
22	MS. GALBREATH: Laura Galbreath		

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Page 28 from the National Council. 1 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: National council of what? 3 DR. WINKLER: Of Community Mental 4 5 Health Centers? 6 MS. GALBREATH: Yes. 7 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. So, 8 you can hear us on the phone okay? MR. THOMPSON: Wonderful. 9 10 Especially now that the announcements are 11 gone. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes. Well, your flight to Newark has been delayed. 13 14 (Laughter) MR. CORBRIDGE: All right. Do we 15 16 have anyone from WPIC on the phone? I know 17 this is a group, a measure we're reviewing 18 right now. 19 PARTICIPANT: Yes. 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: And who do we have 21 on the phone? 22 DR. WINKLER: Can you introduce

Page 29 yourself from WPIC? 1 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Is anybody on the 3 phone still? 4 DR. WINKLER: I heard "yes," and 5 then -6 PARTICIPANT: I'm still on the 7 phone here. And I used to be from WPIC. I don't know if that counts. 8 9 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, you could 10 represent them. PARTICIPANT: No, I don't think 11 12 they'd like that. 13 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Anybody currently 14 from WPIC on the phone? 15 DR. WHITE: Yes. Can you hear me? 16 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Now, we can. Can you introduce yourself? 17 DR. WHITE: Yes. My name is David 18 19 White. 20 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay, David. 21 Thank you very much for joining us. We have 22 a fairly stylized, rigorous process that we go

		Page
1	through here, but at various times we may ask	
2	for your input and certainly if there are	
3	points of clarification, we invite your	
4	participation.	
5	So, thank you for phoning in	
6	today.	
7	DR. WHITE: Yes.	
8	MR. CORBRIDGE: All right.	
9	Wonderful. So, we're starting off on Measure	
10	Number 16. The title is Retention in	
11	Treatment.	
12	Just going briefly over the	
13	description of this measure, it reads as	
14	follows: percent of patients who complete	
15	minimum of three additional ambulatory	
16	sessions within 90 of intake assessments,	
17	overall patients who complete an intake	
18	assessment. An ambulatory session includes	
19	any session with a doctor, clinician or	
20	medication management appointment.	
21	The Numerator Statement reads as	
22	follows: total number of patients who receive	
I		

 at least three additional sessions within 90 days of intake assessment. Denominator Statement reads as: 	Page
2 days of intake assessment. 3 Denominator Statement reads as:	
3 Denominator Statement reads as:	
4 total number of patients that completed an	
5 intake assessment in an ambulatory clinic.	
6 And this was, once again,	
7 Workgroup 4.	
8 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay.	
9 DR. PINCUS: Is there a specific	
10 definition of what an intake assessment is or	
11 how it's characterized in a routine way?	
12 MR. PELLETIER: I don't remember	
13 reading a specific description of the	
14 assessment.	
15 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: For our measure	
16 developer, was there a way you defined intake	
17 assessment?	
18 DR. WHITE: Yes. That's the	
19 standard intake assessment that's completed.	
20 It's a standardized form that is done on	
21 everybody that comes in at intake.	
22 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Harold, do you	

Page 32 have any other questions? 1 2 DR. PINCUS: Well, I guess the 3 question I have is if one were to expand it 4 beyond a particular clinic that had a specific 5 intake process, how would it be generalized? 6 Because typically, like - and 7 obviously I'm thinking about the Washington 8 Circle measures where there's a specific way 9 in which they define the initial assessment with sort of a window of absence of service 10 11 use. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Do you have any 13 further clarification from our measure 14 developer? CO-CHAIR LEDDY: David? 15 16 DR. WHITE: I'm sorry. Could you 17 repeat that question? 18 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Is there any 19 further clarification given Dr. Pincus' 20 comments? 21 DR. WHITE: No. I mean, it's our 22 standard intake assessment form that's

		Page	33
1	completed. If it were to be expanded, there		
2	would probably need to be some common		
3	equivalent with respect to expanding that.		
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. So, one of		
5	the first questions, if we go back to our		
6	process is in scope/out of scope. This I		
7	think is one of those measures where people		
8	depending on your willingness to accept a		
9	causal pathway, is retention in treatment a		
10	process or is it an outcome.		
11	I won't poison that well but am		
12	interested in the group's opinion.		
13	How about from Sheila, Luc, those		
14	of you who had an opportunity to review this?		
15	MR. PELLETIER: I would vote that		
16	it is indeed an outcome measure.		
17	DR. BOTTS: I feel like it's an		
18	intermediate outcome.		
19	DR. PINCUS: I would actually agree		
20	with - I mean, particularly for substance use		
21	there's a fairly good body of evidence that		
22	retention in treatment is associated with		

Page 34 better outcomes from sort of clinical trial 1 2 studies. 3 However, it's also worth noting 4 that attempts to validate some of the 5 Washington Circle measures have not been 6 totally successful. 7 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Other comments 8 from the group as a whole? 9 So, I'm seeing a lot of head 10 nodding. DR. STREIM: And I would add that I 11 12 often think of engagement with substance 13 abusers as an outcome unto itself that keeping 14 them engaged is, again, as Harold said, highly correlated with other good outcomes that they 15 16 become almost indistinguishable. DR. GOLDBERG: The retention in 17 18 treatment we're talking about is a generic 19 comment not specifying three visits, eight 20 visits, three months, six months. We're just 21 saying if you're retained in treatment, you're 22 more likely to have response than if you are

		Page	35
1	not. I mean, it's a little hard to argue with		
2	that.		
3	DR. PINCUS: But I would say that		
4	my comments are specifically to substance		
5	abuse because I think there's a lot less		
6	evidence for other mental disorders.		
7	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. I'm seeing		
8	general agreement that we at least go through		
9	the process. I don't hear anybody strongly		
10	arguing for out of scope.		
11	So, let's turn to importance.		
12	Remember this is importance of the concept in		
13	general and not necessarily the measure in		
14	particular.		
15	Sheila, would you like to comment		
16	maybe on the importance elements?		
17	DR. BOTTS: Well, again, I mean, I		
18	see the retention piece as an intermediate		
19	outcome. I think that it's clearly an		
20	important area to capture.		
21	And as Harold was echoing, the		
22	disorder that you look at might be different.		

Page 36 So, rather than getting into the details of 1 2 the tool or defining what retention is, the 3 concept I felt like was important and 4 something that we needed to measure. So, 5 there's clearly a gap there. 6 I start to struggle when you look 7 at what's the right follow-up and does the 8 three apply across the board and what that 9 evidence is based on, and clearly it's a measure that needs quite a bit of testing if 10 11 it's grossly applied. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Luc, any other 13 thoughts about importance? MR. PELLETIER: I think this is - I 14 15 think this is definitely important. I would 16 agree with Dr. Pincus that when I was reading 17 it, I was thinking more about substance use 18 care. 19 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Eric, are you on? 20 Ken? No? 21 DR. THOMPSON: I have no other 22 comments than what people have been saying.
Page 37 1 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Thank you. 2 DR. GOLDBERG: I do feel compelled 3 to make one other comment about this, which is 4 - and I'm in the part of the spectrum of 5 seeing this - I know it's an intermediate outcome, but low, low intermediate. 6 7 It's part of my bias, which is 8 there's lots of people who are retained in 9 treatment, who are getting lousy treatment and they stay with their providers for all kinds 10 11 of reasons. 12 They have huge practices, they're not providing evidence-based treatment. 13 Just 14 the fact that they're retained in somebody's practice is a problem in our field. And if we 15 16 too quickly slide into accepting or 17 acknowledging the importance of being retained 18 in treatment and lose any focus on evidence-19 based care and what is the outcome of this, I 20 think we're making a mistake. 21 So, it's hard for me to argue 22 against including this in some way in the

<pre>1 discussion. But on the spectrum 2 always talks about, I'm really fe 3 at one end of that spectrum. I j 4 compelled to say something about</pre>	Teeling myself just feel that.
3 at one end of that spectrum. I j 4 compelled to say something about	just feel that.
4 compelled to say something about	that.
	completely
5 DR. PINCUS: Yes. I c	
6 agree that looking generically, t	there are big
7 problems. For substance use spec	ecifically,
8 it's a different issue. But we r	recently
9 published a study looking at peop	ople who were
10 in treatment for depression, and	l I think I
11 mentioned this yesterday that if	you look at
12 it, that's the highest - that's t	the best way
13 of finding people who are current	itly depressed.
14 (Laughter)	
15 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay	ay. Reva.
16 DR. WINKLER: As a mat	atter of
17 clarification reading the submiss	ssion, the
18 Denominator Statement is total nu	number of
19 patients that completed an intake	ce assessment
20 in the ambulatory clinic.	
21 Is there a definition	on around what
22 population that applies to? I me	nean, this

		Page
1	could be heart-failure patients or, you know,	
2	the definition seems somewhat ambiguous.	
3	Can it be clarified a little bit	
4	more precisely as to what patients this is	
5	particular applied to?	
6	DR. PINCUS: This was lumped with	
7	substance use stuff. I assumed, actually,	
8	that it was a substance use measure, but -	
9	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Measure	
10	developer, do you want to clarify what	
11	populations, what clinics, what settings?	
12	DR. WHITE: It's used in a general	
13	sense, but it is also targeted at the	
14	substance abuse population. So, where in	
15	terms of using it, we're using it in both	
16	manners understanding some of those	
17	limitations, but it's in a mental behavioral	
18	health ambulatory clinical setting.	
19	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I think at	
20	least in one point it says care settings,	
21	ambulatory care, hospital outpatient,	
22	behavioral health, psychiatric unit; is that	

Page 40 1 correct? 2 DR. WHITE: Correct. 3 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. So, let's 4 turn back then to importance. 5 Are we ready to vote? Any other 6 comments? 7 DR. THOMPSON: This is Ken 8 Thompson. This is striking up a remembrance 9 of a conversation I once had many years ago with Boris Astrachan looking at - we were 10 going to look at exactly this issue at the 11 12 Connecticut Mental Health Center. 13 And the comment from Boris was, 14 how do you know that you haven't done a really good job in the first two visits if they don't 15 show up for the third? 16 17 I'm a little bit concerned that 18 the issue here is an - I'm not even sure it's 19 an intermediate outcome. It's sort of an 20 intermediate process outcome. 21 And I guess the more I've been 22 thinking about it and hearing the comments, it

		Page
1	seems more problematic to me.	
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Thank you.	
3	Sheila.	
4	DR. BOTTS: One other thing that I	
5	thought about when I look at this is from a	
б	patient-safety aspect as well in terms of the	
7	three follow-up visits particularly for drug	
8	therapy monitoring and - that's indicated from	
9	more than just substance abuse treatment, but	
10	that would be indicated for depression for	
11	adults or for kids.	
12	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, we will get	
13	to harmonization issues a little down the	
14	line, but thank you, Maureen, for calling	
15	that.	
16	Any other comments about	
17	importance? I've heard a nice discussion.	
18	Okay.	
19	Completely. Partially.	
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Ten.	
21	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Minimally.	
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Five.	

Page 42 1 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Ken, are you 2 voting? Ken, are you still there? 3 DR. THOMPSON: I'm minimal. Sorry, 4 guys. 5 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Minimal. 6 We'll try to remember to call you Thank you. 7 out. 8 And not at all? 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Katie, are you still there? 10 11 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Any 12 members of the Committee other than Ken on the 13 phone? 14 Okay. Thank you. And then not at all? 15 16 Okay. Let's move on then. The 17 next is scientific acceptability. And you can 18 see the comments up there. I was fairly well 19 struck that there wasn't much scientific 20 measurement, psychometrics, risk adjustment. 21 Almost any area you looked at there was not 22 data presented.

		Page	43
1	MR. PELLETIER: The measure is		
2	based on expert opinion. And as I was reading		
3	it, I thought about the Washington Circle. I		
4	thought about NCQA measures that have been		
5	tested.		
6	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: For our measure		
7	developer, has there been further work done on		
8	the psychometrics, things like risk		
9	adjustment, validity, reliability testing?		
10	DR. WHITE: We do have the ability		
11	to do the risk adjustment, but we haven't done		
12	much in the way of formal testing. It's a		
13	metric that we've developed and used. And		
14	we're right at the point of which to go deeper		
15	into those areas.		
16	So, right now I'll just say that		
17	we would be able to do the risk adjustment		
18	aspects of it, but we don't have anything		
19	published with respect to the other		
20	components.		
21	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Thank you.		
22	Thank you. I think, like many of the measure		

		Page	44
1	submitters that we've worked with, I think for		
2	quality improvement and ongoing work within		
3	the system, many times attention to the		
4	psychometrics and so on are not a prime		
5	priority.		
6	But of course there's more		
7	considering the accountability. That becomes		
8	much more of an importance.		
9	Other comments about the		
10	scientific acceptability? If not, let's go		
11	ahead and vote.		
12	Completely. Partially.		
13	Minimally.		
14	MR. CORBRIDGE: Two.		
15	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And not at all.		
16	Ken, do you have a vote? Ken are you on mute?		
17	DR. THOMPSON: No, I'm here.		
18	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Ken, do you have		
19	a vote on scientific acceptability?		
20	DR. THOMPSON: Not at all.		
21	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you.		
22	MR. CORBRIDGE: That's 14, Reva?		
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

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DR. WINKLER: Yes, that's what I		
got.		
CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Let's turn		
then to the next category of usability. And		
this is where your comments, Maureen, I think		
around harmonization and others would come in.		
Sheila, thoughts about usability?		
Luc?		
MR. PELLETIER: The developer -		
CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Sorry to put you		
on the spot.		
MR. PELLETIER: Yes. The developer		
said that they did have information and maybe		
he could talk a little bit more about that,		
but the performance data that he did have was		
withheld. And he said that he's willing to		
share the data with national groups, so we		
really didn't see anything.		
CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, we're now,		
measure developer, at the usability. And it		
was noted that you did have some data. I		
wonder if you might be able to summarize that		
	<pre>got.</pre>	DR. WINKLER: Yes, that's what I got. CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Let's turn then to the next category of usability. And this is where your comments, Maureen, I think around harmonization and others would come in. Sheila, thoughts about usability? Luc? MR. PELLETIER: The developer - CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Sorry to put you on the spot. MR. PELLETIER: Yes. The developer said that they did have information and maybe he could talk a little bit more about that, but the performance data that he did have was withheld. And he said that he's willing to share the data with national groups, so we really didn't see anything. CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, we're now, measure developer, at the usability. And it was noted that you did have some data. I

Page 46 for the Committee. 1 2 DR. WHITE: the information that we 3 have has been ongoing probably for about the 4 past 18 months. And it's basic figures in 5 terms of the percentage meeting the criteria 6 on the definition. 7 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Any other 8 questions for the measure developer? 9 Thank you. Okay. Comments further about 10 harmonization? 11 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Reva has 13 something. 14 DR. WINKLER: Just a question for 15 the developer. In your facilities, do you use 16 any of the NCQA measures or the Washington Circle measures, as well as these measures 17 18 that you use, that you're presenting here? 19 DR. WHITE: Presently we do not. 20 This measure was developed within our 21 operations to target what was available with 22 our data systems. We're not using the other

		Page 47
1	measures, but definitely we'd be willing to	
2	look at that.	
3	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, in looking	
4	toward the future it would be kind of	
5	interesting to see what the performance	
б	against things like Washington Circle might	
7	be, what the pros and cons of this measure	
8	versus existing measures. I think it would	
9	help us as a committee, better understand the	
10	role of this particular measure, the value	
11	added, if you will, of this measure.	
12	DR. WHITE: Okay.	
13	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, let's move	
14	then to voting unless anybody has further	
15	comments.	
16	Seeing none, completely?	
17	Partially. Minimally. Not at all. Ken?	
18	DR. THOMPSON: Minimally.	
19	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. Okay.	
20	Let's then get to feasibility.	
21	MR. PELLETIER: I didn't see any	
22	specificity around the Electronic Health	

		Page	48
1	Record or Claims Data Sources.		
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, certainly one		
3	could imagine through an EHR, being able to		
4	count visits without a lot of burden.		
5	Do you have a few comments on		
б	feasibility which includes the burden of		
7	collecting the measure, whether this is		
8	integrated into electronic record, any		
9	exclusion criteria, inaccuracies that might		
10	arise in data collection?		
11	MEASURE DEVELOPER KHALIANI: The		
12	only exclusion criteria we apply to this		
13	measure are emergency room visits and		
14	intensive case management visits. We consider		
15	all our patient services with the exception of		
16	emergency room and intensive case management		
17	for this measure.		
18	The data as far as Electronic		
19	Health Record is concerned is readily		
20	available to us because of our integrated		
21	outpatient system and inpatient system. So,		
22	we have that accessible - one of the things		

		Page	49
1	that will not be available is any outpatient		
2	services or any other services the patient		
3	would be getting that is not within our		
4	system.		
5	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Wonderful. Thank		
6	you.		
7	MR. CORBRIDGE: Thanks very much.		
8	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Sheila, did you		
9	have a comment or -		
10	DR. BOTTS: With the exception of		
11	that particular issue, I mean, the data is		
12	probably feasible to get and generated as a		
13	byproduct of care. There's not a heavy burden		
14	as long as you have the electronic source.		
15	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And I think the		
16	inaccuracy would be at least in this setting,		
17	where visits are occurring outside one system.		
18	Clearly from an insurer/payer		
19	perspective, that data might be well		
20	available.		
21	MS. JAFFE: Although, if we're		
22	talking about retention in treatment, I think		
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		Page	50
1	potentially random visits somewhere else don't		
2	necessarily have anything to do with this		
3	outcome.		
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Good point.		
5	Other comments?		
6	DR. GOLDBERG: Even now the		
7	feasibility in a lot of systems, you have a		
8	psychiatrist in one system, a therapist in		
9	another system, not that rare to happen. It's		
10	kind of hard to track - I mean, we know		
11	there's problems in communication between them		
12	let alone tracking how many visits have taken		
13	place.		
14	It's embarrassing to say that		
15	about our healthcare system, but I see that a		
16	lot.		
17	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Certainly carve-		
18	outs are very common still at least in my		
19	community.		
20	Okay. Let's then vote unless		
21	there are any other questions about		
22	feasibility. Completely. Partially.		

Page 51 1 DR. WINKLER: Eight. 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Minimally. 3 DR. WINKLER: Seven. 4 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Not at all, and 5 Ken. 6 Ken, are you -7 DR. THOMPSON: Not at all. 8 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Not at all. 9 Thank you. 10 Okay. Before we vote, any further comments from the public? 11 12 MS. GALLAGHER: No. 13 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Any public comments from the phone? 15 16 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Then we're 17 going to go ahead and vote. All those in 18 favor or recommending adoption of this 19 measure, please raise your hand. 20 All those opposed, same sign. 21 And, Ken, are you opposed or in 22 favor?

		Page 52
1	DR. THOMPSON: I raised my hand to	
2	the second question.	
3	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. Thank	
4	you. My vision does not extend that far.	
5	Any abstentions? Okay. So, this	
6	came out 16 against, zero for.	
7	For our measure developers, I	
8	think there is certainly very important work	
9	to be done in this area, but certainly further	
10	work to take this from a performance	
11	improvement to accountability measure. And we	
12	hope you'll continue this excellent work as	
13	you go forward. Thank you.	
14	DR. WHITE: Thank you.	
15	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. So, let us	
16	turn to our next measure. And let me confer	
17	for a moment with Ian and see if we're ready	
18	to get Seattle on the line.	
19	(Discussion off mic)	
20	MR. CORBRIDGE: I had spoken	
21	earlier and he was hoping to be on the line.	
22	He thought he might be driving in, but doesn't	

		Page 53
1	seem like he's able to join us right now.	2
2	So, if we could just hold off at	
3	this point -	
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, it sounds	
5	like we're going to do Workgroup 3; is that	
6	right?	
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, we can move to	
8	Workgroup 3 and then go back when the measure	
9	developer comes on line. Okay.	
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I'm going to	
11	hand off to Tricia.	
12	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So,	
13	Workgroup 3, the measures are five, 21, eight,	
14	nine and 47. So, we're going to start with	
15	five. And the people who were in this	
16	workgroup -	
17	So, Ian is going to take us	
18	through the first one or are we doing	
19	something -	
20	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes. Can we just	
21	hold on one second? We're trying to juggle	
22	things. We changed the schedule a little bit	

	1
1	yesterday, so we're trying to deal with
2	measure developers trying to get online.
3	Do we still have the people from
4	Presby Shadyside on the phone?
5	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Presby Shadyside,
6	are you still there?
7	MR. CORBRIDGE: All right. So,
8	we're just going to try to juggle things a
9	little bit. Initially within Workgroup 3 we
10	had Measure Number 5 going first. However,
11	that was submitted by RAND from California.
12	And the change in schedule, I just want to
13	give them a little bit of time. It's still
14	very early for them there. So, we'll wait and
15	see if Carol gets back to me.
16	So, if we could move down to
17	Measure Number 8 which was also submitted by
18	Presby Shadyside, the title of the measure -
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Fall Rate per
20	1,000 Patient Days.
21	MR. CORBRIDGE: Correct.
22	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you.

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MR. CORBRIDGE: So, I'll wait until		
people can bring that up. So, going forward		
from here looking at Measure Number 8, Fall		
Rate per 1,000 Patient Days, description reads		
as follows: All documented falls with or		
without injury experienced by patients on an		
eligible behavior health or psychiatric		
inpatient unit.		
Numerator Statement reads as the		
total number of falls that all patients		
admitted to a hospital-based inpatient		
psychiatric setting experience.		
Denominator Statement, number of		
psychiatric inpatient days included		
populations, all psychiatric inpatient days.		
And that was, once again,		
Workgroup Number 3.		
CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Did anyone want to		
comment about this? I think in general the		
measure developer pointed out with this that		
fall rates were particularly an issue in not		
just all stays, but in particular for		
	<pre>people can bring that up. So, going forward from here looking at Measure Number 8, Fall Rate per 1,000 Patient Days, description reads as follows: All documented falls with or without injury experienced by patients on an eligible behavior health or psychiatric inpatient unit. Numerator Statement reads as the total number of falls that all patients admitted to a hospital-based inpatient psychiatric setting experience. Denominator Statement, number of psychiatric inpatient days included populations, all psychiatric inpatient days. And that was, once again, Workgroup Number 3. CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Did anyone want to comment about this? I think in general the measure developer pointed out with this that fall rates were particularly an issue in not</pre>	<pre>people can bring that up. So, going forward from here looking at Measure Number 8, Fall Rate per 1,000 Patient Days, description reads as follows: All documented falls with or without injury experienced by patients on an eligible behavior health or psychiatric inpatient unit. Numerator Statement reads as the total number of falls that all patients admitted to a hospital-based inpatient psychiatric setting experience. Denominator Statement, number of psychiatric inpatient days included populations, all psychiatric inpatient days. And that was, once again, Workgroup Number 3. CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Did anyone want to comment about this? I think in general the measure developer pointed out with this that fall rates were particularly an issue in not</pre>

inpatient psychiatric stays. 1 2 DR. GOLDBERG: Does NQF have a fall measure for other disciplines? Certainly 3 4 falls are an issue through the hospital. 5 Is that already an established measure somewhere and could you comment? 6 7 DR. WINKLER: Yes, NQF has fall 8 measures for the hospital, and it addresses different units. I'd have to check to see if 9 10 there was any specific mention of behavioral health units to see if it were at all -11 12 DR. HENNESSEY: Well, according to the information that we received, it was not 13 14 specified as one of the areas in which the data was collected. 15 16 MR. PELLETIER: Was it under the nurse incident measures? 17 DR. HENNESSEY: Yes. 18 19 MR. PELLETIER: It is, isn't it? 20 DR. HENNESSEY: Yes, definitely. 21 MR. PELLETIER: Okay. 22 DR. PINCUS: Just as a general

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1	question, when you say that you want to apply		
2	an already existing measure to a specific sub-		
3	population or segment, does that require a		
4	whole new approval process or - as a separate		
5	measure?		
6	Because, I mean, in many ways one		
7	of the things that actually is related to the		
8	paper I sent around, a lot of it is applying		
9	already existing measures to segmented		
10	denominators.		
11	And so, what's the rule?		
12	DR. WINKLER: I don't know that we		
13	could say that there's so much a rule, but		
14	what you're talking about is perhaps whether		
15	we're talking about specifying the measure,		
16	revising those specs to include a broader		
17	denominator. At which point the		
18	owner/developer would have to agree that		
19	that's a good thing to do.		
20	The other would be whether you're		
21	talking about it in implementation. And for		
22	a measure whose specifications are not maybe		

		Page	58
1	overly specific or exclude things, an		
2	implementer may choose to apply them to a		
3	specific population.		
4	Things are a little less crisp on		
5	that, and some people may consider that an		
6	off-label use, if you will, or something like		
7	that. But especially if the underlying		
8	specifications are not overly specified to		
9	exclude, because I think a lot of times if		
10	measures that people think of, of hospitals,		
11	don't automatically include or exclude		
12	behavioral health. It sort of depends on your		
13	perspective and plans for the measure.		
14	DR. PINCUS: Right. But if I'm		
15	running a psychiatric hospital and I'm looking		
16	at falls -		
17	DR. WINKLER: Right.		
18	DR. PINCUS: - the most relevant		
19	benchmark would be other psychiatric hospitals		
20	or units of general hospitals. So, if there		
21	was some way thinking about it from a national		
22	point of view that there was sort of a		

Page1segmentation, that that would allow me to have2a reasonable comparison.3MR. PELLETIER: But there is no4national database where you could get a5benchmark.6NDNQI which are the nursing7indicators, typically don't - it's difficult8for a psychiatric hospital to get those9numbers from anybody else.10DR. PINCUS: So, does that argue11that it should be a separate measure or that12the - because I understand that when you do13recommend measures, you could specify certain14aspects of segmentation in the measure15specifications.16MS. BOSSLEY: I mean, Rita is from17the American Nurses Association who has the18fall rate measure we're talking about. So,19maybe she'd like to speak to it.20MS. GALLAGHER: Rita. The American21Nurses Association is the owner of the22National Database for Nursing Quality			
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	20	MS. GALLAGHER: Rita. The American	
22 National Database for Nursing Quality	21	Nurses Association is the owner of the	
	22	National Database for Nursing Quality	

		Page
1	Indicators, NDNQI, which was previously	
2	referenced.	
3	We are willing to open the unit	
4	categories to include psychiatric units if	
5	that would be the pleasure of the group.	
6	Psychiatric hospitals of course could engage	
7	in NDNQI should they so wish, and that's where	
8	the benchmark would come from.	
9	We have currently submitted the	
10	falls and the falls with injury measures for	
11	consideration under the Nursing Home Project.	
12	So, we're willing and able to open it up to	
13	psychiatric hospitals should that be the wish	
14	of the group.	
15	DR. PINCUS: Just one more	
16	question. Would you be willing to have the	
17	measure specifications also include the	
18	possibility - I don't know how you'd frame it,	
19	but the possibility of segmenting it based	
20	upon it being a psychiatric hospital or	
21	psychiatric unit.	
22	MS. GALLAGHER: Yes, absolutely.	

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1	DR. PINCUS: Yes, stratifying it.	ruge	01
2	MS. GALLAGHER: The measure		
3	currently is stratified by hospital unit. So,		
4	it could - and it's by type of hospital, so it		
5	could be a psychiatric unit in a psychiatric		
6	hospital or a psychiatric unit in one of the		
7	other kinds of hospitals that are already -		
8	DR. HENNESSEY: And are we only		
9	talking about psychiatric or are we also		
10	talking about substance abuse units?		
11	MS. GALLAGHER: That would be at		
12	the pleasure of the group.		
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Anne is next.		
14	DR. MANTON: Thank you. My comment		
15	was that, I mean, I understand the need for		
16	stratification. But if you had a separate		
17	measure for each thing, would you have another		
18	one?		
19	I think stratification within one		
20	that already exists makes more sense than		
21	adding separate ones for each, you know, for		
22	OB units and pediatric units and medical units		

		Page
1	when you could have all these measures that	
2	essentially are saying the same thing, unless	
3	you feel that there is a vast difference in	
4	what the specifications would be for each one.	
5	And it doesn't seem to me like that would be	
6	the case.	
7	DR. PINCUS: I completely agree	
8	with you that it should be - in some ways	
9	that's an NQF broader policy issue about how	
10	you want to approach that.	
11	Just taking this to another	
12	domain, you know, one thing that's	
13	increasingly important in terms of people with	
14	severe mental illness is the management of	
15	their other chronic medical conditions.	
16	So for people, for example, on	
17	anti-psychotics, the management of diabetes	
18	and hypertension and lipids is critical. And	
19	there are different issues involved in	
20	managing it for those people as compared to	
21	people who have garden variety diabetes. And	
22	rather than creating a new measure if there	

Pa 1 was a stratification in the existing measure, 2 that would enable people to better be 3 accountable for those things. 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Reva. 5 DR. WINKLER: I think that there is 6 a growing agreement to the sentiment of having 7 fewer measures that address broader 8 populations. And that if you have a specific	ge (
2 that would enable people to better be 3 accountable for those things. 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Reva. 5 DR. WINKLER: I think that there is 6 a growing agreement to the sentiment of having 7 fewer measures that address broader	
<pre>3 accountable for those things. 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Reva. 5 DR. WINKLER: I think that there is 6 a growing agreement to the sentiment of having 7 fewer measures that address broader</pre>	
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5 DR. WINKLER: I think that there is 6 a growing agreement to the sentiment of having 7 fewer measures that address broader	
6 a growing agreement to the sentiment of having 7 fewer measures that address broader	
7 fewer measures that address broader	
8 populations. And that if you have a specific	
9 interest or focus, you will segment it by	
10 whatever that group or focus is.	
11 And rather than having a plethora	
12 of very, very similar measures for each	
13 different thing, we've certainly seen that in	
14 the past where we have - we did that with	
15 smoking measures. We've started out having a	
16 whole list of smoking measures for every	
17 condition. It was like no, no, no, one	
18 smoking measure for everybody. If you want to	
19 look at diabetics, look at them or whatever.	
20 So, I think that's very consistent	
21 with sort of the way we want to move forward.	
22 And the fact that it's just nice that Rita is	

here and able to talk about the willingness of 1 2 the existing measure to be flexible and 3 encompass a broader population probably is an 4 excellent approach given the direction we want 5 to move in. 6 MS. GALLAGHER: And were that to be 7 the decision of the group that there would be 8 that desire, we would also most likely make 9 those same sorts of changes in the other measure which is falls with injury, because it 10 11 would make sense that they would be parallel. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Robert. 13 DR. ROCA: Yes. In relation to this last issue there are two measures; falls 14 15 and falls with injury. I mean, what's your experience 16 been so far in the virtue of having two 17 different measures as opposed to having simply 18 19 falls with injury which is, I think, the 20 national patient safety goal. It's reducing -21 22 MS. GALLAGHER: One point is that

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1	there are more falls and they are still		
2	indicative of issues that need to be dealt		
3	with. Not everybody is hurt, but people still		
4	can't be falling.		
5	And so there are clearly lesser		
6	numbers involved in the falls with injury, but		
7	the hospitals, and these of course are not		
8	psychiatric hospitals, but the hospitals		
9	prefer to be able to segment those two		
10	populations so as to be able to reflect on		
11	what it is that is actually happening within		
12	their settings.		
13	DR. ROCA: I think that makes		
14	perfect sense. One of the things we're going		
15	to run into if we look further at this measure		
16	is an effort that this measure developer makes		
17	to distinguish what we all can think of as		
18	falls from what they're calling behaviorally-		
19	based falls, which this developer had made an		
20	effort to exclude from this count.		
21	I mean, that's a very problematic		
22	distinction. I think it's a very difficult		

		Page	66
1	distinction to make. And it seems like falls		
2	with injury in contrast to falls in general		
3	helps make that distinction.		
4	MS. JAFFE: I have some concerns		
5	myself as having a psychiatric unit in a big		
6	medical system. And the idea of having a		
7	separate carve-out for behavioral health, I		
8	think, is problematic.		
9	I think building on what we have		
10	seen in the general medical system makes a lot		
11	more sense.		
12	DR. PINCUS: Not totally related to		
13	this particular measure, but when we talk		
14	about sort of areas for further development,		
15	one thing that if, you know, the kind of		
16	interaction that we had here with regard to		
17	nursing and the falls thing, one thing that we		
18	should probably place a high priority at is		
19	looking for other outcome measures in other		
20	domains that could be stratified for people		
21	with mental illness.		
22	And I think if we did that, that		

Page 67 1 would give us more, quote, outcome measures 2 relevant to those populations. 3 DR. WINKLER: I was just going to 4 say one of the things we can do is look at 5 some of our more general outcome measures, 6 because often the specifications of the 7 denominator population would not exclude 8 behavioral or mental health patients such that 9 we could highlight those and say we already 10 have these measures that would apply to this 11 population as a starting point and include 12 And that's something we can certainly them. 13 do to help make this whole picture more 14 complete. 15 DR. STREIM: I just wanted to 16 underscore Bob's point about the problematic 17 nature of fall definitions that try to get a 18 attributions. But in particular, I think it's important to look at any new measure and make 19 20 sure that the definition really does - more 21 than harmonize, I think you want to have 22 pretty much standard definitions of falls.

Page 68 This has become problematic in 1 2 nursing home settings where falls are defined 3 by federal regs and anybody who's found on the floor is assumed to have a fall. And I think 4 5 hospitals, it's pretty much the same, but we 6 actually do have nursing home patients who 7 scoot on the floor by choice. 8 It's a behavior. It's not - so, 9 there are issues like that, but I think the 10 definitions really have to be consistent 11 across measures. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, it seems we can move forward and do a vote on this 13 14 measure. 15 DR. HENNESSEY: I had a question. 16 Am I hearing form this group then a preference 17 to look at falls with injury as opposed to 18 falls for psychiatric and substance abuse 19 patients? 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I thought I heard 21 22 DR. HENNESSEY: You are? Okay.

Page 69 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I thought what I 1 2 heard is that the group is looking at in place 3 of potentially using - accepting this as a new 4 separate measure that would be managed by this 5 group, that indeed there is another - there 6 are two existing measures that are already 7 managed by an existing group that could be 8 stratified for by diagnosis or by unit or 9 whatever is - by unit, by psychiatric hospital 10 or psychiatric unit? Or substance abuse. And that that 11 12 might be - right. So that the measure 13 developer has suggested this as a falls per 14 thousand as a measure and that we would vote 15 potentially to adopt this, but have the 16 measure be managed as a stratification by an 17 existing group. 18 MS. GALLAGHER: And we would ask 19 for your input, obviously, as to how the units 20 should be sculpted in the definitions, because 21 there's a very exquisite set of definitions 22 around this measure.

Page 70 MS. BOSSLEY: I mean, in reality 1 2 you have two options. You could either put 3 this measure forward so you recommend it, or 4 instead say that there's a request to the 5 developer that has the current existing measure, to expand it and stratify by the 6 7 different substance use and behavioral health. 8 I think those are the two options 9 in front of you. You don't really want to put this one -10 MS. GALLAGHER: Vote on this one. 11 12 MS. BOSSLEY: Well, I think you 13 should vote on this one, but you have the two 14 options. Put this one forward, which would be 15 a standalone separate measure from the current 16 ones that ANA has, or put in a request that the ANA measures include behavioral health and 17 substance use and stratify by that. 18 19 MS. GALLAGHER: Okay. 20 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I would make a 21 motion that we do that latter, not the former. 22 DR. ROCA: And that was going to be

		Page 71
1	our suggestion as a little group here.	
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Oh, okay. Sorry.	
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we're	
4	not going to vote then on each of the aspects,	
5	we're just going to vote to make that request.	
6	So, before we vote, should we ask	
7	for any public comment on this discussion and	
8	sort of direction, including from the	
9	developer who suggested this?	
10	Anybody on the phone like to	
11	comment?	
12	DR. WHITE: No additional comments	
13	other than what was stated. This is one of	
14	our stronger measures that we rely on. We do	
15	a lot with it. We've got a lot of solid data	
16	on it and we are happy to receive the input	
17	and look forward to working with however it's	
18	included.	
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Carol has	
20	a comment to make.	
21	MS. WILKINS: I guess I'm kind of	
22	curious for the measure developer given that	

		Page
1	there is an existing measure that looks at	
2	falls, had you looked at that existing measure	
3	to see whether you could just use the one that	
4	already exists and use it in your facility?	
5	Is there a reason that you felt	
б	that you needed to do something different from	
7	the existing tool, the existing measure?	
8	DR. WHITE: We've developed ours	
9	based on a lot of the unique characteristics	
10	and situations here. So, we basically chose	
11	to develop our own path, have not explored the	
12	existing one in great depth, but would be	
13	willing to do so.	
14	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: You might well, I	
15	would think, be able to educate this committee	
16	if there is really important differences or	
17	there is value added that you see in comparing	
18	the existing measure. But I guess I'm hearing	
19	the wisdom of the Committee is that we use the	
20	existing falls measure and apply it to	
21	specific sub-populations, but you may find out	
22	that there's some added value in the approach	

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Page 73 you're taking. 1 2 DR. WHITE: Thanks. 3 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, just before we 4 vote, I would just like to thank the measure 5 developer because what you've done is you have 6 actually prompted NQF to potentially add a 7 measure to its cadre of select measures. 8 So even though you may not be the 9 one that maintains it, it may be an existing measure, it really will be considered 10 something of added value to NQF. So, thank 11 12 you. So, with that I would like to ask 13 14 the Committee for a vote on the motion. 15 MR. CORBRIDGE: Well, I think we're 16 just trying to currently review our process 17 because I know we're really looking at best in 18 class of measures. So, we're seeing if we might need to go through the actual criterion. 19 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: On this measure or 21 the one that we are preferring, which is a 22 subset of an existing measure?

Page 74 MR. CORBRIDGE: On this current 1 2 measure. 3 MS. BOSSLEY: So, I guess I'm 4 thinking about it through transparency for 5 everyone externally? 6 When it comes time for them to 7 review this report, I would hate to have this 8 measure look like you kind of tabled it and didn't have this robust discussion and rate it 9 10 for its importance in criteria, because I think -11 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. 13 MS. BOSSLEY: - at face value it, 14 but there's another measure that's currently endorsed -- that will come out. So, I think 15 16 just to -17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we will 18 go to importance first. So, this is the 19 general measure of fall rates that we're 20 voting on now in importance. 21 How many vote for completely? 22 Partially.

Page 75 MR. CORBRIDGE: Is there two? 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. Not at 3 all or abstain. Okay. So, we have 14, but we 4 have more than that in people, right? Ken, 5 would you like to -6 DR. THOMPSON: I'm partial. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, you were 8 completely or partially? Complete. Okay. 9 So, one more completely. Okay. 10 The next category is scientific 11 acceptability. This is for this particular 12 measure as the developer submitted it with its 13 particular exclusions as noted by Bob. 14 So, completely? Am I missing 15 something, Ian? Do you want to have a discussion? 16 17 MR. CORBRIDGE: There are some 18 comments from the workgroup about this. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Would you 20 like to address this? DR. ROCA: Well, without going 21 22 through every single item, I think that the

main question has to do with the reliability 1 2 of judgments about what is a behaviorallybased fall. It would seem that would be 3 4 subject to a lot of subjectivity and even 5 gaming. 6 Because if you wanted to have a 7 low rate of falls, then you could define 8 behaviorally-based in such a broad way that it would include the disobedient patient who 9 refuses to ask for help when they get up to 10 walk even though they've been instructed to do 11 12 so. I think that makes it kind of 13 14 difficult. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Harold. 16 DR. PINCUS: It seems to me that issue cuts across both scientific 17 18 acceptability and usability in terms of, you 19 know, unless there is sort of evidence of the 20 reliability of that assessment that was 21 presented, and was there? 22 DR. ROCA: I don't believe so. Τ

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		Page	77
1	think that is one of the areas that the		
2	developer felt needed to be addressed, because		
3	that is a somewhat unique aspect of this		
4	phenomenon in psychiatric settings.		
5	DR. PINCUS: Yes. So, that both of		
6	those places, and then probably feasibility		
7	too.		
8	DR. ROCA: Yes.		
9	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Are we ready to		
10	vote on scientific acceptability or any other		
11	comments on that?		
12	MS. WILKINS: The only other		
13	comment I would add is that the information		
14	provided in this section is really pretty		
15	minimal. So, it made it really hard to		
16	assess.		
17	DR. ROCA: Did they present any		
18	risk adjustment data?		
19	DR. HENNESSEY: No. One of the		
20	things I was struck by was that disparities in		
21	care in that section is listed as not		
22	applicable, yet they do say in another section		

		Page 78
1	that sometimes they do conduct analysis on	
2	factors such as race, gender, age and SES.	
3	So, somewhat vague.	
4	DR. ROCA: And clearly it is an	
5	area where risk adjustment for age would be	
6	critical and maybe even for diagnosis,	
7	demented versus not demented and so forth and	
8	they certainly acknowledge that there will be	
9	a need for some sort of taking that into	
10	account.	
11	Although, I don't believe they	
12	actually cite those considerations under the	
13	risk adjustment section. I think it's in the	
14	exclusions section, as I recall.	
15	But in any case, I think they do	
16	acknowledge the need for risk adjustment, but	
17	don't really present any data.	
18	DR. GOLDBERG: Does the NDNQI	
19	measure have a risk adjustment capability?	
20	MS. GALLAGHER: It's stratified by	
21	a whole host of categories. We stratify by a	
22	whole host of categories; units, hospitals,	

		Page 79
1	various patient types. So, I mean, that would	
2	be what you would want to put in as we amplify	
3	these measures to focus on psychiatric	
4	patients.	
5	I'm sorry I don't have the	
б	expertise to know what's relevant and what	
7	isn't relevant, but I'm sure that the panel of	
8	experts that would be brought together to do	
9	that would be able to provide that direction.	
10	I can't speak to it, but you all	
11	seem to know which categories should be	
12	appropriately included or not.	
13	DR. GOLDBERG: That was your Board	
14	of Trustees. You're looking at safety in your	
15	units and you're comparing across other units.	
16	So, the characteristic, the risk	
17	stratification, the population is going to be	
18	very important to say anything meaningful	
19	about basic safety issues.	
20	DR. HENNESSEY: Well, and one of	
21	the concerns that we had, too, was that it	
22	wasn't clear how reliability was being	

Page 80 measured. And they reference the fact that 1 2 there are wide variations in the estimates, 3 and yet they rely on staff reports. 4 DR. STREIM: I'm sorry. They rely 5 on staff what? 6 DR. HENNESSEY: Staff reports. 7 DR. STREIM: Report. 8 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Any other 9 discussion about the scientific acceptability of this particular measure before we vote? 10 Okay. So, on scientific 11 12 acceptability completely? Does it meet the 13 criteria completely? Partially. 14 MR. CORBRIDGE: Two. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. 16 MR. CORBRIDGE: 12. 17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not at all. 18 MR. CORBRIDGE: Ken? 19 DR. THOMPSON: I'm between 20 minimally and not at all. 21 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: We're not going 22 to have yet another category. Now, make your

Page 81 choice. 1 2 DR. THOMPSON: Minimally. 3 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Do we have 5 all votes? Okay. So, we'll move on to the 6 next category for this measure, which is 7 usability. 8 Would anybody from the group like 9 to talk about the usability? DR. HENNESSEY: Sure. I think 10 11 basically what our perspective was, was that 12 there was a preference to take a look at the measure that we've been talking about with the 13 14 ANA today. And we were also concerned about the notion that because of the high 15 16 vulnerability particularly for SMI patients to morbidity and mortality for medical illnesses, 17 18 that there needed to be better integration of 19 this measure and its applicability with the 20 medical population as well. 21 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Joel. 22 DR. STREIM: Yes. Here I would go

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1	on record as saying that it's not clear that	
2	this has added value beyond measures that	
3	already exist. And definitions of falls that	
4	actually already exist may be stronger and	
5	more usable in terms of applicability.	
6	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And I think the	
7	key point of our previous discussion was that	
8	the harmonization here was really the key	
9	issue in that we favor harmonizing with the	
10	existing measure and doing the risk	
11	stratification and the population	
12	stratification rather than creating this new	
13	measure or adopting this new measure.	
14	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And in particular	
15	in harmonization with using the same exclusion	
16	criteria, which this would have different	
17	exclusion criteria evidently than the existing	
18	measure.	
19	DR. HENNESSEY: I think the other	
20	thing we were concerned about is the whole	
21	issue of disparities and that using the same	
22	kind of measure that is used on a medical unit	

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Page 83 could help us to identify if there are 1 2 disparities in care that are contributory to possibly higher rates of falls with injury 3 4 among psychiatric patients. 5 MS. JAFFE: And I agree with that. 6 I think that now we're seeing more and more 7 the line blurring a little bit between 8 psychiatry and medicine and it's important that we maintain similar standards. 9 DR. STREIM: Here's also an area 10 11 where age matters. And I think, you know, we 12 were talking with the previous measure that defining an age cutoff for dementia care is 13 14 not helpful, necessarily. Here I think if you've got the 15 16 same rate of falls on a unit with young people as the rate of falls on a unit with old 17 18 people, that's a concern. And I think that 19 argues for stratifying by age in many 20 situations. 21 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Are we 22 ready to vote on usability for this measure?

Page 84 Those for completely. Partially. 1 2 MR. CORBRIDGE: One. 3 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. 4 MR. CORBRIDGE: Eight. 5 DR. THOMPSON: Nine. 6 MR. CORBRIDGE: Okay. Ten, 11. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. How many 8 for not at all? 9 DR. PINCUS: Actually, I'm changing mine to not at all. 10 11 MR. CORBRIDGE: I think we've got 12 partially. Let's go back to minimally. Who 13 would like to vote for -14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes, the 15 harmonization piece is very important in this 16 one. 17 So, minimally. DR. ROCA: One. 18 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. We're a 20 very flexible group. 21 Not at all. 22 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Peer pressure is

Page 85 an important thing here. 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And, Ken, what 3 would you like to vote? 4 DR. THOMPSON: I feel swayed, 5 actually. So, peer pressure has worked over 6 If this is harmonized, I think that here. 7 that's an issue and I think it's not at all. 8 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. 9 So, now we can go on to the -10 there's one more category. Feasibility. So, this includes how easy it is to collect this 11 12 data, basically, and how accurate it might be, whether it's electronic. 13 14 Did anyone from the group want to 15 speak to anything about this? There wasn't, 16 as I recall, that much about his in the 17 description. DR. ROCA: I mean, this is 18 19 something people are counting. Certainly 20 people in hospital settings do count falls. 21 I think everybody is doing it, so it wouldn't 22 be an imposition in terms of data collection.

		Page	86
1	But I think the problems, the		
2	definitional problems we've talked about are		
3	kind of the fatal flaw here.		
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: The exclusions.		
5	DR. ROCA: The exclusions, yes,		
6	yes.		
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Any other		
8	discussion before we vote on feasibility?		
9	So, we are voting on this		
10	particular submitted measure with its		
11	exclusions. So, how many would vote for		
12	completely?		
13	Partially. Minimally.		
14	MR. CORBRIDGE: Nine.		
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not at all.		
16	MR. CORBRIDGE: Four.		
17	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And Ken on the		
18	phone?		
19	DR. THOMPSON: Minimal.		
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimal. Okay.		
21	Thank you.		
22	Any comments from the public, or		

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		Page
1	did we already take comments from the public	
2	on this one?	
3	MS. GALLAGHER: Thank you for your	
4	consideration.	
5	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Anyone on the hone	
6	have any comments like from the Community	
7	Mental Health Center Association?	
8	Okay. Thank you very much. We're	
9	going to move on to the next measure.	
10	Oh, the recommendation. Good	
11	point. So, now we are going on to the - now	
12	that we've heard from the public, or not, now	
13	to the recommended vote.	
14	Are we going to vote to recommend	
15	this measure for inclusion in NQF or not?	
16	So, first, how many recommend this	
17	particular measure? Raise your hand if you	
18	do.	
19	How many do not recommend?	
20	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Ken?	
21	DR. THOMPSON: No recommend.	
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you.	
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		Page 88
1	And now should we do the discussion about our	
2	alternative recommendation and make that	
3	officially?	
4	Or did we do that? I don't think	
5	we -	
б	DR. STREIM: I move -	
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We didn't really	
8	vote on it.	
9	DR. STREIM: I move that we	
10	recommend that we ask the measure developer	
11	for the existing measure to expand the	
12	definition to include behavioral health	
13	populations with the proviso that	
14	stratification be done for the things we were	
15	discussing. I won't detail that again.	
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Like age	
17	and unit.	
18	DR. STREIM: Such as age,	
19	diagnosis, unit, type of unit.	
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Any	
21	discussion before we -	
22	DR. STREIM: Existence of dementia	

Page 89 1 or not. 2 MS. JAFFE: I might also add to 3 make sure that co-occurring diagnoses also are 4 included. 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Anything else on the motion on the table? Are we ready 6 7 to vote on that recommendation? 8 Okay. How many recommend what 9 Joel just put on the table with the 10 modifications? Votes for yes to recommend? 11 DR. WINKLER: Everybody. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And Ken? 13 DR. THOMPSON: Yes. 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes. Okay. So, I 15 think we're ready to go on to the next 16 measure. Are the people from California on 17 the phone? 18 MR. CORBRIDGE: No, they're not. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: But we do have 21 another measure from Presby Shadyside. 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, we do. Okay.

		Page	90
1	MR. CORBRIDGE: So, moving on down		
2	to Measure Number 9, the title is		
3	Adverse/Serious Events, another measure put		
4	forward by Presby Shadyside.		
5	The description reads as follows:		
6	Incidents that result in a serious injury or		
7	death reported as a rate per thousand patient		
8	days.		
9	Numerator Statement reads as:		
10	Number of adverse/serious events that patients		
11	admitted to a hospital-based inpatient		
12	psychiatric setting experience. Include		
13	populations on patients for whom at least one		
14	adverse/serious event is reported during the		
15	month.		
16	Denominator statement reads as		
17	follows: number of psychiatric inpatient		
18	days. Includes population's all psychiatric		
19	inpatient days.		
20	DR. STREIM: So, is this another		
21	measure where there's an existing measure that		
22	applies to general medical populations?		

Page 91 DR. WINKLER: Actually, we were 1 2 just checking that, and I'm not finding a measure. What we have is one of the serious 3 4 reportable events that sort of address a lot 5 of that, but not an actual, in the performance 6 measure. 7 DR. BOTTS: It's a composite. 8 DR. WINKLER: That's what we're 9 checking. DR. BOTTS: So, it would be a 10 composite of multiple -11 12 DR. WINKLER: We're looking at it. Well, we do have - what we do have 13 14 is a composite measure of potentially preventable adverse events for selected 15 16 indicators. It's an AHRQ measure and it's one 17 of the composites. And we have to go find the 18 19 MS. BOSSLEY: I mean, it was under 20 the composite framework. 21 DR. WINKLER: So, you're talking 22 about measure 0531?

Page 92 DR. THOMPSON: Measure 0531. 1 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I'm sorry. What 3 did you say, Ken? 4 DR. THOMPSON: I'm just trying to 5 find this. 6 MS. BOSSLEY: He was saying the 7 measure number. 8 DR. WINKLER: Right. 9 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Would you repeat 10 your question or comment? MS. BOSSLEY: He said "0531." 11 12 DR. THOMPSON: I'm just trying to 13 find it. 14 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Oh, okay. MR. CORBRIDGE: Ken, the Measure 15 16 0531 is not a measure that was currently 17 submitted to this project. So, you wouldn't 18 have that in your documentation. It's a 19 measure that is currently endorsed by NQF and 20 would be on our website. 21 DR. THOMPSON: Okay. 22 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, we're looking

Page 93 at Number 9 right now. 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And we're trying to see if there's an existing similar measure. 3 4 MR. PELLETIER: But how about your 5 never events? 6 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: That's what I'm 7 saying. 8 MR. PELLETIER: Okay. 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: That's a serious 10 reportable event, but those aren't -11 DR. WINKLER: Those aren't 12 measures. 13 MR. PELLETIER: When we say they're 14 not measures, you mean they're not NQF 15 measures? 16 DR. WINKLER: No, they are NQF-17 endorsed standards, but they are not specified 18 as measures with a denominator and a numerator 19 in the same way. They are just sort of a list 20 of events. 21 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, this measure 22 Ian already described. Anybody from the

Page 94 workgroup want to comment or would we like to 1 2 just go to importance? DR. ROCA: Well, we looked at this. 3 4 I think that we thought it was within scope. 5 We thought it was important. There were some 6 issues around the definitions, which 7 definitions of serious events would apply. 8 And they're obviously the harmonization 9 issues, so we can proceed however you like. 10 But we certainly thought it was 11 within scope and it was important. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Would we 13 like to talk about importance? 14 MS. BOSSLEY: I have it. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, you found it? 16 MS. BOSSLEY: Yes - well, that's 17 the pediatric one. Hold on. 18 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I mean, while we're waiting, it seems like this is very 19 20 important. 21 MS. BOSSLEY: So, the existing 22 measure's composite developed by AHRQ, patient

		Page
1	safety for selected indicators. Denominator	
2	is all, the number of eligible adult	
3	discharges for decubitus ulcer, iatrogenic	
4	pneumothorax, selected infections due to	
5	medical care, postoperative hip fracture,	
6	postoperative DVT or PE, postoperative sepsis,	
7	postoperative wound dehiscence.	
8	DR. PHILLIPS: Is that numerator?	
9	MS. BOSSLEY: That's denominator.	
10	That's all the people in your denominator.	
11	So, anyone who's discharged with	
12	an ulcer, pneumothorax -	
13	DR. WINKLER: Those are like	
14	preventable hospital events, right?	
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, numerator is	
16	the number of potentially preventable adverse	
17	events for that. So, we'll have to get into	
18	the specifications. I don't -	
19	DR. WINKLER: Oh, because some of	
20	them may not have been preventable.	
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. So, I	
22	don't know that I would say that you could -	

		Page 96
1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we	
2	looked at the existing measure and it's not	
3	the same. So, let's move forward with this	
4	one.	
5	So, importance. Would anybody	
6	like to make a comment on how important it is	
7	to measure the occurrence of incidents that	
8	result in serious injury or death?	
9	Sounds pretty important. Okay.	
10	Are we ready to vote on importance?	
11	Okay. Completely.	
12	DR. WINKLER: 13.	
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Partially.	
14	Minimally.	
15	DR. WINKLER: One.	
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not at all or	
17	abstentions. And what about Ken on the phone?	
18	DR. THOMPSON: Completely.	
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay.	
20	DR. WINKLER: We lost one.	
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we'll	
22	move to the next category which is -	

Page 97 DR. ROCA: Can I just ask Luc what 1 2 we're missing that you see it as minimal? MR. PELLETIER: This number is 3 4 really small. This number, you don't have a 5 lot of serious adverse events in a facility. And that serious and adverse event is managed 6 7 by accreditation. 8 So, if you have one of these, 9 you're doing a lot of work. So, the number, 10 to me -11 MS. BOSSLEY: The numerator. 12 MR. PELLETIER: - is really - so, 13 it's just not important. It's what we do and 14 all of what management does to respond to a serious adverse event of death. It's so much 15 16 more important than this small number. 17 DR. ROCA: If I can make a comment, 18 depending on how broadly or narrowly one 19 defines "serious adverse event," I mean, that 20 number could be very small or it could be 21 substantial. And I think one of the problems 22 has to do with how we're going to define

Page 98

1 serious adverse event.

2	And if we restrict ourselves to
3	the serious reportable adverse events that are
4	on the NQF list or if we make it somewhat
5	broader than that as anything that happens as
6	unexpected that results in additional
7	treatment being necessary, I mean, that could
8	conceivably be a urinary tract infection in
9	somebody who had a catheter inserted who
10	needed antibiotics.
11	I mean, I think that is a
12	complication of treatment that's not
13	completely unanticipated, but is not planned
14	for and it required extra treatment. So, if
15	that's a serious adverse event, then
16	potentially this is - that's a very
17	substantial number, if it's - if the bar is
18	set higher than that, then it's a much lower
19	number.
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: In the description
21	of this, the developer did say that it, I
22	think, casts the net widely on what would be

		Page	99
1	an adverse event. In fact, in the definition		
2	it says serious adverse event or serious		
3	event, and then the description went on to be		
4	- was it - adverse events. They cited that		
5	the National Quality Forum has endorsed 27		
6	adverse events that are serious.		
7	And I think they were suggesting		
8	that all of those be included and didn't list		
9	what those 27 were though, or did they?		
10	DR. ROCA: Well, I think they're on		
11	the NQF serious reportable adverse events list		
12	which we can go through, but it includes		
13	anything - it says death/disability associated		
14	with a medication error. I guess it depends		
15	on what the definition of disability is for		
16	this purpose.		
17	And you all are probably more		
18	familiar with that than I am, but they also		
19	later on talk about a serious event is		
20	including any unanticipated injury requiring		
21	the delivery of additional health services to		
22	the patient, which is a very broad definition		

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1	which could make this a very large numerator
2	as opposed to the kinds of things that we
3	normally think about when we think about
4	serious events.
5	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I assume that
6	when we get to the scientific section that one
7	of the issues is definitional here. Because
8	when I read through the specification, it
9	seemed like, well, at one point they're
10	talking about a fairly defined group, and then
11	at another point it seems like who knows what
12	it is.
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: They cited
14	literature from IOM where adverse events were
15	between three and four percent of patients
16	experienced adverse events that would be
17	within their definition. Which they didn't
18	exactly specify, but implying that it was
19	fairly broad.
20	DR. MANTON: Definitional
21	specificity was a current problem.
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right.

Page 101 DR. MANTON: I think as is, the 1 2 title is misleading because I think an adverse 3 event such as a UTI that maybe you'd have 4 another physician or provider look at and 5 maybe order some treatment for, under what 6 you're discussing, it would qualify. 7 But if I looked at the title of 8 serious injury or death, I would not think of 9 a UTI. 10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. DR. MANTON: So, there's sort of a 11 12 disconnect there in terms of -13 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: They were using 14 what they cited as the IOM definition of adverse event which is defined as injuries 15 16 caused by medical management. 17 DR. MANTON: Right. CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, that -18 19 DR. MANTON: Then I think that's 20 what the title should reflect. Because if I 21 were looking for something like that, I 22 wouldn't look under serious injury or death.

Page 102 DR. GOLDBERG: Well, we have to 1 2 decide what measure we're looking at. Because 3 at this point in the analysis we decide that -4 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: The name and the 6 description are different. 7 DR. GOLDBERG: Yes. 8 DR. MANTON: Is the developer on 9 the line? Can we ask them what they -10 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: is the developer here? 11 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Is it 13 Presbyterian? 14 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Shadyside? 15 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: We're 16 right here. 17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Have you been listening to our discussion? 18 19 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: Can you 20 repeat the question? I got called out for a 21 second. 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We're having a

Page 103 discussion regarding your submission where the 1 2 name of the measure is Serious/Adverse Event 3 or Death, something like that. 4 DR. GOLDBERG: Serious injury or 5 death. 6 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Sorry. 7 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: Serious 8 Event or Adverse Event. 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes, serious 10 injury or death. Is that what it is? 11 12 MR. CORBRIDGE: Adverse/Serious Events. Measure Number 9. 13 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Is that what it is? 15 16 DR. GOLDBERG: The measure name and 17 the description name are different. 18 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. And then 19 the description further on talks about a 20 serious event being defined fairly broadly as 21 any event being caused by medical management 22 or any injury caused by medical management,

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1	which we thought - which really wouldn't
2	necessarily be a serious event.
3	SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: A
4	situation involving the clinical care of a
5	patient in a medical facility that results in
6	death or compromises a patient's safety and
7	results in a non-anticipated injury requiring
8	the delivery of additional healthcare
9	services, that's how they define "serious
10	event."
11	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, would that
12	include having a catheter in and getting a
13	UTI, for example?
14	SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: Yes.
15	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Thank you.
16	DR. GOLDBERG: Would it include
17	having to put a band-aid on somebody's hand
18	because they got scratched?
19	SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: Well,
20	that would not be included because it does not
21	require additional healthcare services to the
22	patient.

Page 105 DR. ROCA: Well, it's a billable, 1 2 isn't it? 3 DR. GOLDBERG: Yes. Well, I'm just 4 raising a point that there are some 5 definitional ambiguities here. That's what we're trying to bring out. 6 7 MR. PELLETIER: Following your lead 8 here, during a seclusion or restraint if the 9 person suffered some type of injury, that would be reportable. 10 11 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: Correct. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I guess one 13 of the challenges I'm having here is in coming 14 up with a standard definition that would be consistent across different settings and 15 16 having different organizations use this 17 measure in comparable ways. 18 Could you address that question? 19 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: This 20 measure is currently being recorded and 21 reported and we could attest to it from our 22 facility. I would not be able to talk about

Page 106 it across different settings. 1 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. Thank you. 3 DR. HENNESSEY: I have one other 4 question. Is the definition that they are 5 using for an adverse event, is that the 6 Pennsylvania Patient Safety Reporting System 7 definition, is it the NQF reporting - how are 8 they defining, please. 9 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: The 10 definition is done by M-CARE. It is a reporting definition. 11 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Can you repeat 13 that, please? 14 SHADYSIDE REPRESENTATIVE: The measure definition is as defined by M-CARE. 15 16 I can repeat the definition. It's an event or 17 occurrence or situation involving the clinical 18 care of a patient in a medical facility that 19 results in death or compromises patient safety 20 and results in an unanticipated injury 21 requiring the delivery of additional 22 healthcare services to the patient.

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1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you.
2	Any discussion?
3	MS. JAFFE: Well, I still think
4	that we have a mismatch between the measure
5	title and the measure description, and would
б	need a little more clarity for my comfort
7	level. Because to me, putting a band-aid on
8	someone is not a serious injury, we're adding
9	to this.
10	DR. GOLDBERG: It's just a matter
11	of which do we want. I mean, we care. We've
12	just got to be consistent so we know what
13	we're talking about.
14	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. So, we
15	could go in like the examples, and the
16	description goes in the direction of being
17	broad. The definition goes in the direction
18	of being narrow.
19	I think that what the developer is
20	submitting and probably would be only willing
21	to manage is what they're currently doing,
22	which is broader, not a narrow definition,

Page 108 which is not what they are currently doing. 1 2 So, we could, if NQF agrees, ask the measure developer to broaden the 3 definition and/or change the definition to 4 5 more accurately reflect the definition that 6 they gave on the phone, and then vote on the 7 measure according to what we think has been 8 submitted. 9 DR. PINCUS: I think this is 10 potentially a very important measure not just for mental health, but across the board. 11 And 12 it seems to me that there must be a lot of 13 thinking going on about this kind of thing at 14 NQF and at other places. I know that Bill Munier at AHRO is 15 very involved in this kind of stuff. There is 16 17 actually an international patient safety 18 classification that's been developed. And so 19 there's a lot of thinking about this stuff, 20 and somehow this should be brought to bear on 21 this whole issue. 22 So at least for me, it's kind of
i		
		Page
1	premature until that's been done.	
2	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, you would like	
3	to keep it to more of a standard definition	
4	and maybe go more toward the serious event.	
5	Is that what you're saying?	
6	DR. PINCUS: No, I'm not saying	
7	that. This is looking just at scientific	
8	acceptability, this is not ready for prime	
9	time. That this needs a lot more	
10	clarification in collaboration with a lot of	
11	other people working in the same area.	
12	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I mean, I think	
13	to echo Harold's comment here, we should	
14	really communicate to our NQF colleagues here	
15	that this is clearly a very important area.	
16	There's clearly tons of work going on here.	
17	And come on, gals and guys, help organize an	
18	effort to develop a rigorous, scientifically	
19	valid, well-constructed measure.	
20	Certainly this group is doing some	
21	wonderful work locally, but we need a national	
22	measure in this arena.	

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1	DR. WINKLER: Yes. I think what we
2	can do, it's very straightforward, is we will
3	take this discussion to Peter Angood who sort
4	of leads the patient safety work at NQF. And
5	he's got a fair amount of work ongoing. And
6	perhaps it's better looked at in that context
7	than this one, and address a lot of these
8	issues for you.
9	But I think your recommendation to
10	get the clarity with the collaboration of all
11	the many efforts that are going on, is an
12	excellent one.
13	DR. THOMPSON: Can I ask a quick
14	question? Is this specifically in reference
15	to events in a psychiatric institution or a
16	hospital in particular, or is this also - are
17	we considering this or has this been conceived
18	of as having any applicability in monitoring
19	folks who are now living in community
20	settings?
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Inpatient psych,
22	Ken.

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1	DR. THOMPSON: It's all inpatient.
2	So, it's heavily weighted to institutions that
3	have people for particularly for long-term
4	periods.
5	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not necessarily.
6	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: No. I mean, you
7	could think of this also for domiciliary type
8	of arrangements. I mean, I think it could be
9	certainly a broader concept, but I think the
10	action that we're sort of foretelling here of
11	sending it back to the experts at NQF make a
12	lot of sense to me.
13	DR. THOMPSON: Let me just say one
14	little other piece about this. If I've got
15	this right, this originated out of Allegheny
16	County out of Western Psych; is that correct?
17	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes.
18	DR. THOMPSON: So, one of the
19	things that I think has informed this, and I'm
20	just putting this as an additional concern
21	relative to the field, is that we recently
22	closed a state hospital. And part of that

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Page 112 process meant moving a lot of people into 1 2 community settings and also monitoring what was happening because there was a lot of 3 increased interest in what was happening with 4 5 people now domiciled in community settings. 6 And the whole issue of monitoring 7 and keeping track of signal events or critical 8 events really became unbelievably important to 9 the whole process in that community service. 10 So, if we are sending it on to 11 NQF, I would hope that we also suggest that it 12 be looked at in a broader sense than purely 13 within inpatient settings. 14 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Good feedback. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Everybody 16 seems to like that suggestion, Ken. So, our recommendation will be to NQF, we'll add that 17 18 caveat, that recommendation. 19 So, do we have to make that 20 recommendation formally? 21 DR. WINKLER: Well, it's sort of 22 the result of the action you have on this

	Page 113
1	measure. So, I think it would be good that
2	the Committee weigh in formally on it.
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, how
4	about if first we vote on the criteria for
5	this particular measure as submitted, and then
6	we will make a formal recommendation to NQF
7	like we did last time.
8	So, importance of this measure.
9	And so what we're voting on - whoops. I don't
10	have my microphone on. Sorry.
11	What we're voting on now in
12	importance is on the measure as a whole. Not
13	the particular measure that's submitted, but
14	the concept of this measure and the importance
15	of it.
16	So, how many would like to vote
17	for it completely?
18	DR. KAUFER: I thought we -
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We already voted
20	on importance?
21	(Simultaneous speaking)
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Scientific

Page 114 acceptability. Sorry. Scientific 1 2 acceptability. 3 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, completely. 4 Partially. 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. 6 DR. WINKLER: 11. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Not at all. 8 And Ken. 9 DR. THOMPSON: I'm coming in 10 minimally. 11 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. 12 MR. CORBRIDGE: 13 for minimally, 13 and we're missing Richard -14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Should we vote 15 again for minimally? Do you have the wrong 16 number? 17 MR. CORBRIDGE: For partial, it was 18 just one, correct? And not at all was zero. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Rich, did you want 20 to vote on scientific acceptability? 21 DR. GOLDBERG: Not at all. 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. One more

Page 115 for not at all. 1 2 Do you have the numbers now? 3 Okay. So, we're okay with numbers? MR. CORBRIDGE: It must be 14 for 4 5 minimally, because we have 16 with Ken on the 6 phone. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we're 8 ready to go on to the next category. Sorry I 9 tried to vote twice on importance. (Off-record comments) 10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Usability 11 12 is the next one. Now, we're voting on this 13 particular measure and the usability of this 14 particular measure given the discussion we had about the lack of clarity on what's included 15 and not included. 16 17 Any discussion or are we ready to 18 vote? Ready to vote. Okay. Completely. 19 Partially. Minimally. 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: Nine. 21 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not at all. DR. THOMPSON: What is this vote 22

Page 116 1 again? I'm sorry. 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: This is on 3 usability, Ken. 4 DR. THOMPSON: Okay. 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Do you have a 6 vote? 7 DR. THOMPSON: I'm going to go with 8 partially. 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. Last category is feasibility. So, this is how 10 feasible it is to collect the data, is it an 11 12 automatic byproduct of care, et cetera, or is 13 it burdensome to collect. 14 DR. HENNESSEY: I think this kind of data is being collected in incident reports 15 16 all over hospitals. 17 DR. GOLDBERG: The issue of 18 inaccuracies, exclusions given our discussion, 19 makes it problematic. 20 DR. ROCA: And there's certainly 21 some things that might be included on this 22 list that wouldn't necessarily generate

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1	incident reports, I think, in current
2	practice.
3	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And the way it
4	was defined of being the UTI by
5	instrumentation type of thing, a catheter-
б	related UTI, I mean, you're not going to
7	capture that on incident reports and it would
8	take bizarre chart abstractions, at least in
9	my setting.
10	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Any further
11	discussion about feasibility before we vote?
12	Okay. Completely. Partially.
13	Minimally.
14	MR. CORBRIDGE: 13.
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Not at all. And
16	Ken.
17	DR. THOMPSON: Minimally.
18	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. Thank
19	you.
20	Are there any comments from the
21	public on the phone or here before we make a
22	final recommendation?

Page 118 MS. GALLAGHER: No comment. 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we'll 3 vote on whether to recommend this measure as 4 submitted, move forward to NQF or not. 5 So, those in favor of recommending this measure move forward as a recommendation. 6 Those who do not recommend. And how about 7 8 Ken. 9 DR. THOMPSON: I recommend that we send it on. 10 11 DR. HENNESSEY: Wasn't there going 12 to be some sort of a discussion about 13 something that we wanted to recommend to the 14 Safety Committee? 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes. So, like the 16 last time, somebody made a very articulate recommendation summarizing our discussion. 17 18 Would anyone like to do that? 19 DR. HENNESSEY: I believe, Joel, 20 you did that. 21 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Joel, that was 22 your second time that you did that in this

Page 119 1 group. 2 DR. STREIM: Yes, I'm going to 3 defer to someone else to try and capture it. 4 DR. PINCUS: So, I would move that 5 we ask NQF in collaboration with other NOF 6 members, to examine this measure in concert 7 with other efforts that are taking place with 8 regard to the measurement of adverse events. CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. 9 Any amendments to that statement of 10 11 recommendation to NOF? 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I think it's 13 probably understood, but the development of a 14 measure is really what we're hoping the 15 outcome will be rather than simply what we've 16 done right at the current state. DR. HENNESSEY: Yes, I think that 17 18 just to - and this is not an amendment to the 19 motion, but more a statement that this 20 workgroup believes that the patient safety 21 initiative is very important, it's vital, and 22 we would like to see some sort of national

Page 120 1 measure put forth. 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And do we want to 3 include what Ken mentioned about it being both 4 for inpatient and for community settings, 5 across settings? 6 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Good point. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, how 8 many would like to vote to recommend this to 9 NQF for a yes? CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Ken? 10 11 DR. THOMPSON: Yes. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Unanimous. 13 Excellent. Next measure, Ian, would you like 14 to present the next measure? 15 MR. CORBRIDGE: I've been on the e-16 mail trying to get a hold of individuals from RAND. 17 We can -18 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Do we only have 19 RAND's left? 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: We have RAND, as 21 well as one other individual. So, do you want 22 to take a quick break?

Page 121 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Before lunch? 1 2 MR. CORBRIDGE: Would people like 3 to take just a ten-minute break while I try to touch bases via e-mail with individuals -4 5 DR. GOLDBERG: Are there any others we can do now? 6 7 MR. CORBRIDGE: The measure that we 8 skipped from the substance abuse group, which 9 was Measure Number 14 -10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Psychiatrist rated 11 assessment. 12 MR. CORBRIDGE: Correct. I've got an e-mail back from them. So, they're 13 14 unavailable at this point in time, but they'll be available later on this afternoon. 15 16 MS. GALLAGHER: My apologies. Is 17 it the pleasure of the group that both 18 measures, both of the falls measures be worked upon for psychiatric -19 20 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes. 21 MS. GALLAGHER: Because the motion 22 is on.

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1	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes.
2	MS. GALLAGHER: Maybe could we have
3	a motion to that just -
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So moved.
5	MS. GALLAGHER: Thank you.
6	MR. CORBRIDGE: If we could maybe
7	just move to take a ten-minute break, we can
8	do some e-mails and we can just try to get
9	things sorted out. I'm still trying to get a
10	hold of them. I'm sorry. It's not RAND, but
11	I'm still trying to get a hold of the
12	developer.
13	(Whereupon, the meeting went off
14	the record at 11:33 a.m. for a brief recess
15	and went back on the record at 11:55 a.m.)
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We are going to be
17	doing Measures 5 and 21, which are in
18	Workgroup 3. And that is the ones that are
19	the last group on the agenda.
20	DR. HENNESSEY: Which one are we
21	going to focus on first, please?
22	MR. CORBRIDGE: Starting off

Page 123 probably on 5. 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Five is Services 3 Offered for Psychosocial Needs, and it is 4 paired with 21. They have submitted them as 5 paired measures, right, Ian - or Ian paired 6 them. 7 DR. HENNESSEY: Do we want to start 8 with 6, or do we want to start with 21, which 9 I believe is the assessment, and it's paired with services offered. 10 11 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Do you mind if we 12 start with 21, Ian? MR. CORBRIDGE: That's fine. 13 I'm 14 trying to -15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we're 16 going to start with 21 because it sort of comes before 5 in order of care. So, we're 17 18 going to go 21, and then 5. And Ian is going to give us a little summary of 21. 19 20 MR. CORBRIDGE: All right. So, 21 looking over Measure 21 submitted by RAND, the measure title reads as follows: Assessment of 22

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Psychosocial Needs. The description of the 1 2 measure is proportion of patients with a new treatment episode who receive a baseline 3 4 assessment of psychosocial needs or deficits, 5 Axis IV, across the domains of housing and 6 employment. 7 Numerator Statement reads as follows: Patients from the denominator who 8 9 receive a baseline assessment of the precise 10 or absence of psychosocial needs or deficits, 11 Axis IV, across all of the following domains within one month of the start of, I guess, new 12 treatment episode, housing, employment status, 13 14 work or other meaningful daily activities. 15 Denominator Statement, all 16 patients with new treatment episodes for any mental health disorder. 17 18 And we do have measure developers 19 from RAND on the line. 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: The measure 21 developers from RAND, would you like to 22 introduce yourselves?

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1	DR. WATKINS: Hi. I'm Kate Watkins
2	at RAND.
3	MS. ROTH: And I'm Carol Roth.
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you.
5	So, it's Kate Watkins and Carol Roth from
6	RAND.
7	Would anyone from the workgroup
8	like to comment on this measure?
9	MS. WILKINS: Well, I'll start. I
10	think this is an area that's clearly very,
11	very important. And there's a lot more
12	evidence than what was submitted by the
13	measure developers.
14	It's certainly an area that I
15	think as one member of our group - both
16	housing and employment are cited in the New
17	Freedom Commission on Mental Health, consumers
18	consistently rank those as kind of their top
19	priorities, so it's really, really important.
20	I'm not sure that what was
21	submitted makes the case nearly as strongly as
22	it could be.

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1	DR. HENNESSEY: Yes. I pulled some
2	information from the New Freedom Commission
3	report and also some citations about 46
4	percent of homeless people are also thought to
5	suffer mental illness. So, there is
6	definitely a well-documented need.
7	The dilemma that this workgroup
8	had was taking this measure and making the
9	case that the interventions that are being
10	measured are indeed going to be evidence-based
11	measures to improve outcome.
12	There is actually research and
13	well-defined evidence-based interventions for
14	employment. There is less well-documented
15	evidence-based interventions for homelessness.
16	In fact, I included in there a
17	citation from Newman and Goldman that say that
18	essentially this is one of the most visible
19	failures of our behavioral health's delivery
20	system.
21	So, I think it's very important.
22	I think we all, you know, among the three of

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1	us have had some discussion and believe it's
2	important. The dilemma is the evidence-based
3	piece.
4	DR. ROCA: And the only thing I
5	might add to that, I certainly agree that it's
6	important and that inquiring about these
7	domains is really part of what we need to be
8	doing whenever we see a patient.
9	But my question is a fundamental
10	question as to whether this is really a
11	response to the charge of this group. I mean,
12	this seems like very much a process measure
13	and not an outcome measure.
14	It arguably - the other measure
15	we're to consider which has to do with
16	delivering services could be seen as maybe an
17	intermediate outcome of some sort, but this -
18	but even that one seems like a process measure
19	really, not an outcome measure. And it really
20	depends on how broadly we want to define our
21	charge here whether we consider this further
22	or not.

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1	DR. HENNESSEY: One of the dilemmas
2	that I had with this is that, yes, this is a
3	process measure. However, it would be the
4	first step to what would be considered the
5	companion measure, which from my perspective
6	was really an intermediate outcome measure.
7	DR. GOLDBERG: So, we're back on
8	that spectrum of where we stand. You've got
9	to ask about housing. You've got to ask about
10	employment.
11	If I go back home and tell them I
12	came from the NQF Outcomes Committee meeting
13	and we decided that it's important to ask
14	patients whether they're employed and what
15	their housing is, people are going to shoot
16	me.
17	I mean, this is not an outcomes
18	measure. I mean, yes, we've got to teach
19	people to take a good history and record a
20	history of domains that are relevant to taking
21	care of people, and maybe the Committee will
22	argue that we have to somehow talk yourselves

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1	into calling it that for other purposes, but
2	this is not an outcome.
3	DR. HENNESSEY: But, you know,
4	we've already at one point made a
5	recommendation of a measure yesterday that was
6	a process measure, and we called it a process
7	measure, which had to do with the PHQ-9. So,
8	we do have a precedent for doing something
9	like this.
10	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Didn't we link
11	that with something?
12	DR. GOLDBERG: PHQ-9, if that's the
13	one you're saying, that's an outcome measure.
14	DR. HENNESSEY: No. What we did
15	was we talked about just the plain
16	administration of it was a process measure,
17	and we went ahead and endorsed it.
18	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We talked about, I
19	think, the outcome or almost outcome measure.
20	Intermediate. Thank you. Intermediate
21	outcome measure first, and we endorsed that as
22	an intermediate outcome measure. And then we

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1	we commonded to NOT that they enderge the	Page	130
1	recommended to NQF that they endorse the		
2	linked process, clearly process measure.		
3	So, if we want to consider that		
4	route, we would probably consider - we would		
5	look at Number 5 - is it - first. Go back to		
6	Number 5, which could be argued to be an		
7	intermediate outcome measure. And then go		
8	back to this one to see if we want to endorse		
9	it as a linked process measure.		
10	Does everyone agree? Okay. So,		
11	Number 5, Ian, could you describe that one?		
12	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes. So, moving		
13	back to measure Number 5, the title of the		
14	measure is Services Offered for Psychosocial		
15	Needs. The description reads as follows:		
16	Proportion of patients with a new treatment		
17	episode and have evidence of need, deficit for		
18	housing or employment status who are offered		
19	services for psychosocial needs.		
20	The Numerator Statement reads as		
21	follows: Patients from the denominator who		
22	were offered services across the following		

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1	domains within 12 months of the start of a new
2	treatment episode, housing or employment
3	status.
4	Denominator Statement reads:
5	Patients from the denominator who are offered
6	services across the following domains within
7	12 months of a new treatment episode.
8	I'm sorry. Those are the same.
9	So member of the workgroup have that measure
10	open? I think we must have a cross-posting of
11	the -
12	Do you have the Numerator
13	Statement available?
14	MS. BOSSLEY: What section is it?
15	Oh, numerator. Yes. Numerator right here.
16	Numerator or denominator?
17	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: You need
18	Denominator Statement.
19	MS. BOSSLEY: I have the
20	denominator right here. I have it. So, all
21	patients with an NTE for any mental health
22	disorder who also have evidence of

	Page
1	need/deficit across the domains of housing or
2	employment status.
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, do you want to
4	say what the numerator is, Ian, or do you -
5	MR. CORBRIDGE: Heidi, do you have
6	that up or -
7	MS. BOSSLEY: Yes, I've got it.
8	DR. WINKLER: The numerator is the
9	patients from that denominator that Heidi just
10	mentioned, who are offered services across the
11	following domains within 12 months of the
12	start of a new treatment episode and those
13	domains being housing or employment status.
14	So, I think the -
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Why don't we ask
16	RAND to provide you some background.
17	DR. WINKLER: Yes.
18	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Why don't we ask
19	the measure developer just to perhaps describe
20	the measure itself. Would that be helpful?
21	I'm sorry. RAND, I don't know if
22	you - I missed your name.

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DR. WATKINS: I'm sorry. I didn't
hear the question.
CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Can you provide
just a little background on the intent of this
measure and how the numerator and the
denominator are structured?
DR. WATKINS: Yes. The denominator
is people with need for housing or employment.
And that's just by the NQF number. I think
it's five.
And then the numerator is evidence
that services were offered for either housing
or employment. In some ways there are two
measures that we've put together as one, but
you could have a separate measure for housing
and a separate measure for employment.
And for this particular measure
we've been fairly generous in what we've
defined as services for employment or services
for housing. It tends to be something that's
not well documented in the medical record.
Of course, if someone were offered

	Page 134
1	support in employment, that would also help in
2	terms of being a service offered for
3	employment problems or if someone were
4	enrolled in a homeless program to try to get
5	them housing.
6	So that's, again, more formal
7	evidence of being in - of offering of service,
8	but this measure also allows providers to ask
9	if they are having conversations with the
10	patient about either their housing and
11	employment, recognizing that not all patients
12	are ready for an evidence-based intervention.
13	They may be at the point of only
14	being ready to have kind of a motivational
15	interviewing type of intervention where you
16	talk about what it is that they want and what
17	their goals are. And that's going to be -
18	that's going to be described in the chart, the
19	way we've described it here.
20	The conversation has happened
21	around - there was a brief intervention or did
22	a motivational intervention to help patients

		Page	135
1	understand that he needed to change his		
2	housing situation or improve his housing		
3	situation.		
4	So that the numerator is - both		
5	numerators are relatively broad in terms of		
6	what is acceptable.		
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Maureen, did you		
8	have a comment?		
9	DR. HENNESSEY: I had a question.		
10	Do you have some baseline data as		
11	to the frequency of these two questions being		
12	asked and recorded in the charts?		
13	DR. WATKINS: Yes. I don't have		
14	that at the tip of my fingers, but we do have		
15	that. We've actually piloted or tested these		
16	measures with about 6,000 people and so I can		
17	certainly get that information for you.		
18	DR. HENNESSEY: Yes. I'm just kind		
19	of curious whether you're even seeing, you		
20	know, a third of, you know, clinicians are		
21	asking those questions or whether we're more		
22	like in the 65 percent range or something like		

	Page 13	б
1	that. I'd be curious to know.	
2	DR. WATKINS: I could get that for	
3	you, if you'd like, but I can't do it right	
4	this minute. I can't do it immediately.	
5	MS. WILKINS: So, I just want to	
6	follow up with another question.	
7	So, based on what you said, a	
8	conversation that says you really need to find	
9	housing or you'd be better off if you had	
10	housing or some motivational interviewing	
11	related to pursuing goals related to housing	
12	would count even if it's not accompanied by	
13	any linkage to a housing resource, or is it	
14	that the clinician actually was able to	
15	facilitate a connection to a resource that was	
16	actually available?	
17	DR. WATKINS: I think one of the	
18	difficulties - it does not have to be linked	
19	with a specific resource like here is a list	
20	of shelters or here is a list of sober living	
21	programs. Although, that certainly would	
22	count that that was provided to the person.	

	Page 137
1	Some patients don't want those
2	kinds of things and are not ready for them.
3	And that you need to - I mean, I think the
4	important thing is that you meet the patient
5	where they're at and you provide an
6	intervention to move them along the continuum
7	towards the next step. And that may be moving
8	them from being completely uninterested in
9	making a change in their housing situation or
10	in their employment. They may work at a bar
11	and have an alcohol problem, and they may be
12	perfectly satisfied with that.
13	And so your conversation with them
14	may move them along the continuum to say, oh,
15	maybe I should think about not working in a
16	bar and how that makes it harder for me to not
17	drink, you know.
18	Certainly you could refer them to
19	AA, but again the idea is that you are helping
20	the patient move along the continuum from a
21	point of having a problem with their housing
22	or need for housing or employment, to a place

	Page 138
1	where they can actually make use of a service
2	such as supported employment or a housing
3	program.
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I wanted to ask
5	about reliability. My understanding from
б	reading this is that this is chart abstraction
7	based on abstraction by various chart
8	reviewers of free-form text not so much in an
9	electronic medical record or a pull-down menu
10	or whether or not the clinician did or did not
11	address the assessment or make an offer, give
12	specific information about housing or
13	employment.
14	And given that this would be an
15	after-the-fact chart abstraction, I'm
16	wondering if you've done tests on reliability
17	of abstracters looking at free-form text of
18	medical records to -
19	DR. WATKINS: We have, and that
20	actually - we have not quite completed that,
21	but that is almost completed since the time we
22	have submitted the measure.

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1	We've been doing it on a sample of
2	- I think it's 6,000 charts with different
3	diagnoses, and so we have not finished the
4	final - I think SUD is the final diagnosis.
5	In the earlier diagnoses, the
6	reliability, the prevalence adjusted
7	reliability, it ranges between .6 something
8	and .8 something. So, it's got reasonable
9	reliability.
10	We'll be able to give you an
11	overall reliability for all the disorders.
12	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And considering
13	the issue of replicability and feasibility of
14	doing this in other settings given that it's
15	not an automatically-generated report and that
16	it requires an after-the-fact chart audit,
17	could you comment on that?
18	DR. WATKINS: that is a problem.
19	That would mean that data collection for this
20	measure is more difficult and more time
21	consuming. I don't think that there's any way
22	around that.

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1	MS. JAFFE: Could you comment on
2	the decision to make the time frame 12 months?
3	DR. WATKINS: Again, that was not
4	made with - there is no evidence for saying
5	why it should be 12 months or six months or
6	three months.
7	Our sense is that sometimes if
8	someone is in the beginning of a new treatment
9	episode, it may take some three or six months
10	to stabilize to the point where again a
11	conversation could be held. If someone comes
12	in acutely psychotic, it wouldn't be
13	appropriate to really assess their housing and
14	have a conversation about housing when they
15	first arrive on the inpatient unit.
16	And so we wanted to allow time for
17	the patient to get better enough from the
18	beginning of the new treatment episode so that
19	a conversation would make sense, would be
20	reasonable. And so that's why we were fairly
21	generous in saying that process could take up
22	to a year, but it may be that you're dealing

		Page 1
1	with other issues prior in the first six	
2	months related to just stabilization of	
3	symptoms or -	
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, are we at a	
5	point where we can go through -	
6	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Maureen has	
7	another question.	
8	DR. HENNESSEY: I have one other	
9	question for Katie.	
10	DR. WATKINS: Yes.	
11	DR. HENNESSEY: Was there any	
12	consideration given to the group that	
13	developed this measure on - I believe there	
14	were people from all over the country - is	
15	that right - developing it, working with the	
16	measure development; is that correct?	
17	DR. WATKINS: I'm sorry. Can you	
18	say that again?	
19	DR. HENNESSEY: Yes. Were there	
20	people from around the country, various VAs	
21	working on the development of this measure?	
22	DR. WATKINS: Yes.	

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Page 142 DR. HENNESSEY: Okay. Was there 1 2 any consideration given by the workgroup to 3 really having two measures? One dealt with, 4 as you were saying, supported evidence-based 5 employment intervention versus the motivational interviewing that you were 6 7 talking about for people who aren't yet ready 8 for a more formal intervention? 9 DR. WATKINS: We did not discuss 10 separating those two. 11 DR. HENNESSEY: Okay. Thank you. 12 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Could I just go 13 back to - I did ask before about reliability 14 testing, which would be inter-abstracter 15 reliability. 16 How about validity testing on whether or not this is even written in the 17 18 chart and whether or not the abstracters are 19 in fact catching what is a valid reflection of 20 what happened during the clinician's patient 21 visit. 22 DR. WATKINS: So, this measure

Page 143 depends on the clinician documenting in the 1 2 chart what in fact the clinician is doing in the session. And to the extent that the 3 4 clinician doesn't document it, it's not a 5 valid measure or the physician or social worker or psychologist hasn't provided any 6 7 evidence that it actually existed. 8 Our inter-rater reliability, the way we tested for it, was to have pairs of 9 raters re-abstract charts and then look and 10 11 see whether or not they came up with the same 12 answer. 13 And so to that extent, we were 14 able to show that our trained nurse 15 abstractors are able to reliably abstract this 16 information from the chart. 17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: But let's say that 18 this was a clinically not-written-down 19 occurrence by clinicians. Then your 20 reliability might be very good, but the 21 validity would not necessarily be good. 22 Have you done anything to test the

	Page 144
1	validity on whether or not what they found in
2	the chart is actually what happened during the
3	interview by -
4	DR. WATKINS: No. No, we have not
5	observed interviews and then compared them to
6	what is reported in the chart.
7	And I think if you were to find
8	that it was not written in the chart, and I
9	can again tell you the prevalence of what we
10	found, if you were to find that it was not
11	documented in the chart, then the intervention
12	on the part of the provider would be to work
13	on documentation and that that has to be the
14	first step.
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Maureen.
16	DR. HENNESSEY: Yes, I had a couple
17	of questions. The first is I noticed that the
18	definition that this measure is really only
19	for psychiatric disorders. I didn't see
20	substance abuse or Alzheimer's in there; is
21	that correct?
22	DR. WATKINS: Substance abuse is in
Page 145 there. Alzheimer's is not. 1 2 DR. HENNESSEY: Okay. Thanks. And then the other was at the time of this 3 submission there wasn't any data available 4 5 about the cost of collection and the cost of 6 training abstractors. 7 Do you have any additional data on 8 that now, please? 9 DR. WATKINS: Not at this point. 10 DR. HENNESSEY: Okay. DR. WATKINS: We'll have some 11 additional data, but it's not ready yet. 12 13 DR. HENNESSEY: Okay. Thank you. 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Any other 15 questions from the group before we discuss 16 each category? CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: We have to still 17 18 decide whether it's in scope, don't we? 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, yes. You're 20 So, we have to decide whether or not right. 21 this particular one - so, this isn't whether 22 or not the clinician did the assessment. This

	Page 146
1	is the second measure now whether or not they
2	talked about the - well, recommended housing
3	or employment options, right?
4	There were two measures, so
5	everybody is straight on that. So, we've gone
6	to the second measure and we want to decide if
7	this is in scope as an intermediate outcome.
8	Any discussion on that?
9	PARTICIPANT: You said "second
10	measure." Could you specify the number?
11	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. That's a
12	good idea. Number 5.
13	Number 12 was the first one -
14	sorry. 21 is the first one, the assessment
15	measure. And Five is the second measure. So,
16	now we're on Five.
17	Any discussion about whether or
18	not this is -
19	MS. WILKINS: I guess I would say
20	it seems to be a mix. On the one hand if a
21	clinician actually facilitates access to
22	housing, then indeed it is a way of looking at

1 outcomes. 2 If the clinician hands someone a list of shelters, from research on 3 4 homelessness I can say that that is pretty 5 useless. It's not likely to produce an 6 outcome. 7 And so it seems that there is a -8 we may get into this, I think, when we get 9 into the scientific properties here. But as it's been described, it's getting at a mix of 10 11 outcomes and processes. 12 DR. ROCA: And I'm the outcomes 13 purist in the group and I would say this is a 14 process measure. Even this one a process measure more than an intermediate outcome. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I would go back to 16 17 what Carol said and say that it really didn't 18 describe - it really described only the if the 19 clinician did something. It didn't even get 20 into whether or not the person got shelter or 21 got employment at all. 22 It really did not go that far as

Page 148 far as getting into an outcome, correct? 1 2 DR. WATKINS: That is correct. 3 That was because we felt the actual getting of 4 employment or getting of housing was subject 5 to constraints that were really outside the 6 healthcare system and would vary depending on 7 what state you are and, for example, what the 8 unemployment level is in your particular 9 region. 10 And so you may get variations in 11 your levels of these outcomes that are really 12 not -DR. GOLDBERG: Well, it raises an 13 14 interesting issue of holding people accountable for things that are outside their 15 16 domain of what they can control. That's a 17 problem. 18 On the other hand, we were talking 19 yesterday about these kind of gaps in care the 20 way our care is fragmented. So, medical 21 people say, well, I couldn't address the 22 depression because it's outside my domain of

	Page 149
1	expertise, or the psych people who say we
2	didn't address the diabetes because it's
3	outside our range of expertise and we're
4	trying to push these things back together.
5	And maybe in ways of setting goals
6	that we want to accomplish, we have to create
7	the carrot to push people to say, well, if
8	systems right now are not organized in a way
9	to allow clinicians to work with people who
10	can accomplish a housing goal, then we need to
11	reorganize the system that allows that outcome
12	to take place.
13	And if we don't challenge
14	ourselves with creating that expectable
15	outcome, we're never going to push the system
16	or create any incentive in the system that
17	forces them to push these pieces of the system
18	together and will always say that's outside
19	our domain of control.
20	DR. WATKINS: That's why the issue
21	is, is that we are requiring permission of
22	services, but we are not requiring that the

Page 150 person actually makes, you know, finds 1 2 employment. 3 DR. STREIM: Despite all the 4 external constraints on successfully linking 5 people to those services and resources, is 6 there evidence you can point to that suggests 7 that when the services, you know, the 8 assessment is done and the services are indeed 9 offered, that there is a link to better outcomes in terms of mental health outcomes? 10 DR. WATKINS: I don't think that I 11 12 know of a linkage that is that direct. There 13 is linkage that says that providing housing 14 for - that getting people housed improves their mental health outcomes and providing 15 16 them with an evidence-based like, for example, 17 a supported employment intervention will both 18 improve their employment outcomes as well as 19 their mental health or substance abuse 20 outcomes. 21 I don't know if there is linkage 22 from the more general -

Page 151 DR. STREIM: Well, how about even 1 2 an intermediate linkage just between offering the services? And even if we know that there 3 4 are some people who are in an impossible 5 situation and you just aren't going to be able 6 to successfully get them placed in appropriate 7 housing, that there is a reasonable proportion 8 who would benefit and then we can tell the 9 story of how that does get linked to better mental health. 10 But to what extent is offering and 11 actually producing a better housing outcome? 12 13 DR. WATKINS: It's a necessary 14 precondition. Whether it's sufficient or not is, I think, open for discussion. 15 It also would be a difficult 16 17 proposition to test in the sense that it would 18 be difficult to design a study where you randomly assigned people to either get being 19 20 a conversation or being offered housing 21 assistance versus not getting housing 22 assistance.

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1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Anne, did you have		
2	a comment or question?		
3	DR. MANTON: Yes, I do. As a		
4	provider, I would think that the outcome would		
5	not be so much if I recommended a particular		
6	housing agency or employment agency or		
7	something like that, but rather with the		
8	follow-up at the next visit with that patient		
9	would I then say did you contact - what kind		
10	of feedback did you get from the housing		
11	authority, what kind of feedback did you get		
12	from the employment people?		
13	So, I feel like what's proposed		
14	falls short of anything that's useful because		
15	the usefulness would be if the person actually		
16	connected. And I may talk about that for		
17	several visits as things are going on.		
18	So, just offering it just feels to		
19	me like that's incomplete.		
20	MS. JAFFE: I would also comment if		
21	we're going to decide in mental health that		
22	services related to employment in housing are		

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1	part of the care process, then we need to hold
2	ourselves accountable to the outcome being
3	actual employment in housing. And if we're
4	saying it's just too hard so we're not going
5	to do that, then I think we need to rethink
6	why we are in the business in the first place.
7	DR. PHILLIPS: And actually
8	building on that point - well, my
9	understanding was the developer was stating
10	that because the differential in being able to
11	offer housing or employment or actually
12	getting housing or employment was one of the
13	reasons - I mean, that can be adjusted for in
14	the analysis, but I think that that's actually
15	what needs to be highlighted.
16	I mean, if you have a group of
17	providers in a state that are doing a very
18	good job of offering it and there's something
19	preventing people from getting the services,
20	that needs to be highlighted. And so it's a
21	quality outcome for a different level than the
22	provider, but it's an important quality

		Page
1	outcome.	
2	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I think Ken on the	
3	phone was trying to make a comment.	
4	DR. THOMPSON: Thank you. Thank	
5	you very much. I appreciate that.	
6	I just wanted to comment I think	
7	the dilemma is the issue of where the quality	
8	is, and if the burden is placed on the	
9	clinician or the person who is getting	
10	service, then your dilemma that is described	
11	in terms of actually having control over	
12	housing or employment is very, very	
13	problematic.	
14	If it's placed at a higher level,	
15	and there are examples of this around the	
16	world right now. Actually in the UK right now	
17	there is a major effort to make sure folks who	
18	have been excluded from the labor market, the	
19	greatest distance from the labor market,	
20	actually included and they're doing that by	
21	measuring the percentage of people who are at	
22	a present time excluded from the labor market,	

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working to increase them. 1 2 So, a way to think about this 3 would be how many people are currently getting 4 Social Security Disability who are able to get 5 back into the labor market and move beyond 6 that? 7 Now, there's obviously lots of 8 problems systematically in making that happen. 9 But I think that whoever talked earlier about 10 the fact that unless we hold larger system 11 accountable, we can work forever to get people 12 jobs if there's nobody working to actually get them into the job, or if there is are no jobs 13 14 being made available to them then we'll never 15 get anywhere. 16 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Jeff. 17 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I'd like to go 18 back to the comment previously about whether 19 this is really an adequate outcomes measure or 20 I think an outcome that really reflects not. 21 patients would be getting housing or getting 22 employment. And I would be a hundred percent

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1	that's within our scope and we should be
2	looking at that.
3	This measure, however, I'm not
4	comfortable with as an outcomes measure for a
5	variety of reasons that we've already
6	discussed.
7	So, I think what we should do at
8	least for a process perspective is go ahead
9	and say is it in or out of scope, and then go
10	onto the next step if it's voted to continue
11	with it.
12	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, shall we vote
13	whether it's in or out of scope at this time?
14	Are there any comments from the public?
15	MS. GALLAGHER: No.
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: How about the
17	Community Mental Health Association? Are you
18	on the phone still?
19	MS. GALBREATH: Yes. I mean, I
20	think we struggle with some of the same things
21	that you've been discussing in terms of the
22	importance of that being a measurement. But

	Page 157
1	exactly how this measurement accomplishes
2	that, there's, I think, some questions.
3	But in terms of importance,
4	definitely very supportive of including these
5	types of measures and outcomes.
6	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. I would
7	like to make one other comment going back to
8	the discussion that we had before about
9	whether or not we can be held accountable as
10	providers for things that are maybe outside of
11	our control and what Rich said about that
12	we're not going to change anything unless we
13	do hold ourselves accountable.
14	From my perspective and my
15	experiences having been a payer for a
16	performance and what I would say is that even
17	with something like mammography, a payer would
18	set a standard in performance that would be
19	never a hundred percent. You would always
20	expect there to be a human patient factor that
21	the provider cannot be held accountable for.
22	So, your goal may be 80 percent of achieving

Page 158 the specific goal. 1 2 And what is what you're being held accountable for measured against risk 3 4 assessing, adjusting for risk adjustment, 5 would be how you compare to other like 6 providers in getting toward that goal and 7 whether you're improving toward that goal not 8 being accountable for a hundred percent. 9 So, in this instance I think it's 10 very important that we recognize as Rich said, that we really need to focus on the outcome 11 12 and of course not expect that we will be able 13 to reach a hundred percent of it, but 14 certainly we could compare against like risk 15 adjusted populations and how we compare 16 against other systems or providers in 17 accomplishing the ultimate goal. And in 18 addition, how much we are improving within our 19 own domain. 20 So, from a payer perspective, 21 that's what I looked for. And it reconciles 22 with what we are talking about which is

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	Page 159
1	holding ourselves accountable for the outcome,
2	but yet not being expected to achieve a
3	hundred percent.
4	MS. WILKINS: I also think this is
5	an area in which if we look beyond the
6	provider level to the mental health system,
7	mental health systems in many states, states
8	or counties depending on how it's organized,
9	control a significant amount of resources for
10	housing.
11	A very significant percentage of
12	the support of housing that exists in the
13	United States today is funded, receives
14	funding through the mental health system.
15	And, in fact, the VA currently has 30,000
16	vouchers for homeless veterans for whom VA
17	medical centers are the gatekeepers.
18	So, particularly with respect to
19	the VA, the VA has an extraordinarily high
20	level of influence today over access to actual
21	housing resources.
22	And then secondly I would say in

	Page 160
1	California the AB 34/AB 2034 programs that
2	were highlighted in the New Freedom Commission
3	Report as well, held themselves accountable
4	for achieving consumer outcomes in housing
5	status and in employment status.
б	And I think what that really did
7	was to drive counties to examine and to
8	compare the extent to which they were
9	improving outcomes for consumers whether by
10	helping the consumer qualify for housing,
11	helping consumers get on waiting lists from
12	Day 1 of a crisis rather than the day before
13	they were being discharged, or by actually
14	investing and creating housing.
15	So, I just want to echo what's
16	been said that when you focus on the consumer
17	outcome, the system reexamines how the system
18	is gatekeeping with respect to access to
19	housing or employment opportunities, or
20	changes its investment strategy because paying
21	for housing if it reduces hospitalizations or
22	if it gets you better outcomes, may be a

	Page 161
1	better way to use the resources of the system.
2	DR. HENNESSEY: One other thing
3	that I would add is should we decide that this
4	is not an outcome because it is to be
5	recommended because it's considered to be a
6	process outcome, I would recommend that we
7	make a strong statement that we do believe
8	that this is a gap in measurement right now.
9	MS. JAFFE: I agree with that, and
10	I want to also comment that we are in King
11	County where I'm from, being held accountable
12	for outcomes related to employment and housing
13	if you have supported employment or supporting
14	housing programs. So, it's possible to do.
15	And echoing what Tricia said,
16	we're not held to 80 percent employment.
17	There are places that are seeing ten percent,
18	but they're leading for improvement.
19	DR. HENNESSEY: Actually, I wish
20	you had submitted your measure.
21	MS. JAFFE: Yes, I don't think it
22	would pass this group, but it's a start.

	Page 162
1	(Laughter)
2	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Any other
3	discussion? I think that what we are looking
4	for at this point is an in scope/out of scope
5	vote; do you agree?
6	PARTICIPANT: Yes.
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, this is
8	Measurement Number 12 now that we've been
9	discussing - 21. I don't know why I keep -
10	PARTICIPANT: Five, isn't it?
11	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: All right. I
12	thought we did it the other way. So, we're on
13	Five, services offered. Okay. Excellent.
14	Sorry.
15	So, we are 5, services offered by
16	the clinician. How many vote that this is in
17	scope as an outcome measure?
18	Okay. So, we have one vote for
19	intermediate outcome measure.
20	How about votes for out of scope
21	as an outcome measure?
22	MR. CORBRIDGE: 12.

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	20	intervening with housing and employment as
22 President's New Freedom Commission on mental	21	indicated in the New Freedom Commission, the
	22	President's New Freedom Commission on mental

	Page 164	
1	health.	
2	And that we believe that there is	
3	a need for the development of a measure that	
4	actually measures improvements in homelessness	
5	and employment from an outcomes perspective as	
6	opposed to an intervention perspective.	
7	Anyone have anything to add to	
8	that, please do.	
9	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So,	
10	Maureen's recommendation -	
11	DR. THOMPSON: This is Ken. I just	
12	wanted say, we did a little bit of work in	
13	this regard and the supported employment	
14	activities have been demonstrated to be	
15	evidence-based.	
16	So, they must have some evidence	
17	base to support that, and there must be some	
18	measure of employment in that process.	
19	MS. WILKINS: And I would just add	
20	parenthetically I keep being told that it's	
21	about to come out, but CMHS is also about to	
22	release an evidence-based practice toolkit in	

Page 165 support of housing. 1 2 So, there is a significant body of 3 evidence. It's just that we need to get to 4 the outcome measures. 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Any further 6 discussion on Maureen's recommendation? Would 7 we like to vote on that recommendation, that 8 this group make that recommendation to NOF? 9 All in favor. DR. THOMPSON: In favor. 10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Ken is in favor. 11 12 Any no's or abstentions? Okay. 13 Unanimous. Thank you. 14 And now we'll move to Number 21, which is the associated measure. And this is 15 16 assessment of psycho-social needs. So, this was the actual whether or not the clinician 17 18 did use the assessment tool. 19 So, I think we'll take a vote on 20 this one on whether or not it is in or out of 21 scope as an outcome measure. But before we do 22 that, we would like to invite public comment.

Page 1661MS. GALLAGHER: No comment.2MS. GALEREATH: No comment.3CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you.4So, we're going to vote on all who think this5is in scope as an outcome measure. Number 21.6Raise your hand.7All who think this is out of8scope, raise your hand. Any abstentions?9You were out of scope, right?10DR. THOMPSON: Out of scope.11CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, this12was voted as unanimous out of scope. Thank13you.14DR. THOMPSON: I also was out of15scope, just so you know.16CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, thank you very17much, Ken. And thank you very much to the18measure developers, Kate and Carol, I believe19it was, who put this forward. Your submission20has resulted in a recommendation to NQF that21a measurement of homelessness and employment are		
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	20	has resulted in a recommendation to NQF that
22 resolution of homelessness and employment are	21	a measurement of homelessness and - or
	22	resolution of homelessness and employment are

		Page 167
1	extremely important measures with a	
2	recommendation that NQF pursue this as	
3	important outcome measures.	
4	So, your work was really well	
5	worth the submission. Thank you.	
6	DR. WATKINS: Thank you.	
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. At this	
8	point I'm going to tell you what the rest of	
9	the schedule is. Okay. We have at one	
10	o'clock, we have University of Washington on	
11	the phone, which is a new measure, Number 14,	
12	which is in Workgroup 3 - oh, no, it's not	
13	Workgroup 3.	
14	PARTICIPANT: Four.	
15	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Workgroup 4. The	
16	measure is Psychiatrist-Rated Assessment of	
17	Psychiatric Inpatients' Clinical Status. So,	
18	that is at one o'clock when the measure	
19	developer will be on the phone.	
20	At 1:30 we have Western Psych on	
21	the phone. And they were on the phone	
22	yesterday, but couldn't hear much of the	

	Page 168
1	conversation. They submitted the three
2	readmission measures, the 48-hour, seven-day,
3	30-day readmission measures. So, they would
4	like to just have a recap of what our
5	discussion and decision was and maybe have a
б	little discussion about that. And Joel has
7	graciously agreed to provide that recap of our
8	discussion.
9	MR. CORBRIDGE: with your help, of
10	course.
11	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. So, that
12	will be at 1:30. The only other thing we have
13	as far as a measure is concerned, is Number 47
14	which is Inpatient Consumer Survey. The
15	measure developer we do not think is able to
16	join us. That is in Group Number 3. Number
17	47.
18	DR. SCHACHT: Can you hear me?
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes.
20	DR. SCHACHT: This is the measure
21	developer for the Inpatient Consumer Survey.
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, excellent.

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1	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: What perfect
2	timing.
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Perfect timing.
4	DR. SCHACHT: I was wondering if I
5	was on the line correctly. That's great.
6	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Now, the
7	only other issue is that we haven't broken for
8	lunch yet and it's quarter of and you're on
9	the phone.
10	We could do this now, get lunch.
11	And then at one o'clock or soon thereafter -
12	so, we'll do Number 47 while the measure
13	developer is on the phone, and then break for
14	lunch and get the one o'clock people,
15	University of Washington, on the phone, or do
16	you want to take maybe a five-minute break
17	right now to get lunch and come back and do it
18	while we - eat lunch while 47 -
19	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: That might be our
20	best -
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, would that be
22	okay with you, Measure Developer Number 47?
l	

Page 170 DR. SCHACHT: That's fine. 1 My name 2 is Lucille. 3 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, that's much 4 easier. Thank you very much, Lucille. It's 5 too bad that we can't offer you lunch over the 6 phone. 7 So, we're just going to grab lunch and come back, if that's -8 DR. SCHACHT: That's great. 9 10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. (Whereupon, the meeting went off 11 12 the record at 12:45 p.m. for a brief lunch recess and went back on the record at 12:53 13 14 p.m.) 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, the 16 measurement we are considering is Number 47, 17 which is Inpatient Consumer Survey. And this 18 is in Workgroup 3. The measure developer is 19 on the phone. Her name is Lucille. 20 Lucille, what's your last name? 21 DR. SCHACHT: Last name is Schacht, 22 S-C-H-A-C-H-T.

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1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. And you're
2	from what organization?
3	DR. SCHACHT: It's an acronym.
4	NRI, NASMHPD Research Institute.
5	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you.
6	So, Ian is going to start off with
7	a brief description.
8	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes. Heidi is
9	actually bringing the document up. So, I
10	can't bring it up at this moment. So, she's
11	going to read over the brief description,
12	numerator/denominator statement.
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Heidi is
14	going to do the brief description.
15	MS. BOSSLEY: Okay. So, the brief
16	description is survey developed to gather
17	client's evaluation of their inpatient care.
18	Each domain explored as the percentage of
19	adolescent clients age 13 to 17 years, and
20	adult clients at time of discharge or at
21	annual review who respond positively to the
22	domain on the survey for a given month. The

	Page 172
1	five domains in the survey include outcome,
2	dignity, rights, treatment and environment.
3	Questions in each domain are based on a
4	standard five-point scale evaluated on a scale
5	from strongly disagree to strongly agree.
6	And then if I go down, I'll start
7	with the denominator. That's always easier
8	for me. Denominator, number of clients
9	completing at least two items in the domain.
10	And those domains again are outcome, dignity,
11	rights, treatment and environment. Each
12	domain is calculated separately.
13	The Numerator Statement is number
14	of clients who respond positively to the
15	domain.
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. I know that
17	the end of the table caucused on this. Would
18	you like to comment on this measure, anybody
19	at the end of the table? Bob or Carol or
20	Maureen?
21	MS. WILKINS: I think overall we'll
22	get into the specifics as we review this, but
	_

	Page 173
1	we felt that it definitely includes both some
2	very specific outcomes, as well as some
3	perceptions of the quality of care that could
4	have a strong impact on future outcomes.
5	I think overall we felt that the
6	submission was really strong and we took a
7	little time this morning to look at the actual
8	survey instrument itself and I think we really
9	liked what we saw. We can talk more about it
10	as we get into it.
11	DR. HENNESSEY: Yes. One of the
12	things I had noted in my comments that there
13	was no information about the reading level.
14	However in our subsequent research this
15	morning we did come across something that
16	suggested a 5.2 grade level for reading.
17	DR. ROCA: So, I mean, we thought
18	it was in scope, I think we thought it was
19	important and had a number of other virtues as
20	well that we'll get into as we discuss it in
21	more detail.
22	DR. GOLDBERG: So, it says right in

	Page 174
1	the description that it has something to do
2	with outcome. So, for now we should just
3	believe you about that and then we'll see
4	tomorrow.
5	It has the word, because the rest
6	of it isn't necessarily, I mean, asking people
7	about whether they're rights or - but it has
8	the word and you say it is. So, I'm willing
9	to open the door with -
10	DR. ROCA: Well, I think when you
11	look at the instrument, you see even the
12	sections that have to do with dignity and
13	rights are the kind of feedback that an
14	organization would like to have about how
15	their care is perceived.
16	We have it online here. We don't
17	have it in - and I think they're actionable.
18	They're the kinds of - it's the kind of
19	feedback that you would be able to act upon if
20	you got it.
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, are
22	there any questions for the measure developer

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Page 175 before we get into it? We can start with 1 2 importance. 3 DR. GOLDBERG: To vote on scope, or 4 not? 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, vote on scope? 6 DR. GOLDBERG: I thought that was 7 prior to the procedure process. 8 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Is there a 9 question about whether this is an in-scope as 10 an outcome? 11 DR. ROCA: We thought it was in 12 scope, I think. 13 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Do you need to 14 convince the group? 15 DR. GOLDBERG: I thought we had a 16 process where you had to vote to move on. 17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, we'll vote. MS. BOSSLEY: I don't think in this 18 19 instance you need to. There seems to be 20 general consensus. 21 DR. GOLDBERG: Okay. Fine. 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I don't think we

	Page
1	voted on every one. Only where there was a
2	question.
3	DR. GOLDBERG: All right.
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So,
5	importance to measure and report, any
6	discussion about that? This is a very patient
7	centered type, this measurement, which is -
8	DR. GOLDBERG: I'm still finding it
9	a little hard to comment without knowing more
10	of the details of what all the things are. I
11	mean, if they're important, I mean, what are
12	the things that are in there that are so
13	important.
14	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: How about if we
15	have the developer give a little summary.
16	Lucille, would you be willing to
17	do that?
18	DR. SCHACHT: Sure.
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Thank you.
20	DR. SCHACHT: And are you looking
21	for a summary on the kinds of items that are
22	in the survey itself?

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1	DR. GOLDBERG: Yes, especially the
2	ones that relate to outcomes.
3	DR. SCHACHT: Okay. There are
4	questions about - I'll pull up a copy of it
5	here.
6	In terms of outcomes, the
7	questions are that - and these are all self-
8	report by a client. I am better able to deal
9	with crisis, my symptoms are not bothering me
10	as much, I do better in social situations, I
11	deal more effectively with daily problems.
12	There's also a question related to
13	medication. But since medication is not
14	actually used by all clients, it's a given
15	item in here, but it's not counted actually in
16	the domain score.
17	In each of those domains that were
18	mentioned; dignity, rights, treatment,
19	involvement in treatment planning for
20	discharge, actually, and environment, each one
21	of those has four questions. And they're very
22	explicit questions.

Page 178 For example, I was treated with 1 2 dignity and respect. Staff here believe I can 3 grow, change and recover. And the questions were actually developed with a workgroup of 4 5 consumers back in about 2001. 6 Does that answer the question? 7 DR. GOLDBERG: Yes, that's good. DR. SCHACHT: Okay. 8 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Is there 10 any other comments on the importance of this, of measuring this? 11 12 Would you like to vote? Ready to 13 vote on importance of measuring this? 14 How many people think it is Okay. 15 completely on importance to measure and report 16 on this particular measure? MR. CORBRIDGE: 12. 17 18 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Thank you, Luc. 19 This is the concept of this measure, not the 20 particular measure, right, as with the others. 21 Any partially? 22 MR. CORBRIDGE: Two.

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1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. And any
2	minimally or not at all or abstain? Do we
3	have everybody?
4	Ken, are you still on the phone?
5	Maybe not.
6	DR. HENNESSEY: I had another
7	question for the developer. The measure
8	itself referenced that adolescents could take
9	this measure. I didn't see any data in your
10	test development that included adolescents.
11	Were they included, Lucille?
12	DR. SCHACHT: During the initial
13	pilot back in 2000, there were a few
14	adolescents that were included in the study.
15	But we felt that it really wasn't enough of a
16	pool to truly assess it, so we continued to do
17	assessment after that and retested the
18	integrity of the instrument in terms of
19	whether the domain still held together for
20	adolescents, and they did.
21	And as we've used it over a number
22	of years, our adolescent response has grown.

	Page 180	
1	And their domain still holds together the same	
2	way as for the adult group.	
3	DR. HENNESSEY: Thank you.	
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Can we move	
5	down the screen down to the next category,	
6	which is scientific acceptability?	
7	Would anyone in the group like to	
8	comment on this?	
9	DR. ROCA: As you look through the	
10	documentation provided by the developer,	
11	there's really quite a lot of data on	
12	reliability and such. What appears to be the	
13	case, and the developer, Lucille, you can	
14	maybe enlighten us on this, it looks as though	
15	a lot of that which you documented in the	
16	application here refers to work that was done	
17	a number of years ago in State hospitals.	
18	And my question was whether	
19	there's more you can say about reliability or	
20	validity testing in broader populations than	
21	State hospital inpatients who are arguably	
22	different from the kinds of patients who are	
		Page
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1	in psychiatric settings that are different	
2	from that.	
3	DR. SCHACHT: Okay. We actually do	
4	have a number of requests from private	
5	hospitals. We actually do have several	
6	private hospitals that use the survey with us	
7	along with State hospitals. We had a recent	
8	request from the VA hospital to use the	
9	instrument.	
10	And I think that based on their	
11	experiences in preparing available inpatient	
12	pools geared for psychiatric care, we've had	
13	a number of requests from the private	
14	hospitals and they've used it as well. I've	
15	gotten all positive feedback from them in	
16	their use of it. And we do post our aggregate	
17	rate so that they can use that for	
18	benchmarking.	
19	Does that answer the question?	
20	DR. ROCA: Yes. And I guess the -	
21	but the reliability and those kind, I mean,	
22	these are organizations that are using it	

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1	clinically and finding it helpful, it sounds
2	like, but has it been tested in the kind of
3	rigorous way that it was tested in the State
4	hospitals, in other settings?
5	DR. SCHACHT: I would say no in
6	that we have not done a second formalized
7	test. We're currently doing a retest with out
8	current participants and we have maybe a half
9	a dozen participants who are not State-run
10	psychiatric hospitals. And we're
11	reconfirming, basically, the factor structure,
12	the domains that exist, that they'll hold
13	together with the cohort that's using the
14	study now which is like eight years after
15	original development.
16	So, we don't specifically do a
17	retest with non-State hospitals, no.
18	DR. ROCA: Okay. And this is also
19	a 28-item test at this point, isn't it? Is
20	that correct?
21	DR. SCHACHT: That's correct. It's
22	28 items.

Page 183 DR. ROCA: And the original tested 1 2 version was 43? 3 DR. SCHACHT: Yes. The one that we 4 used in the pilot phase was 43 items. And 5 from the analysis of the pilot phase, we 6 dropped it down to a 28-item tool. And then 7 what we've done internally is a bit of a 8 confirmation test every year as the cohort 9 using it has grown to confirm that the factor structure holds with the 28 items that we're 10 11 working on preparing a publication on that. 12 DR. ROCA: Okay. Great. That's 13 very helpful. Thank you. 14 DR. GOLDBERG: So, you're saying to summarize it, this has only been validated on 15 16 a State hospital population from data that's 20 years old? 17 DR. ROCA: Well, it's about ten 18 19 years old. 20 DR. GOLDBERG: Ten years old. 21 DR. ROCA: the data is about ten 22 years old.

		Page 1	84
1	DR. GOLDBERG: Okay.		
2	DR. ROCA: I mean, and I think		
3	that's a weakness. But compared to other		
4	things we've been looking at, that's pretty		
5	darn good.		
6	DR. HENNESSEY: I have one other		
7	question for the developer. You say that now		
8	you're reviewing your data and re-analyzing		
9	your data currently.		
10	During your current process, have		
11	you given any consideration to taking a look		
12	at or segmenting the group that are from the		
13	non-public psychiatric facilities to try to		
14	get a sense of whether or not there is a		
15	difference in their responses?		
16	DR. SCHACHT: We do not have a		
17	large enough cohort to do that yet. But what		
18	we have done internally for our own users, we		
19	produce a variety of stratified reports, one		
20	of them being for forensic clients versus non-		
21	forensic clients, to be sure that both have		
22	benchmarks for a similar patient group.		

Page 185 And we also do more age breakouts 1 2 in our comparison so that adolescents are all being compared in their scores versus older 3 adults are being compared, but we don't 4 currently have a large enough cohort of non-5 6 state facilities to do that analysis. 7 We do allow people who are not 8 participating with us to use this. They don't 9 have to send us their data, which is why we don't actually have a large enough cohort to 10 do that task. 11 12 DR. HENNESSEY: Thank you. 13 DR. SCHACHT: You're welcome. 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Any other questions or discussions on scientific 15 16 acceptability? Are we ready to go for a vote? 17 How many would vote completely? Partially. 18 DR. WINKLER: 14. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Minimally. Not at 20 all or abstain. 21 DR. PINCUS: Abstain. I missed the 22 discussion.

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1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. And now		
2	we'll go on to the next category which is		
3	usability.		
4	DR. HENNESSEY: This is Maureen.		
5	I'd just like to confirm my understanding is		
б	that this is geared for a 5.2 reading level		
7	grade-wise.		
8	DR. SCHACHT: Yes, it was rated at		
9	a 5.2 reading level so that we feel confident		
10	with use among adolescents, but would not be		
11	confident with use among children.		
12	DR. HENNESSEY: And I believe this		
13	also has a Spanish language version now; is		
14	that right?		
15	DR. SCHACHT: Yes, it actually has		
16	two Spanish translations. One done in Texas		
17	and one done for Puerto Rico.		
18	DR. HENNESSEY: Excellent. Thank		
19	you.		
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Reva.		
21	DR. WINKLER: This is for inpatient		
22	psychiatric hospitals, and does anyone know		

Page 187 are there other surveys that exist that are in 1 2 use by other hospitals that really try and capture the same kind of data? 3 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Luc. 5 MR. PELLETIER: Yes, there is one. 6 Proprietary though. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: You know of one? MR. PELLETIER: Press Ganey. 8 9 DR. PINCUS: Does Press Ganey have 10 a – 11 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Microphones. 12 DR. PINCUS: Is Press Ganey specific to psychiatry or do they use a 13 14 generic one? 15 MR. PELLETIER: Specific. 16 MS. JAFFE: They have a specific 17 version for psychiatry. 18 MR. PELLETIER: It is specific. 19 DR. GOLDBERG: You've walked in 20 really late. This is beyond the patient 21 experience. This has some other dimensions to 22 it as well.

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1	DR. PINCUS: So, when you say it
2	has outcomes, does it have a pre and post?
3	So, how does it do outcomes if -
4	DR. ROCA: I mean, it asks the
5	patients whether they feel that as a result of
6	treatment they are better able to cope in
7	social situations, whether they're less
8	bothered by symptoms and that kind of thing.
9	So, it's asking patients their
10	judgment about whether they've improved.
11	DR. PINCUS: And when is it
12	administered?
13	DR. ROCA: At the time of discharge
14	or on patients who were there for an extended
15	period of time, periodically.
16	MS. BOSSLEY: it says during the
17	month of client discharge or during the month
18	of annual review for the client.
19	DR. GOLDBERG: Does the group that
20	does this also administer another patient
21	experience questionnaire like Press Ganey,
22	Lucille?

Page 189 DR. SCHACHT: No, they do not. 1 2 DR. GOLDBERG: And remind me, you may have said it already, how long it takes 3 the patient to fill this out. 4 5 DR. SCHACHT: It's a relatively 6 short survey. I think that most of our 7 hospitals have indicated it's ten or 15 8 minutes. Oftentimes they will have patient 9 advocates available to help a patient understand what the question is asking if they 10 need that or to actually physically check off 11 12 boxes if they need help to actually do the 13 mechanics of the survey. 14 DR. GOLDBERG: Now, is the 15 potential overlap of this with Press Ganey, 16 are you familiar with that? Are there some and is that a harmonization issue if there 17 18 are? 19 MR. PELLETIER: They're 20 proprietary. 21 DR. GOLDBERG: Okay. So, that's a 22 non-issue.

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1	DR. ROCA: Yes. I mean, I would
2	like - this is probably more of a feasibility
3	issue, but I would like to highlight that ten
4	to 15 minutes in a setting where there may be
5	five or six admissions and discharges a day as
6	is the case in the private sector frequently
7	may be prohibitively time consuming.
8	I mean, I think that's just sort
9	of - I guess that might be a question I would
10	ask Lucille to respond to. Does she find that
11	people resist filling it out, do people have
12	to be sort of held in the chair while they
13	respond to the question or something like
14	this?
15	DR. SCHACHT: Well, ten to 15
16	minutes is when they for those hospitals that
17	tend to run sort of a discharge planning group
18	where they'll have a group of clients who are
19	ready for discharge and they'll help with the
20	planning of discharge and this will be one of
21	the things that will occur then.
22	We have a number of facilities who

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1	just hand it to the client as part of the
2	discharge transition. It's a hundred percent
3	voluntary. So, if a client chooses not to
4	answer, that's still okay.
5	So, for many clients I would guess
6	that they can do this in a minute or two. For
7	other clients there's an opportunity for
8	assistance or reading questions or asking
9	questions. It's provided in more of a
10	networked assisted, you know, assistance
11	available kind of atmosphere.
12	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Do you have - and
13	I might have missed this or didn't see it in
14	the writeup - actual response rates in use?
15	DR. SCHACHT: Yes. We do actually
16	provide those back to our hospitals based on
17	how many discharges they had in a given month,
18	how many surveys should they have completed.
19	We also ask our hospitals to track that for
20	themselves of how many responses they're
21	getting.
22	We've had some low response rates

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1	as low as 20 percent. We've got a couple of
2	facilities who have phenomenal response rates
3	up over 80 percent.
4	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, on average?
5	DR. SCHACHT: On average I would
6	say it's probably around 40 to 50 percent of
7	people being discharged that are responding to
8	the survey at most of the hospitals. There
9	are a number of hospitals that continue to
10	have really low rates and they work on that,
11	and there are some hospitals that have
12	phenomenally high rates.
13	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Okay. That
14	sounds good.
15	DR. STREIM: In trying to
16	understand those discrepancies across
17	facilities with response rates, those are in
18	the range of health literacy problems in our
19	healthcare consumer audience. And I wonder if
20	there's anything that has been done or needs
21	to be done to try to assess the extent to
22	which limited health literacy actually affects

the response rates or the ability of patients 1 2 to do this. 3 I understand you've talked about 4 how some facilities provide assistance to 5 those patients who need it in filling out a form, but it sounds like that's one area where 6 7 there might be some built in inequities in 8 terms of if people with low levels of literacy 9 are not in the pool of people who actually are 10 responding. DR. SCHACHT: That is an area of 11 12 concern when you have a low response rate on 13 how generalizable your results are. And we 14 caution facilities who have low response rates about the generalizability of that and to look 15 16 at what their practices are around their distribution methods, their return methods, 17 18 their availability of assistance as ways to increase their response rates. 19 20 And some facilities have found 21 that by having these sort of discharge 22 planning groups that the response rates go up.

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1	And some facilities haven't been able to adopt
2	that, some of that is a staffing issue, the
3	availability of staff or consumer advocate
4	staff to be able to provide that service.
5	MR. PELLETIER: So, some facilities
6	would actually have a group in an inpatient
7	setting where you're filling out your -
8	DR. HENNESSEY: I had a question.
9	George was asking if he could take a look at
10	the reliability and validity information that
11	this workgroup had.
12	Has everyone had the opportunity
13	to look at that or do we need to have the
14	developer sort of summarize the research, what
15	they did with reliability and validity? Are
16	there questions on that?
17	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I guess I'm more
18	interested in the usability part of this.
19	MS. WILKINS: I just want to make a
20	point on a different dimension of usability,
21	which is the usability of the information that
22	comes out of this process. And I think one of

Page 195 the things that at least struck me as a real 1 2 positive, is that there's already a track 3 record for public reporting on a website that 4 gets updated regularly so that there is the 5 ability for - I guess it's reported at the 6 facility level or the provider level, but 7 there is already an infrastructure in place 8 for public access to the outcome measures. 9 And I just thought compared to 10 most of the rest of what we're looking at, 11 that's a huge step forward. 12 DR. HENNESSEY: One of the unique 13 aspects of this was that this was developed 14 with consumer input. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, are we ready 16 to vote on usability? Okay. Completely? 17 Anybody votes for completely on usability? 18 Partially. 19 DR. WINKLER: Everybody here. 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: How about, Ken, 21 I think he's off. are you on the phone? Ken? 22 And is that everybody? Okay. And

	Page 196
1	so now we'll go to feasibility. Any questions
2	from the group or Workgroup 3 or comments or
3	questions for the developer?
4	Jeff.
5	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Is there any
6	issue of social acceptability here
7	particularly when you're helping users
8	complete this, any fear of sanction,
9	unintended consequences, and have you looked
10	at that?
11	DR. SCHACHT: Well, one of the
12	things that we have on the survey tool itself
13	is a clear reminder to the facility using it
14	that they are responsible for telling the
15	consumer that this will not have a negative
16	impact on their care. And that's a statement
17	right on the tool itself.
18	So, we think that that's real
19	helpful in that regard.
20	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you.
21	DR. STREIM: Are these done
22	anonymously then in any way? I mean, I
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	Page 197
1	realize if you're doing it in a group it's not
2	very anonymous, but is anonymity something
3	that can be achieved?
4	DR. SCHACHT: Yes, actually the
5	facilities have that option. And if they want
6	it to be an identified survey, they have to
7	inform the consumers that it is an identified
8	survey. And that includes using a coding
9	number that they can decode back to the
10	consumer.
11	And we've done significant
12	training with our facilities about putting
13	code numbers on there that they can decode.
14	That means it is not anonymous and the
15	consumer needs to know that.
16	If the consumer wants to self-
17	identify, they can write their names on there.
18	There's nothing that says they can't do that.
19	It's really a facility/consumer choice about
20	anonymity.
21	DR. ROCA: Is there any concern
22	that it might be hard to interpret the results

		Page
1	if this were being used for comparative	
2	purposes, if the person looking at the	
3	comparative data didn't know whether the data	
4	were anonymously obtained or not?	
5	I mean, I've certainly been when I	
6	get my car serviced, been prevailed upon by	
7	the service director to be sure to fill this	
8	out and be sure to put all fives here.	
9	I mean, you could conceivably do	
10	better in a setting where this was being	
11	administered by an enthusiastic staff member	
12	who was encouraging you to give positive	
13	responses. I mean, it would seem to me if	
14	you're trying to evaluate the institutional	
15	response to this, you would be helpful to know	
16	exactly how the data were being presented to	
17	the patients at the time of discharge and you	
18	would think you'd have a lot more confidence	
19	in data that were collected anonymously than	
20	data that might be collected with the	
21	influence of the provider of care.	
22	I'm just wondering if that's come	

1up or if that's been a concern.2DR. SCHACHT: Well, we do actually3in reporting purposes to us in developing our4comparative information that we provide that,5we do ask whether the survey was anonymous or6not.7We have not yet stratified by8that, but we've done some testing over the9years to see if there are any significant10differences in the responses in the ratings11themselves when surveys were anonymous versus12surveys not anonymous.13And one of the disadvantages of14being a large system is that once your N gets15really big, it's really - you can get16differences that are significant from a17statistic standpoint, but have no practical18meaning.19So, what we've found when we have20smaller Ns is that there were some cases where			
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15 really big, it's really - you can get 16 differences that are significant from a 17 statistic standpoint, but have no practical 18 meaning. 19 So, what we've found when we have 20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where	13	And one of the disadvantages of	
<pre>16 differences that are significant from a 17 statistic standpoint, but have no practical 18 meaning. 19 So, what we've found when we have 20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where</pre>	14	being a large system is that once your N gets	
<pre>17 statistic standpoint, but have no practical 18 meaning. 19 So, what we've found when we have 20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where</pre>	15	really big, it's really - you can get	
18 meaning. 19 So, what we've found when we have 20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where	16	differences that are significant from a	
19 So, what we've found when we have 20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where	17	statistic standpoint, but have no practical	
20 smaller Ns is that there were some cases where	18	meaning.	
	19	So, what we've found when we have	
21 thomas wante managinal differences between	20	smaller Ns is that there were some cases where	
Litere were marginal differences between	21	there were marginal differences between	
22 anonymous and non-anonymous surveys. But as	22	anonymous and non-anonymous surveys. But as	

1	our population grows, that difference waters	Page	
2			
2	out.		
3	DR. GOLDBERG: Lucille, can you		
4	give me an example of how you've used this		
5	data to change outcomes in one of your		
6	inpatient units?		
7	DR. SCHACHT: Okay. Well, I can		
8	tell you from examples from our facilities		
9	that facilities have taken this information		
10	and looked at their scores, say, on the		
11	outcome domain where say they were scoring		
12	only 75 percent, which is about, I think, what		
13	the average is running right now.		
14	And then what we do is we provide		
15	them with an actual score for each one of the		
16	questions in that domain, and then they		
17	developed a plan to address the particular		
18	question that was scoring the worst assuming		
19	that that would help to improve overall		
20	outcomes.		
21	And they've done that with all of		
22	their domains. The outcomes domain, as well		

		Page	201
1	as rights and dignity and environment. We've		
2	also had facilities who have worked on		
3	response rates, and looked at holding a focus		
4	group with the consumers around, their issues		
5	around completing surveys, their concerns, and		
6	then looking at strategies to help improve		
7	response rates.		
8	DR. GOLDBERG: Thank you.		
9	DR. SCHACHT: You're welcome.		
10	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Any other		
11	discussion? We're on feasibility.		
12	Ready to vote on feasibility?		
13	Completely. Partially. I think that's		
14	everybody. Minimally. Not at all or abstain.		
15	Any comments from the public		
16	before we vote to recommend or not to		
17	recommend this measure to go forward to NQF?		
18	MS. GALLAGHER: No comment.		
19	MS. GALBREATH: No comment.		
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Thank you. Okay.		
21	We're ready to vote. Any discussion or		
22	questions before we vote on whether to		

Page 202 recommend it go forward? 1 2 Okay. All in favor of recommending this go forward? 3 4 DR. CORBRIDGE: Everybody. 5 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Unanimous. 6 Congratulations, Lucille. 7 DR. SCHACHT: Thank you very much. 8 We're excited and we look forward to the next 9 step in our task related to that. Thank you for this opportunity. 10 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Well, thank you 11 12 for putting together such a well-documented 13 and comprehensive proposal. 14 DR. SCHACHT: Thank you. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, the next thing we're going to do is our one 16 17 o'clock. We're a little bit behind time, 18 right? 19 MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes. Peter, are 20 you on the line? Is anyone from University of 21 Washington on the line? 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: University of

Page 203 Washington? Do you think they left? 1 2 MS. BOSSLEY: They may not have 3 joined yet. 4 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. How about 5 the 1:30? Anybody from Western Psych on the 6 phone? So, can you try and e-mail or contact 7 the Washington people? 8 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: University of 9 Washington, are you there? Oslo? 10 MR. CORBRIDGE: I can try following 11 up, but his e-mail says he's here. 12 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: What line is he 13 on? 14 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, I think 15 that we should go ahead and begin discussing 16 Number 14 while Ian tries to get Peter from 17 University of Washington on the phone, and 18 Number 14 is a new measure. 19 How about do you have Number 14, 20 Heidi? 21 MS. BOSSLEY: I certainly do. 22 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. While Ian

Page 204 is trying to contact Peter, Heidi can give us 1 2 the basics on Number 14. 3 MS. BOSSLEY: Okay. So, Number 14, 4 psychiatrist rated assessment of psychiatric 5 inpatient's clinical status. The measure 6 provides a standardized psychiatrist rated 36-7 item tool to assess adult inpatient 8 psychiatric patients with respect to their 9 clinical status, symptom and behavior domains. There is no denominator. 10 The numerator is the tool allows psychiatrists to 11 12 rate a spectrum of psychiatric symptom and 13 behavior domains of inpatient psychiatry 14 patients using 36 items with concrete behavioral anchor points. 15 16 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: This one was in 17 your group. I think that this one at least on 18 the list is listed as potentially out of 19 scope. So, that's what we need to address 20 first. 21 MR. PELLETIER: They really don't 22 discuss doing the survey at Point A and then

	Page 205
1	Point B and then comparing that. They don't
2	talk about that.
3	The study is actually - the tool
4	is actually expert opinion. It's not taken
5	from valid, reliable sources. I thought that
6	the focus on discipline specific was limiting.
7	MS. JAFFE: I might be able to just
8	answer. I know a little bit about it.
9	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, good.
10	MS. JAFFE: It is actually done at
11	admission and discharge, but a psychiatrist
12	does have - I don't know. I didn't read the
13	thing. So, it might be helpful if Peter gets
14	on the phone, so there are - and it has been -
15	they've published some articles on it, so
16	there is some scientific stuff in there.
17	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Hello. Is this
18	Peter?
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Peter, are you on
20	the phone?
21	DR. GHINASSI: No, this is Frank
22	Ghinassi. I was told to try to call around

Page 206 1:30. 1 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you, 3 We're just running a little bit late. Frank. 4 DR. GHINASSI: Oh, that's quite all 5 right. Please, don't let me interrupt. 6 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Now, what 7 about, Luc, could you address whether you 8 think this is in or out of scope as an 9 outcome? MR. PELLETIER: I think that the 10 way it's described, it's out of scope. 11 12 DR. BOTTS: Yes, I agree the way 13 it's put forward is really just a measurement-14 based care tool and there is no outcome measure that's addressed. It's just the use 15 16 of the tool. CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, shall we vote 17 18 on whether it's in or out of scope? Is that 19 the -20 DR. GOLDBERG: In theory if the 21 person gets on the line and says, oh, wait a 22 minute, I do this pre-test, post-test, this

	Page 207
1	isn't an outcome, does that change anything or
2	do we have to go by what is presented in the
3	written form?
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Well, if they
5	clarify, then we could ask them to correct the
6	form.
7	So, why don't we then - he's not
8	on the phone yet, right?
9	And if we can't get him in the
10	next minute, we can go onto the next one then.
11	Right. Okay. Why don't we go to
12	the discussion while Frank is on the phone,
13	what we're going to do is go back to the three
14	readmission measures that we discussed
15	yesterday because Frank couldn't be on the
16	phone yesterday and the person that
17	represented his group couldn't hear us very
18	well.
19	So, Joel has agreed to provide an
20	overview to Frank and the rest of the group on
21	our discussion yesterday on the readmission
22	measures.

		Page	208
1	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And this was		
2	Three, Four and Six.		
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Thank you, Joel.		
4	DR. STREIM: Yes, that's Three,		
5	Four and Six. And, hi, I'm sorry that you		
6	weren't able to hear the discussion, but I'll		
7	just try and hit highlights here and then you		
8	can ask if you have any things you'd like us		
9	to clarify.		
10	I'll talk about all three of these		
11	together to start, because the submissions		
12	were identical except for the distinction		
13	between 30-day, seven day and 48-hour		
14	readmission rates.		
15	I think in general the Steering		
16	Committee members felt that all of these		
17	measures were in scope for outcome measures.		
18	So, all of them were candidates that we would		
19	consider and there was consensus about that.		
20	In terms of the importance to		
21	report for the - here I will say the 30-day		
22	measure, two-thirds of the Committee felt that		

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1	the importance was completely demonstrated and	
2	only one-third felt partially.	
3	But for the seven day and the 48-	
4	hour, the Committee was pretty unanimous that	
5	the importance to measure was partially met.	
6	The discussion around that, I	
7	think there was one comment from a reviewer -	
8	actually, a couple of reviewers that the	
9	evidence provided in the submission really	
10	relied heavily on very old literature. But	
11	the expertise among committee members, I	
12	think, gave us confidence that this is a	
13	direction the field is going in, that there	
14	are other measures, non-mental health measures	
15	that do look at particularly 30-day	
16	readmission and that there's substantial	
17	evidence from other fields within healthcare	
18	that this is important to measure. So, I	
19	think in general that part was well	
20	established enough.	
21	In terms of scientific	
22	acceptability, there were concerns that this	

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		Page	210
1	measure - this set of measures has been		
2	developed for use by a single healthcare		
3	system for internal determinations of the rate		
4	of service utilization. And that because it's		
5	constructed primarily for that purpose, that		
б	it may not generalize to use by other health		
7	systems as well as that it may actually not		
8	generalize well in terms of the - well, let me		
9	say the fact that there is no real validity		
10	testing that was cited here was a concern that		
11	what we're looking for is a measure that can		
12	be used beyond internal use for public		
13	reporting and needs to be interpretable by a		
14	community at large, not just internally.		
15	And so that partly relates to the		
16	scientific acceptability. It relates also to		
17	usability. And it was really on usability		
18	that I think the Committee had most of its		
19	concerns that because the person who was on		
20	the phone with us yesterday said that these		
21	measures have been garnered from databases		
22	that are essentially administrative databases		

		Page	211
1	within the health system, not data from		
2	payers, that it would be very difficult then		
3	to get similar data beyond your own health		
4	system.		
5	If you wanted to look at		
6	readmissions from other facilities in the		
7	region to actually be able to do that, and		
8	this is in terms of usability and feasibility		
9	both now, it might be very difficult if we		
10	aren't getting access to readmission rates		
11	that are reported by payers or in payers'		
12	databases.		
13	And I think that the concern then		
14	was that a measure that you've developed for		
15	use internally may not be easy to expand		
16	beyond your own organization. So, that was		
17	the gist of the main concerns in terms of the		
18	limits of these.		
19	One other thing I would mention is		
20	that although 30 days has become sort of the		
21	standard for measuring readmission rates, I		
22	think in our discussion and the person who was		

	F	Page	212
1	on the phone from WPIC did say that of course		
2	the proximity in time of the readmission to		
3	the discharge makes it easier to attribute		
4	readmission to something that happened during		
5	the index hospital stay. So, 48 hours would		
6	look like – I'm sorry. Readmissions at 48		
7	hours would be the ones most easy to attribute		
8	to in-hospital events.		
9	That said, there was some concern		
10	that we really don't have a lot of evidence to		
11	guide us in knowing whether it makes sense to		
12	measure at all three time intervals or only at		
13	30 days because that's sort of an emerging		
14	industry standard, or whether 48 hours has the		
15	white heat of relevance and we ought to focus		
16	on that.		
17	So, those were the main points		
18	that I can recall from yesterday's discussion.		
19	And I would stop there and ask if you have -		
20	well, let me ask other committee members if		
21	there were other points that they felt were		
22	important to highlight from that discussion		

Page 213 yesterday. 1 2 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Just to highlight 3 one point here, the measure as submitted 4 seemed to be tremendous within a given system. 5 But what I heard the Committee looking for was 6 to look at the data that might be more broadly 7 collected from, say, a payer or that would be 8 inclusive admissions outside of a given 9 system. And that was a critical omission 10 11 in trying to move this from a QI or performance improvement measure within a 12 13 system to an accountability measure. DR. STREIM: Yes, I would add there 14 was more detailed discussion about this issue 15 16 of patients discharged from one hospital 17 system and then being readmitted, but to 18 another hospital system where those might not 19 be detected and, conversely, where there were 20 transfers from another hospital system back 21 into the hospital system where the index 22 hospitalization occurred, which creates some

		Page
1	challenges, but the question is whether those	
2	could all be captured in a single region.	
3	And the Committee felt that that	
4	was easier to do, more feasible to do when you	
5	had payer database rather than an	
6	administrative database from a single system.	
7	DR. GOLDBERG: Two comments. First	
8	of all, the title is wrong. Should be 30-day	
9	readmissions, not remissions.	
10	DR. HENNESSEY: Oh, typo.	
11	DR. GOLDBERG: Yes. At the risk of	
12	my memory being gone for this, didn't we	
13	discuss something about how we maybe didn't	
14	need this specifically in mental health, that	
15	this was a broader issue of - a discussion	
16	about readmissions as a basic NQF measure that	
17	we wanted maybe to defer to a non-specific	
18	readmission measure because of the importance	
19	of breaking down this barrier between psych-	
20	to-psych readmissions? There was some	
21	discussions about that.	
22	And breaking down that barrier	

		Page	215
1	between readmission psych-to-medicine,		
2	medicine-to-psych, psych-to-psych, you know,		
3	and that there was nothing specific about		
4	psychiatry.		
5	And in fact by keeping it limited		
6	within behavioral health, we were really		
7	creating a conceptual barrier that we don't		
8	want to create.		
9	MS. JAFFE: I recall the		
10	conversation we were having was in regard to		
11	the readmissions being counted only if they		
12	were for psychiatric admissions versus any		
13	admission.		
14	DR. GOLDBERG: And that the next		
15	step, therefore, was that this was really a		
16	much more general measure of hospital care.		
17	DR. STREIM: Yes, the example there		
18	being a person discharged after inpatient		
19	treatment for depression who gets readmitted		
20	within the following month for an exacerbation		
21	of their diabetes or -		
22	DR. GOLDBERG: Or a trauma service.		

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1	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: The other issue		
2	was around risk adjustment. And particularly		
3	as we're getting into an issue of		
4	accountability measurement, some form of risk		
5	adjustment might be very important.		
6	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Frank, did you		
7	want to comment in response to this		
8	discussion?		
9	DR. GHINASSI: Sure. Thanks. And		
10	then I think David and Khaliani are on the		
11	line also.		
12	Let me just start by saying thanks		
13	for the opportunity to participate in this.		
14	It's already been a learning experience for		
15	us, and so we appreciate that.		
16	First of all, I wanted to at least		
17	go on record as saying that I agree completely		
18	that the optimal data set here would be a		
19	combined regional/national set that used		
20	exclusively payer data.		
21	I think one of the challenges are		
22	for in even institutions of our size, is to		
		Page	217
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1	line up payers and to sort of get willingness		
2	for people to provide those on a regular basis		
3	when in fact you have, given the market or the		
4	region, you may have as few as three or four,		
5	and in some markets you may have as many as		
6	ten or 12 payers.		
7	I don't think that's impossible,		
8	but I do think that if NQF pushes this forward		
9	and if what ends up happening is the		
10	recommendation is it's a payer-driven one, we		
11	probably need to craft some model where that		
12	participation is guaranteed because it's not		
13	within the power of the systems always to get		
14	that.		
15	That said, I do want you to at		
16	least know that we do regularly look at payer		
17	data from the managed Medicare entity in		
18	Allegheny County which oversees all of the		
19	Medicaid population. However, that managed		
20	care organization doesn't manage all of the		
21	Medicare populations we might look at. And		
22	again we have commercial payers who their		

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participation in giving us information is
variable.

The other issue had to do with 3 4 just more of a question. I think it was with 5 the 48, seven, 30-day readmission. And again 6 I just want to submit for the Committee's 7 consideration, I think that the 30-day measure 8 while a critical one whether you're talking 9 about behavioral health or other areas, surgery, trauma, while it's a critical one, I 10 11 think it's perhaps too blunt of a tool to 12 really discern whether what you're seeing is 13 a failure of the inpatient facility to either; 14 A, deliver an adequate bolus of whatever it 15 was they were trying to address during the 16 stay, schizophrenia, depression, whatever the 17 presenting diagnostic issue was. 18 So; A, you have to take into account was an adequate bolus of treatment 19 20 delivered in that level of care? And then 21 perhaps equally important, was there 22 sufficient effort made to recently both

		Page
1	motivate the individual to seek the next level	
2	of care, and to do things that would ensure	
3	that that initial connection happened.	
4	And I think that if you're going	
5	to try to tease some of that out to only look	
6	at 30 days, may deprive an NQF measure of	
7	being able to tease those factors out.	
8	I think we've submitted 48 and	
9	seven primarily because within our own system	
10	we consider a 48-hour readmission to really be	
11	a missed handoff. And we are very concerned	
12	about those, as we are about all of them, but	
13	those are ones where we really look inward	
14	about what it is that did or did not happen.	
15	The seven-day readmission is	
16	frequently better able to help us tease out	
17	was the connection made to the next level of	
18	care and what was our role in that?	
19	And then the 30 often helps us to	
20	reflect a little bit on what the - even if the	
21	connection was made, was the next bolus of	
22	treatment sufficient?	

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		Page 220
1	So, I just wanted to submit that	
2	thought as you're kind of looking through	
3	this.	
4	And then I guess the last one was	
5	you had said that it might be hard to	
6	generalize this because the institution that	
7	submitted it was using it for - what was the	
8	thing you said? Internal utilization	
9	standards or -	
10	DR. STREIM: Yes, that was how it	
11	was stated in your submission. Let me see if	
12	I can bring this up pretty quickly.	
13	Yes, the validity was not	
14	addressed with respect to quality of care or	
15	time interval because this measure was	
16	regarded as only a rate of service	
17	utilization.	
18	And, again, that was stated a	
19	couple places in each of the measure	
20	submissions. So, we took that to mean that	
21	you use it internally that way and you know	
22	how to interpret that rate of service	

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utilization.

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2	The concern for using this as a
3	quality measure more broadly that's publicly
4	reported and used for QI purposes more widely
5	is that other entities might have trouble
6	interpreting these numbers generated this way
7	that that works for you and you have your
8	monthly meetings to make sense of these data,
9	but that that might not be a universal
10	experience.
11	And that is actually one of the
12	criteria for usability, but that was how we
13	were just responding to the - I'm sorry. We
14	were just responding the way it was written in
15	the submission.
16	DR. GHINASSI: No, I know. What I
17	was saying was that may have been a wording
18	error on our - I have to apologize. I'm off
19	site, so this data is not in front of my eyes,
20	but it is not - service utilization is an
21	unfortunate term. And if we - I'm sure we
22	used it, and we may have mislead you a bit on

	Page 222
1	that.
2	We used this as a measure of the
3	quality of the bolus of treatment that's
4	provided on the inpatient unit, the transfer
5	and handoff information that's communicated at
б	the next level of care and our ability to help
7	an individual engage and stay in that care in
8	such a way as to prevent coming back to a more
9	intensive level.
10	So, we may have mislead you with
11	that. Our apologies.
12	DR. STREIM: Well, it wasn't stated
13	quite that way in the submission. And I think
14	with the next submission, that kind of
15	explanation would be particularly important.
16	The other thing is we actually in
17	our phone discussion, although it was a tough
18	connection yesterday, we got the impression
19	that you didn't have access to any payer data,
20	and that also is an unfortunate
21	miscommunication.
22	DR. GHINASSI: Well, and again we

		Page 223	
1	do not have what I think you folks are		
2	accurately describing as the optimal state,		
3	which would be that in any given region there		
4	would be complete access to payer data that		
5	would allow for transparency around		
6	readmission not only in psychiatric		
7	facilities, but also the physical and/or		
8	psychiatric emergency rooms.		
9	I agree with you wholeheartedly.		
10	I think the challenge is that very often		
11	entities that want to engage in these levels		
12	of care do not have the ability to mandate		
13	that. And I'm reflecting that back, because		
14	I think that's one of the challenges, but I		
15	don't think it's an insurmountable one.		
16	We do have access to regular data		
17	from a large behavioral health managed care		
18	payer, but that's primarily because they are		
19	within the larger network of systems we're a		
20	part of.		
21	DR. STREIM: Yes, we imagined it		
22	might be that way. That's why we were		
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1	confused about the message we got yesterday.		
2	MEASURE DEVELOPER KHALIANI: This		
3	is Khaliani from Western Psych. I just wanted		
4	to clarify the wordage that we used about rate		
5	of service. I have our submission in front of		
б	us.		
7	When we stated that it was a rate		
8	of service utilization and that validity		
9	measures were not applicable, we meant that it		
10	was not readily available because we were		
11	measuring a proportion of service that we have		
12	not done extensive validity testing for the		
13	proportionate number.		
14	So, when we said rate of service		
15	utilization, we meant proportionate number.		
16	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes, I think the		
17	bottom line that I heard our committee talk		
18	about is that as a performance improvement, an		
19	internal system measure, this is great. And		
20	that the direction this could go to be useful		
21	as an accountability measure where there was		
22	care to make sure that all readmissions were		

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1	captured and that there was some risk
2	adjustment so there could be meaningful
3	comparisons among systems, across systems,
4	would be a logical next step. And I think
5	people were very enthusiastic about seeing
6	that in a re-submission.
7	DR. WHITE: One last question I
8	have with your indulgence. We have used a
9	couple of risk adjustment factors.
10	Did the Committee generate - I had
11	to miss yesterday. Did the Committee generate
12	any thoughts or would you have any suggestions
13	about what as a group nationally you would see
14	as essentially important risk adjustment
15	variables?
16	DR. STREIM: Well, we did
17	acknowledge that the ones that you said you
18	sometimes apply are age, gender, zip code,
19	race and diagnosis, there was some mention
20	about severity of illness. And I know in the
21	submission it did discuss the fact that
22	readmission is not necessarily correlated with

	Page 226
1	severity of symptoms and we appreciate that as
2	well.
3	But in terms of using this more
4	widely, there was concern that there be an
5	approach to risk adjustment that might include
6	other aspects of the patients, the case mix in
7	the system.
8	DR. WHITE: Okay. That's great.
9	Thanks.
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I have two
11	questions, and a possible motion. One
12	question is, and this applies I guess as sort
13	of an NQF policy, if Frank had - instead of
14	his group had proposed this being from the
15	point of view of a payer, and that that was
16	the way in which this submission came in that
17	a payer having access to information about all
18	of their enrollees irrespective of site of
19	service delivery that they would be able to
20	look at readmissions, would that have made a
21	difference?
22	I mean, you could have proposed

	Page 227
1	that as a measure and it would have - it would
2	be essentially the same mechanics and it
3	wouldn't have been susceptible to some of the
4	criticisms.
5	DR. GHINASSI: Interesting point.
6	DR. WINKLER: Frank, this is Reva
7	from NQF. I think there are still a couple of
8	things. And that is the lack of information
9	around the validity and the lack of risk
10	adjustment.
11	So, those are both independent of
12	data source. So, you may have addressed one
13	issue, but perhaps not everything that was
14	problematic for you.
15	DR. GHINASSI: Great.
16	DR. WINKLER: So, it would depend
17	on how you could support that measure
18	respecified from a different data source in
19	terms of all of the rest of the sub-criteria.
20	DR. PINCUS: What's the issue about
21	validity?
22	DR. WINKLER: Well, the fact is

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		Page
1	they said that validity wasn't addressed or	
2	didn't need to be addressed. And so there	
3	really was nothing.	
4	DR. PINCUS: But what would be -	
5	I'm trying to figure out what would be the	
6	analysis that would support validity.	
7	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, I mean	
8	right now or with even a measure that was	
9	vetted at the insurer level, for example, one	
10	would want to know independently was there	
11	substantial readmissions that weren't counted	
12	that were leaked out into other parts of the	
13	system, is just one example.	
14	I mean, there are all sorts of	
15	reasons why I could imagine that there would	
16	be substantial potential readmissions	
17	depending on the dataset available that might	
18	not -	
19	DR. PINCUS: I mean, you can say	
20	that about almost any measure that you could -	
21		
22	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: But this is more	

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		Page 229
1	important, I think.	
2	DR. PINCUS: I'm just saying -	
3	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes, I	
4	understand.	
5	DR. PINCUS: I'm trying to	
б	understand like from the perspective of a	
7	measure developer that one tweak in terms of	
8	what they proposed and how they looked at it	
9	would have -	
10	Anyway, that was my first	
11	question. The second question I had was what	
12	is happening with regard to readmissions at	
13	NQF more broadly.	
14	DR. WINKLER: As we talked about	
15	yesterday, NQF is recently and continues to	
16	look at condition-specific 30-day all cause	
17	readmission rates. We've already endorsed	
18	measures for AMI, heart failure, pneumonia.	
19	And I think in this outcomes project, the main	
20	steering committee is looking at a couple of	
21	other procedure type measures. So, it's	
22	something that's growing.	

Page 230 DR. PINCUS: So, do you have a 1 2 template for how those are done? Are they 3 done consistently in the same way utilizing 4 the same risk adjustment methodology and the 5 same validity assessments? 6 DR. WINKLER: Yes. As it turns 7 out, they all are coming from the same measure 8 developer. So simply because of that fact they are done in the same way, but it isn't 9 driven by NQF per se. It's the fact that the 10 11 folks who are doing that work -12 DR. PINCUS: Who is that? 13 DR. WINKLER: It's Yale University 14 under contract with CMS. 15 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, is that the 16 definition that's used in the 30-day readmission on -17 18 DR. WINKLER: You got it. Yes. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, perhaps our 20 Committee could -21 DR. PINCUS: That leads to my third 22 problem which is a motion that NQF - sort of

	Page 231
1	the same thing we did for adverse events.
2	That NQF incorporate within whatever efforts
3	they are doing with regard to readmission as
4	a measure, to investigate the possibility of
5	encouraging condition-specific readmission
6	measures to be developed and aligned with the
7	other readmission measures in mental health.
8	DR. WINKLER: Do you mean the
9	converse?
10	DR. PINCUS: I mean in that health
11	- I probably just put the phrase in the wrong
12	place.
13	DR. WINKLER: Well, I think that in
14	just this theme of trying to keep things
15	aligned, harmonized degree possible to
16	minimize the chaos, that certainly we would
17	recommend one of the recommendations you can
18	make is for those folks within the mental
19	behavioral health field who want to look at
20	30-day readmissions, you know, take a look at
21	some of the other types of readmissions and
22	how they are done, because they are - actually

	Page 232
1	they use payer data and they are extensively
2	risk adjusted. So, I mean, there are some -
3	DR. PINCUS: So, I would officially
4	make that motion that we do that.
5	DR. WINKLER: We can do it as a
б	recommendation.
7	DR. STREIM: And just there wasn't
8	any discussion yesterday or recommendation
9	specifically that there needed to be tests of
10	construct validity or anything like that. I
11	think it was more the concern about the
12	interpretability of data coming from a system
13	that didn't really address case mix and the
14	crossover between systems and readmissions.
15	I think that's different than
16	validity testing, certainly.
17	DR. PINCUS: Anyway, I made that
18	motion hopefully that -
19	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Bob.
20	DR. ROCA: Well, if you want to
21	vote on the motion first, that would be fine,
22	but I have a question for Frank, actually.

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And if I'm out of order, the chair will tell
me.
But to Frank, you made the
speculation that the relationship between
something that took place on the inpatient
unit and readmission would be much more
compelling for a 48-hour readmission than for
a 30-day readmission.
And that certainly makes sense,
but is that something that you could say from
your own internal investigations of these
events that in fact that when you look at 48-
hour readmissions, that 75 percent of the time
you find that the ball was dropped on the
inpatient unit someplace along the way, but at
30 days you rarely find that?
DR. GHINASSI: We see, Bob, we've
seen trends. I would be misleading you if I
said that at this point I could lay out a very
nice graph that would show a clean distinction
along those lines because some of this has
been sort of our consensus about the way we do

work here. 1 2 We could certainly reexamine our 3 own data with that lens again to kind of make 4 that distinction, but I'd be misleading you if 5 I told you there was a clean study we could publish right now. 6 7 DR. STREIM: I think the other 8 thing if you're contemplating a re-submission 9 at some point while I think the Committee 10 recognizes generally that there is variability among facilities and readmission rates and 11 12 that probably is a good quality indicator, 13 that within your own system if you have that 14 kind of data or if there are data you can cite 15 from other studies just to support that, it's 16 a process issue here in terms of being able to 17 vet these measures. DR. GHINASSI: That's a good point, 18 19 Bob. 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we are 21 going back to Harold's motion that's on the 22 table that everybody remembers, I'm sure, his

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		Page
1	recommendation. Do we have any further	_
2	amendments or comments about that, or are we	
3	ready to vote?	
4	Okay. All in favor of the group	
5	supporting the recommendation that Harold	
6	recommended, raise your hand. Any opposed or	
7	abstain?	
8	Okay. So, that was unanimous,	
9	Frank, since you can't see us with our hands	
10	raised. And so I would like to congratulate	
11	you on submitting a measure that has resulted	
12	in a recommendation to NQF that they look at	
13	30-day readmission rates as -	
14	DR. PINCUS: I didn't say 30 day.	
15	I said just readmission rates in -	
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Readmission rates.	
17	Okay.	
18	DR. PINCUS: - a really parallel	
19	way.	
20	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: But specifically	
21	for behavioral health.	
22	DR. PINCUS: Right.	

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	Page 236
1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, thank you very
2	much for all your work in submitting this
3	measure.
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, now we are
5	back to 14.
6	Do we have the measure developer
7	on the phone? Peter?
8	DR. ROY-BYRNE: Yes, I am here. I
9	can probably be here for about another 15
10	minutes or so because I just heard about this
11	today and I have to go over to the university
12	to give a lecture.
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay.
14	DR. ROY-BYRNE: I do have the other
15	individual, Dr. Jutta Joesch, who kind of
16	manages most of our quality assurance and
17	really prepared much of this application and
18	is even more familiar than I with some of the
19	more technical/analytic aspects of the
20	measure.
21	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, you're
22	both on the phone?

Page 237 1 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Yes, we are. 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, Ian, 3 will you take us through the summary of Number 14. 4 5 MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes. I think we already did that. 6 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes, we already 8 did this. 9 MR. CORBRIDGE: There are some 10 questions about -11 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: That's right. So, 12 Number 14 is -13 MR. CORBRIDGE: This is the 14 psychiatric-rated assessment of psychiatric inpatients' clinical status. Psychiatrist-15 16 rated. 17 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Psychiatrist-rated 18 assessment of patients' clinical status. 19 Something like that. 20 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, I think the 21 one question, Peter, this is Jeff Susman, was, 22 was this really an outcome measure or not?

Page 238 The way it was presented within 1 2 the submission, those of us who had a chance 3 to review this more in depth wasn't sure that 4 it was interpretable as an outcome measure for 5 accountability purposes. We could see perhaps how it would be used within the process of 6 7 care, for quality improvement, performance 8 improvement, but the specification of the 9 measure didn't allow me to understand how this would be an outcome measure that could be 10 11 compared across institutions, across settings 12 and so forth. DR. ROY-BYRNE: Yes, I think that's 13 14 a very good measure. Obviously most of our interest here has been in developing measures 15 16 that could use dual purposes. And you're 17 correct that measure was used more heavily for 18 better understanding case mix, relationship of

different conditions and sub-conditions and how they impacted level of care and program development, but we also do use the measure and repeat the measure and obtain changes in

Page 239 these clinical metrics over time. 1 2 And I think it's a challenge in that those that kind of looked - struggled 3 4 with was developing a measure that would apply 5 to the very heterogeneous nature of 6 psychiatric inpatients. And so that's 7 probably even been a bit more of a challenge 8 from the outcome dimension, but we do repeat 9 this measure and we use it to understand, for 10 example, the efficiency of length of stay, 11 what's the degree of improvement that people 12 have had and how that - and how efficient the 13 improvement has been over the number of days 14 they've been in the hospital. 15 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you very 16 much for that summary. We're talking a bit 17 among - we're talking a bit among ourselves 18 about making sure that we're all on the same 19 page. 20 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: We've gone through 21 so many measures. We're just sort of 22 orienting ourselves back to okay, which

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1	measure was this. And I think that was Luc
2	and Sheila that talked most about this measure
3	and could you just for even this group, give
4	us a few-sentence recap about this, what you
5	thought about this.
6	We talked mostly about how it was
7	in or out of scope.
8	MR. PELLETIER: What I talked about
9	before was that the tool - and we didn't know
10	prior to this that the tool is used often in
11	discharge, but the focus on discipline-
12	specific measure is limiting.
13	How did you develop the tool?
14	DR. ROY-BYRNE: How did I develop
15	the tool?
16	MR. PELLETIER: Right.
17	DR. ROY-BYRNE: Well, I actually
18	developed the tool, I came here to run the
19	psychiatry program actually in the early `90s,
20	and we thought that measurement-based care
21	would be crucial in us having the most state-
22	of-the-art psychiatric inpatient program.

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1	And I went around the country and
2	talked to a whole bunch of different people
3	and was a little bit deflated to learn that
4	there were many individual measures that would
5	measure different conditions. And it seemed
б	to me totally unworkable and unwieldy to have
7	a large, diverse set of measures for
8	individual conditions particularly because
9	individuals that are hospitalized
10	psychiatrically have more than one condition.
11	So, that was totally not workable
12	and I, therefore, attempted to work to develop
13	something that would be more generically
14	usable across a heterogeneous group of
15	individuals that would tap into the major
16	behavioral health domains that would affect
17	these individuals and be relevant for both
18	program planning, level of care and treatment.
19	And then also try to make sure
20	that we would have concrete behaviorally-
21	relevant anchor points so that these could be
22	used by clinicians that were practicing on the

units and would not require the same kind of 1 2 rating scale training that more traditional research instruments that are used in research 3 studies would have. 4 5 And so we ultimately felt that a 6 BPRS-like measure would be effective, but that 7 that had the wrong anchor points. And then 8 became aware that there was an adaptation of 9 that by someone from the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Bigelow, years ago who I 10 actually knew when I was there, but didn't 11 12 know that he had had this. And then we tried 13 to adapt this to our particular setting and do 14 some reliability and validity testing on it. And also create some additional 15 16 measures that were not particularly part of 17 this scale, but obviously would need to be 18 part of any scale that would be used in an inpatient psychiatric facility. 19 20 And I think I had sent to you a 21 number of the papers that were published that 22 outlined the development of this particular

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1	scale, but that's sort of anecdotally how it
2	was done.
3	MR. PELLETIER: Is the tool being
4	used anywhere else, or is it pretty much just
5	your unit?
6	DR. ROY-BYRNE: Well, it's
7	interesting. It's used across the entire
8	program. We actually have three units here at
9	Harborview. We have had some discussions with
10	the state hospital here about whether they
11	might want to adapt it, but in truth I have
12	not engaged in much of a publicity of the
13	measure to try to spread the word, as it were.
14	So, you're right. I mean, it's
15	still only local use which obviously is a
16	limitation.
17	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, to use an
18	analogy, in a previous discussion we were
19	talking about the PHQ and demonstrating
20	remission. So, it wasn't just a well-
21	validated measure or instrument. It was using
22	that in a way to get at an outcome.

Page 244 And what I see, and I'm talking 1 2 just as one member of this committee, what I 3 see, the gap here is that it hasn't gone the 4 next step to specify a measurement quality 5 measure. We've got a validated tool, but we 6 don't have a validated quality measure that's 7 been developed from that tool. 8 DR. ROY-BYRNE: I could respond to 9 that if I could understand a little better what you specifically mean since we have used 10 that measure to measure several different 11 12 kinds of outcomes. And in particular, our 13 hospital has used length of stay efficiency to 14 try to understand the degree of symptom and behavior improvement as a function of the time 15 that someone has spent in the hospital. 16 17 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, I quess 18 what I see on the submission is not a well-19 explicated numerator and denominator that 20 would link with this use of the tool and could 21 be then used, risk-adjusted across each of 22 different populations.

Page 245 It seems to me what has been 1 2 submitted is concentrated and done a very good 3 job of demonstrating the validity of the tool, 4 but not necessarily the next step of the 5 validity of the measure. 6 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Well, I do think, I 7 mean, you're making a good point. I don't 8 know that I can give you specific numerators 9 and denominators. And, again, it is an instrument that is a little bit atypical, I'm 10 11 sure, of a number of the measures that you might take a look at in the forum. 12 13 And, you know, we just were 14 encouraged by our hospital to think about 15 submitting this because they thought it was 16 somewhat unique in what we were able to do with it. 17 18 I don't know that we've tapped all 19 the potential uses of it in terms of outcome 20 and particularly in terms of establishing bars 21 or standards of what specific degrees of 22 improvement would mean. And we clearly have

Page 246 only used it in the public sector community 1 2 hospital population we have here, which is a population largely funded by Medicaid and 3 4 Medicare and uninsured and disproportionate 5 share and much less frequently actual private 6 insurance payers. 7 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: So, for example, 8 a quality measure might specify the use of 9 this tool upon admission and discharge among some population of patients and demonstrate 10 that there is validity, reliability and that 11 there's some appropriate case adjustment. 12 And 13 then that potentially would be a very valuable 14 measure. 15 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Right. And, again, I think we still have an interest in 16 17 developing this further and even using it more 18 than just one time, I mean, more than just one 19 discharge rating. We are actually exploring 20 getting it electronically utilized, because we 21 have a growing, you know, an electronic 22 medical record system here. And we're even

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looking and in the process of analyzing to
simplify the number of items so that it could
be more repetitively administered in a more
easy way by our clinicians, but that is for
the future.

CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, it sounds as 6 7 though you have a great tool. And that 8 potentially in the future you might consider 9 submitting some measurement of outcome to this committee that would be garnered from the use 10 of this tool if you would have a way to 11 collect patient outcomes for the future. 12 13 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Again, I just have 14 to keep assessing because - and I don't mean to be sort of a little bit dull about 15 understanding this, but we do use this tool to 16 17 measure the outcome of patients and the 18 difference in how they were doing on admission 19 and when they were discharged. 20 So, to me that does seem to be an 21 outcome of sorts though I do understand your point that that has not been standardized as 22

	Page 248
1	a metric that could be easily interpretable
2	across other populations.
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I think that the
4	issue is that that was - what you describe is
5	not evident from what you submitted in
6	writing.
7	What you submitted in writing is
8	more about the tool and not the outcomes that
9	you've derived from the tool. So, we would
10	encourage you to - it sounds as though you
11	might even be able to do that and potentially
12	at a different time resubmit an outcome
13	measure using this tool, but not to submit the
14	tool itself, but a set of outcome measures or
15	even one outcome measure that you could
16	suggest be a valid, reliable measurement
17	utilizing this tool.
18	DR. ROY-BYRNE: Yes. Well, we have
19	that data already. We could formulate the
20	answer to that and provide information in a
21	future submission.
22	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. And that

would probably take a while for you to do? 1 2 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Well, yes, I mean, just because we're doing a lot of different 3 things. We have the data. It's not like we 4 5 need to collect it. We have it and it's 6 computerized. 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, I'm 8 sure that NQF is going to keep you on their 9 list. We will ask them to for any future 10 requests for these kind of outcome measures, 11 and encourage you to submit your data. And 12 there are people at NQF that can work with you 13 prior to submission to make sure that the 14 submission is in the direction that they're looking for. 15 16 DR. ROY-BYRNE: So, would we be 17 able to get something electronically that 18 would just tell us the outcome of your 19 deliberations and what your suggestions and 20 quidance are so that we could pursue this? 21 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes, that's part 22 of the process.

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Page 250 1 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Okay. Great. 2 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Thank you very 3 much for your interest in getting on the phone 4 today to discuss this with us. 5 DR. ROY-BYRNE: Okay. Thank you very much. 6 7 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. 8 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Thank you. 9 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. So, we're 10 going to vote. 11 The vote is scope. Okay. So, 12 we're going to vote on scope. 13 Is this in scope as an outcome 14 measure? Anybody who feels this is in scope, 15 raise your hand. Anybody who feels it is out 16 of scope. MR. CORBRIDGE: 12. 17 18 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Okay. Thank you. 19 Thanks so much, Sheila and Luc, for providing 20 that technical expertise. 21 MR. PELLETIER: People have done so 22 much work and they're so passionate about what

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1	they've done and I think we have to
2	acknowledge that.
3	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Oh, yes.
4	MR. PELLETIER: But we have to come
5	back to okay, is this - is it or isn't it at
6	this time.
7	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right. Okay.
8	Carol.
9	MS. WILKINS: It just does strike
10	me hearing how perplexed he sounded in the
11	conversation and thinking about the
12	conversation we had earlier today, this
13	distinction between measuring outcomes at the
14	client level, which I think this in many ways
15	was analogous to the efforts in the milestones
16	of recovery scale, that folks are really doing
17	very, very creative work to take a holistic
18	and to take a really different look at how to
19	measure client outcomes at that level.
20	The distinction between that kind
21	of outcome measurement and the accountability-
22	oriented outcome measurement that kind of

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1	clearly emerged from our discussions as the	
2	task for this group, I would think that it	
3	would be really valuable to go back and look	
4	at the call for measures and see if that	
5	distinction was clearly communicated to folks	
6	who submitted it. And particularly for those	
7	who were really strong on the thing that we	
8	weren't looking for, to be able to communicate	
9	in some way that really acknowledges the	
10	groundbreaking work that they're doing and	
11	that that just was not exactly what we were	
12	looking for.	
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I'm thinking also	
14	that maybe another step in the process might	
15	help.	
16	Like with a lot of things like	
17	this, you have - like grants are often like	
18	this where you submit, you say well, I'm going	
19	to be an intended grant submitter. And they	
20	have that initial, yes, I'd like to intend to	
21	submit.	
22	The reason they do that is so that	
		Page
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1	you not only get the mail, but you're invited	
2	to a bidder's conference where you get on the	
3	phone, you go from the A, B, Cs, basics of	
4	what we're looking for, people ask questions,	
5	because a lot of people were very confused by	
б	what we were looking for.	
7	And a lot of times that kind of	
8	interaction might be worthwhile, and I know	
9	that Ian did reach out to people, but some of	
10	them were still confused. I don't know if	
11	they didn't reach you or -	
12	MR. PELLETIER: I think we have to	
13	remind ourselves how long it took us to agree	
14	and understand, because we didn't - I didn't	
15	when I first walked in, in November. So, it	
16	took us -	
17	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Right.	
18	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And I think the	
19	key issue here is that measurement doesn't	
20	equal measures. And the fact that there's a	
21	wonderful tool that measures things in a	
22	valid, reliable way is wonderful. I mean,	

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1	that really is the evidence basis on which
2	then a quality measure could be built. But
3	it's that second step that I think Peter just
4	doesn't quite connect up with right now.
5	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: But it means we're
6	not effectively communicating it.
7	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Well, I mean, you
8	know, I think it's everybody's responsibility
9	to be part of that conversation.
10	DR. WINKLER: I think there's a
11	learning curve going on because we're seeing
12	it in the other parts of the project as well,
13	because there are - a lot of these tools are
14	known sort of in the general realm of patient-
15	reported outcomes.
16	And so when you use that term
17	"outcomes," they're focusing in on it and I
18	think the outcomes has been the part that sort
19	of has ended up in the largest caps and the
20	biggest bold. And for accountability and
21	public reporting and performance, sort of
22	NQF's reason for existence, may have been

Page 255 overshadowed by the outcomes in big bold. 1 2 So, you're right. It's actually a communications thing. And also in the realm 3 4 of mental health we were, thanks to you all, 5 reaching out to people who probably were not 6 as familiar with the work we do whereas the 7 more mainstream. 8 For instance, you were talking 9 about your bidder's conference. We actually 10 have had measure developer's conferences, invite a hundred folks to come in and tell 11 them the story, how to do it, what the, you 12 know. And I think the last one was last 13 14 September. 15 So, I mean, you know, we don't do 16 it every week, but you're absolutely right. 17 It's an ongoing effort in recruiting new 18 people who haven't participated before. There 19 is a learning curve. All of your comments and 20 observations are absolutely on target, and 21 it's an ongoing effort on our part to bring 22 people up to speed in exactly what we're doing

Page 256 and what the focus is. 1 2 DR. HENNESSEY: Reva, so in the 3 future the people who submitted measures here, 4 will they be invited to one of those 5 conferences? 6 DR. WINKLER: We will put them on 7 the list, and they will, you know. 8 DR. HENNESSEY: Whether they come 9 or not is their choice. 10 DR. WINKLER: Right. I mean, that's how we create the list of invitees is 11 12 anybody who somehow connects with us in some 13 way, shape or form. So, submitting one is a 14 real good place to start. CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I wonder if an 15 even more targeted approach, and it's right 16 along the same lines, is to say to people like 17 18 Peter, you know, you got this all over, you 19 got such a wonderful instrument here. We'd 20 really like to work with you. Bring your 21 stuff for - let's call it a measurement to 22 measures conference or something along that

	מ	200	257
1	line that gets a little bit more specific.	aye	201
2	It says okay, bring us your stuff.		
3	Let's work on real world problems with real		
4	world measurement and try to use that as a		
5	case example, if you will.		
б	Again, it's a wild thought. I		
7	know there are a lot of logistical challenges		
8	to do something like that, which fortunately		
9	I don't have to worry about.		
10	DR. WINKLER: Well, actually I		
11	think one of the benefits of NQF membership is		
12	being able to hook up with other members who		
13	do this. And that's one of the avenues that		
14	is quite potential without us being		
15	necessarily right in the nexus of it all.		
16	MR. CORBRIDGE: And I just wanted		
17	to point one thing out. While Rita is not an		
18	NQF staff member, she actually brings to my		
19	attention that there is a measure developer's		
20	conference or call on April 19th. So, there		
21	are engagements or processes for that.		
22	(Off record comments)		

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1	DR. STREIM: There is a Catch-22	
2	though and I think Harold made a comment	
3	before that kind of rung true that a lot of	
4	people who are well poised to be measure	
5	developers, that's not their title and their	
6	day job. And they don't even think	
7	conceptually about it because they haven't	
8	taken Measures 101.	
9	Measurement 101, maybe, Tool	
10	Development 101, but Measures 101 is about	
11	putting it all together. And actually the	
12	fact that you had to do the concept	
13	development for this group here says something	
14	about this emerging field. It's an evolving	
15	field.	
16	And I think that I can think of	
17	lots of colleagues who do work that's	
18	critically related to the stuff we're talking	
19	about, but they've never put together a	
20	measure, they don't really know all the	
21	principles and the basic criteria.	
22	But even when you put out an April	

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1	19th call for, you know, get on the phone and
2	join in the teleconference, if they haven't
3	already self-identified as someone who perhaps
4	could be working in this field or could
5	contribute to this, then they're not going to
6	join the call.
7	So, the Catch-22 is to figure out
8	how to more broadly educate - I think we've
9	identified three sort of target audiences;
10	people who work in industry and do proprietary
11	stuff, people who work in academics, and there
12	are the clinical researchers and the health
13	services researchers. And I think that
14	getting at those folks is just with some basic
15	concept building.
16	It's more than communication.
17	It's they've got to get the concepts in their
18	head. And the second element is incentives.
19	We're not paying them to do it. They get paid
20	in their day job for something and they have
21	to be able to perceive that there's some
22	incentive to submit, because it does take

		Page	260
1	work.		
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I mean recently		
3	there was the NIMH Implementation Conference		
4	that I attended. That would be a great		
5	audience to have a workshop or two around		
6	turning measurement into measures. It's the		
7	right audience in that this is about		
8	implementation science and there really is an		
9	evolving science here.		
10	So, I think thinking about how to		
11	connect at least with the research community		
12	that might be interested, engaged here is		
13	probably something that at least you could		
14	explore. I recognize there's only so many		
15	places and so many things you all can do.		
16	DR. STREIM: That brings to mind		
17	one interesting target group which is program		
18	officers at the NIH. And even at the		
19	foundations, one of the things - when they put		
20	money into research, they want their dollars		
21	well invested.		
22	And what that means, in part, is		

Page 261 they want their investigators to have a 1 2 product at the end that can be disseminated widely and translated into clinical care and 3 4 improvements in care. 5 And so the funders who are, I 6 mean, that's where the, you know, follow the 7 dollars, they're basically providing the 8 salary support for the people who are doing 9 this work. And if those people then 10 understand that my boss who is my program officer expects me to do the dissemination 11 12 step after I get my results and I publish them and all that, I'm not done, then I need to 13 think about the next step. How can we move 14 this into the field at large. 15 16 And I think the program officers 17 when they write their program announcements 18 even when they use the word "dissemination," 19 they don't really get very specific and maybe

21 you know, submitting measures or establishing22 these outcomes as measures for whatever.

they should include the example of such as,

20

	Page 262
1	I think that that may be what
2	gives you some leverage to get more people on
3	board with the whole enterprise.
4	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Someone on the
5	phone wants to say something.
б	DR. THOMPSON: Ken Thompson back
7	again. I apologize for my absence, but I
8	wanted to just reinforce the gentleman who
9	just spoke and what they were saying.
10	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Joel.
11	DR. THOMPSON: Because I just
12	actually have had a couple of conversations
13	with Tom Insel and with folks at SAMHSA and
14	with Pam Hyde now at SAMHSA coming in with a
15	particular focus on a couple things.
16	One is telling the story about the
17	path use for mental health services to help
18	people recover and to have lives that they
19	want to live. One of the profound issues that
20	we're facing which you guys have been talking
21	about for the last two days is how the heck
22	are we going to measure that and how do

Page 2631services show that they're doing that. So,2she's got a measure focused on data.3Tom Insel is increasingly4interested in the whole issue of dissemination5and implementation. And I think it may6actually be a useful time to consider some7kind of a public-private partnership looking8at the development of the kinds of measures9that at least from what I heard over the phone10we're sort of in need of and have some11approximations of but have a lot of work to do12yet to get there.13DR. KAUFER: I'd just like to14comment. I think what has just been said15makes perfect sense. The problem is I think16one of the reasons why we're facing theof material that's usable that's relevant is19because historically these are not the kind of20endeavors that NIH has supported.21In fact, it has been exactly what		
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	20	endeavors that NIH has supported.
22 they have not supported. They have	21	In fact, it has been exactly what
	22	they have not supported. They have

		Page
1	specifically not wanted to fund these type of	
2	proposals and not want to provide salary	
3	support for people to do this kind of work.	
4	This historically falls more under	
5	the problems of AHRQ, which I think is	
6	probably more aligned philosophically with	
7	what the goals and aims are of this.	
8	But I hope it's not to say that	
9	NIH - NIH should be more involved in this.	
10	And I think the tide has turned with the	
11	renewed interest in translational type of	
12	research. I think this piggybacks well onto	
13	that. And I think hopefully the tide will	
14	come in as far as NIH waking up to the	
15	importance of these kinds of projects.	
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: I think the	
17	movement of payment reform toward performance-	
18	based payment or results-based payment will	
19	also incentivize this to be considered	
20	important for development.	
21	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: And the whole	
22	NIMH, this was the third conference on	

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Page 265 1 implementation, dissemination research. 2 Francis Collins was there talking it up. 3 Everybody is talking about T3\T4 research. 4 I think there is a much more 5 fertile ground at, at least NIMH than there 6 ever has been in the past. And it's probably 7 time to more formally try to cross that 8 divide, if you will. 9 I think there's some real money 10 out there for this type of research and it is 11 not at all beyond the purview that was 12 discussed at that conference of quality 13 measure development, implementation and 14 looking at community health improvement 15 overall. 16 DR. THOMPSON: Don't leave SAMHSA 17 out of that conversation because we're 18 actually much more concerned about the 19 pragmatic realities of doing it and using it 10 in a productive, useful way. 21 So, it's got to be developed, but 22 we also have a need to have it done.				
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	20	in a productive, useful way.		
22 we also have a need to have it done.	21	So, it's got to be developed, but		
	22	we also have a need to have it done.		

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1	DR. WINKLER: Right. In response,
2	I think it's a good segue into sort of the
3	Part 2 of the work for this group in terms of
4	trying to come up with that agenda, if you
5	will, in as granular terms as possible.
6	I mean, it's very easy for any
7	group to say we need more outcome measures for
8	depression, and just walk away from that.
9	The question I think that would be
10	most helpful moving forward and is part of
11	what we're hoping to see out of this, is to be
12	a little bit more specific. And as a result
13	of the discussions of some of these measures
14	today, you came up with some, you know, this
15	is the way it is, it shouldn't look like this,
16	it should look like this instead.
17	And to the degree that we can
18	create a set of recommendations on types of
19	measures for the different elements of
20	mental/behavioral health, substance abuse,
21	wherever you want to put the parameters around
22	it and dementia, if you recall back to the

	Page 267
1	work you did in November, I mean what I can
2	envision and what other steering committees
3	are envisioning is like for the area of
4	dementia we have nothing. So, the boxes are
5	blank, but we have this whole column of types
6	of measures.
7	Do you have that, Ian?
8	MR. CORBRIDGE: I did.
9	DR. WINKLER: You had it yesterday.
10	But if you remember, the first one was about
11	symptoms. Outcomes of symptoms.
12	Maybe it's not applicable for
13	dementia. It might be for depression. It may
14	not be for schizophrenia, whatever. But then
15	other things are functional status, you know.
16	What's a functional status outcome for
17	Alzheimer's disease or dementia? What would
18	that look like? How would you describe that
19	kind of a measure?
20	So, the question is as we go down
21	the list of the types of outcome measures,
22	what might they look like? What are the

	Page 268
1	salient, important elements of those types of
2	conditions?
3	And for this group, we'll have
4	several types of conditions. We'll have the
5	depressions and then however many serious
6	other mental health conditions, schizophrenia,
7	bipolar, anxiety, however many you want to
8	include.
9	But it's not just one outcome.
10	There are a whole variety of types of
11	outcomes. There's not going to be a measure
12	for every box, but there should be several
13	types of outcome measures for each of these
14	categories that you could begin to envision
15	based on the conversations, based on your lack
16	of enthusiasm for what we have so far.
17	It's like what would have made you
18	happy? What were the measures that should be
19	on the list that didn't come in the door?
20	That's what we're asking you to really think
21	about and use your expertise.
22	You look at the list and go yuck.

		Page
1	What would a good list have contained? What	
2	should be the measures on that list?	
3	So, here is just a printed	
4	version. But if you all remember, this is	
5	what we put out in the call for measures. So,	
6	there's a whole bunch of types of outcomes.	
7	Symptom outcomes, functional outcomes, health-	
8	related quality of life or well-being, change	
9	in health behaviors, social determinants to	
10	health in a built environment particularly	
11	around populations, but also individuals.	
12	Service utilization, we saw some of that with	
13	the - oh, you've got it. Great. All right.	
14	Patient and care giver experience,	
15	we've seen some of those. Direct physiologic	
16	measure, you know, not sure that's necessarily	
17	going to be most useful in this group. But	
18	drug screening, for instance, or some sort of	
19	physiologic assessment.	
20	Non-mental health outcomes, I	
21	think this is something Harold kept going on	
22	and on about because of the overlap, the	

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1 considerable overlap between patients with 2 mental behavioral health and other things. 3 And the two are intricate. You can't separate 4 them out in the care or the overall management 5 of the patient. 6 So, I think what we're looking at

7 are gaps. We really would like to work with 8 you to be able to come up with a reasonably 9 specific - it would be very easy to say oh, yes, we need more measures of this and that be 10 the end of it, but I think we - this is the 11 12 opportunity to try and give us something that would look more like the description of a 13 14 measure or at least closer around what 15 population and what element are you trying to 16 assess.

We don't want you to spec it out, we don't want you to develop a measure, but, I mean, what is it. In what population of patients, what outcome is it that you think would be very important and useful around symptoms, function, experience, safety,

recovery?

1

2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I think there's
3	some themes that we've sounded throughout our
4	couple of days here. One is to try to align
5	mental health measures with the NQF priority
6	measures and a common set of definitions that
7	apply whether it's mental health or physical
8	health, that it's an arbitrary Balkanization
9	of the patient. Patients are whole beings.
10	DR. WINKLER: Yes. And I think to
11	lead off your set of recommendations with
12	something just like that. And I think to
13	support that, one of the ideas you've given
14	me/us is the idea of going back and looking at
15	all of our more general measures and see which
16	ones actually already include mental - or
17	don't exclude mental behavioral health
18	patients, but also let's look at the ones that
19	maybe do, but should they.
20	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Right.
21	DR. WINKLER: That's the question.
22	Should they be excluded? Could it be more of

	Page 272
1	a simple fix of just including them instead of
2	excluding them? But rather than, as you say,
3	maintain the Balkanization, do your best to
4	break down the borders.
5	So, I think that's one approach,
6	but then there are going to be things that are
7	specific to these particular patient
8	populations that you will want to look at that
9	are unique.
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I think the other
11	area that we've touched on is this idea of
12	coordination of care hand-offs, and clearly
13	that's another NQF focus.
14	To think that somehow we can
15	arbitrarily separate the care in a hospital,
16	a nursing home, the outpatient sector, the
17	mental health community, I mean, it's kind of
18	crazy.
19	I mean, people touch on multiple
20	communities of healthcare providers or
21	providers of service. We need to think about
22	measures that can be applied across any of

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those and make systems accountable for the
 outcomes no matter where those services are
 delivered.

DR. HENNESSEY: What I think about 4 5 from a public health perspective is that many 6 of the things that we deal with as clinicians 7 particularly, for example, when you think 8 about trauma, have their roots in violence and 9 other more public health measures, so to 10 speak. And we haven't really looked at that or talked about how those could be used in 11 some way to help promote, for example, 12 decrease violence, which would then promote 13 14 less trauma. 15 DR. WINKLER: Yes, I think if you 16 recall in our November meeting, one of my colleagues, Bonnie Zell, came in and we were 17 18 talking about population health. And Bonnie 19 is leading the work around population health 20 for NOF. 21 And I think one of the messages 22 from this group that I can certainly transmit

	Page 274
1	to her is don't exclude mental and behavioral
2	health. Include them. Bring them in and
3	don't separate these areas. And to the degree
4	whenever possible, keep it all inclusive.
5	MS. JAFFE: And I'd like to
б	piggyback on that a little bit in regards to
7	some of the chronic disease management
8	initiatives that are going on and the
9	similarities between a lot of those
10	initiatives and how we manage some of the more
11	chronic mental illnesses. I think there are
12	a lot more similarities than differences.
13	With medical home and the
14	inclusion of behavioral health integration
15	into medical home, I would really push that we
16	try to be one whole system and really have
17	very few carve-outs.
18	DR. HENNESSEY: I think along with
19	that is we talk a lot about what are the
20	measures from a psychiatric perspective that
21	we want to include for people with behavioral
22	health conditions, but the other part of it

Page 275 is, is what are we doing to promote their 1 2 physical well-being. And I think that often gets 3 4 overlooked and we should be looking at those 5 as we look at measures. 6 DR. WINKLER: Yes, that was one of 7 Harold's big points. 8 DR. HENNESSEY: Yes, that's a very 9 big concern given the morbidity and mortality 10 that we're seeing with the SMI patients. MR. PELLETIER: I think another 11 place we can look are clinical practice 12 13 quidelines. 14 So, we have a lot of them. And 15 clinical practice guidelines are evidence-16 based, typically, and they do talk about excellent care. So, to grab a measure out of 17 18 those would probably be useful. 19 CO-CHAIR LEDDY: So, can we review 20 which measures we actually endorsed? 21 DR. STREIM: Actually, did we do 22 retention? Did I miss that?

	Page 276
1	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Yes.
2	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes.
3	DR. KAUFER: One of the real
4	important take-home lessons for me is that the
5	measures that we endorse from the Minnesota
6	group about the time, the six month and 12
7	month remission of depression, I talked to
8	them and they said the key thing, they work
9	with payers.
10	This is through a healthcare
11	system and this was motivated by payers and
12	done in conjunction with payers. And I think
13	to me that's a really important take-home
14	point that ultimately if you want something
15	that will be useable and feasible and desired,
16	that the payers are ultimately going to demand
17	these types of assessments that don't exist
18	now.
19	So, they need to be part of the -
20	they need to be involved in the development of
21	these kinds of tools.
22	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Another push you

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Page 277 might think about connecting, and perhaps you 1 2 already do, is with places like Robert Wood Johnson with their aligning forces effort. 3 Ι 4 mean, we're one of the 15 communities across 5 the country, AF40. And clearly measuring 6 outcomes on a community basis and doing it in 7 a multi-stakeholder including payer 8 participation is something that we have an 9 advantage over a lot of parts of the country. And if we could make sure that we 10 11 advocate as a group and NQF advocates for 12 measurement that includes behavioral and mental health outcomes, I think could be very 13 14 important and many of these communities are doing really wonderful work. And it's much 15 16 more comprehensive because it's on a 17 population basis. 18 DR. THOMPSON: I just want to throw 19 two thoughts out. One is there is a unique 20 problem and I'm not sure necessarily that we 21 are only folding ourselves into the medical 22 home. I think actually in some ways we're

going to have to help steer the direction of the medical home.

1

2

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3 And I'll just use one way to think about an idea that the mind and the brain are 4 5 the executive organs of the person. And one 6 of the issues that you're going to find I think with the stuff that we were talking 7 8 about today is what we're trying to do is to 9 increase in the care of somebody, we're trying to increase their capability to move 10 themselves to make the decision, do the choice 11 12 and implement the behaviors and what they have to do to make their lives be what they want 13 14 them to be. 15 And that in some way suggests that 16 there are so many possible things that people

16 there are so many possible things that people 17 might want to attain than whether or not we're 18 controlling their heart, their CHF or their 19 asthma or whatever, but they're actually 20 attaining things with their new capabilities 21 or their recovered capabilities.

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And I wonder sometimes if maybe

Page 279 our system might not need to be based on 1 2 actually asking people what it is that you 3 hope to attain in this period of treatment, 4 you know, where would you like to go and can 5 we work with you to help you get there, and 6 identify that as the outcomes, maybe suggest 7 some domains in which they would like to be 8 moving along the lines that we've sort of had 9 outlined, and use it more in kind of an 10 emergent sense. 11 So, that's just maybe a totally 12 bizarre idea, but I wanted to throw that out 13 because I think it fits with the recovery-14 oriented approach. 15 CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: Yes, I was just 16 going to say it seems like it's part and 17 parcel to the recovery model. 18 DR. THOMPSON: Yes. The second 19 issue, and I think Harold can - if he hasn't 20 talked about this, I'm sure he will at a later 21 point. We're looking at how other countries 22 are doing this. And, you know, measures

	Page 280
1	particularly of social inclusion which are the
2	measures that most people are actually being
3	able to take advantage of and participate and
4	be in that community of the whole in some way
5	that they feel comfortable with, that those
6	are measures that are being developed
7	elsewhere around the world and we cold
8	probably profitably benefit from looking at
9	them as well.
10	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I think
11	integration with what's going on in the PCPCC
12	and patient-centered medical home efforts,
13	there's a whole behavioral health group that
14	have participated in off and on where a lot of
15	people are really excited about the
16	integration of mental health into the patient-
17	centered medical home, and yet are struggling
18	to find measures that integrate easily and
19	reflect the sort of outcomes we have discussed
20	over the last couple of days.
21	So, having some more formal
22	interaction, purposeful interactions and

	Page 281
1	thinking about okay, well, if we had some
2	ideal measures, what would they look like,
3	what would be their attributes, how would we
4	be able to use them to demonstrate outcomes
5	that are clearly the sorts of things that we
б	want to get to.
7	DR. WAN: I just want to get it
8	back to the earlier comment about working or
9	collaborating with the payers when it comes to
10	relevance of some of the measures and
11	execution of those or implementation.
12	I know that there's other
13	organizations out there from the payer side
14	not so much - but indirectly the Pharmacy
15	Quality Alliance and how potentially NQF could
16	work with PQA or even NCQA, because they all
17	have their own measures that they develop as
18	well as endorse.
19	DR. WINKLER: And we have worked
20	with both of those groups extensively.
21	MR. CORBRIDGE: And I guess one
22	comment just to follow up with, George and

	Page 282
1	Jeff, what you have talked on, one, I guess,
2	benefit of being an NQF member is that there
3	are different organizations who are part of
4	NQF and we have different councils. There's
5	eight different councils here at NQF.
6	And at some of our meetings, as
7	well as other times, we try to make sure those
8	different councils are working together and
9	collaborating.
10	And so I know one council that I
11	sit on as a liaison is the Public Community
12	Health Agency Council, I've had an opportunity
13	to meet with the providers or payer councils.
14	And so I think that was a very informative
15	discussion and dialogue. And so those are
16	some of our efforts in trying to move forward
17	and really facilitate those discussions.
18	And actually AFRQ is a part of
19	that. And Diane who presented for the
20	Minnesota measurement, she is actually a co-
21	chair on that council. So, I know those
22	discussions and talks are really trying to

	Page 283
1	move forward and really make sure that every
2	member is working together.
3	DR. STREIM: I know that we asked
4	about this back in November in terms of NQF
5	membership, but my understanding is that it's
6	mostly other organizations that represent
7	relevant fields.
8	Is there any kind of individual
9	membership or sort of a smaller group level of
10	participation in terms of not just NQF, but in
11	terms of participation in associations that
12	deal with quality improvement?
13	DR. WINKLER: If you look at the
14	NQF membership, you're going to see
15	organizations of all sizes. NQF does not at
16	this point, doesn't have individual members,
17	but some of our members are of organizations
18	that are essentially one or two folks.
19	They don't have to be gigantic.
20	Particularly some of our consumer
21	organizations, some of those groups are very
22	tiny. They're a handful of part-time people

		Page	284
1	kind of thing aside from their executive		
2	director or something like that.		
3	So, size is not a qualifier by any		
4	means.		
5	DR. STREIM: Where I was going with		
6	this is you're talking about the April meeting		
7	where individuals can call up and participate		
8	in a meeting.		
9	DR. WINKLER: Sure.		
10	DR. STREIM: And I was actually		
11	thinking that if we're trying to help people		
12	sort of acquire the concepts that relate to		
13	measure development and stewardship and it's		
14	such an incremental process and different		
15	people work in different corners of this, some		
16	are doing a validation study, some actually		
17	develop a tool, but that's not the measure.		
18	And if all the people who are sort		
19	of cogs in that incremental process that bring		
20	us to the point where somebody can actually		
21	submit something where there has been		
22	validity, reliability established where		

	Page 285
1	they've actually looked at feasibility,
2	usability parameters and now it's ready for
3	prime time and you can get a submission that's
4	really meritorious that is worthy.
5	I think what we're getting, the
6	reason we're getting such weak submissions is
7	because people don't get that. So, how can
8	they learn it?
9	Well, one thing is to have a phone
10	conference. But maybe on a more aggressive
11	scale, to think about having regional/national
12	meetings of - I'm basically saying start an
13	association of, you know, call it whatever,
14	quality improvement that could be the
15	brainchild of NQF and actually see if you can
16	get people to come and present their work even
17	when it's in developmental stages. Talk to
18	one another. Foster the collaborations
19	because there are all these people who are on
20	someone else's payroll.
21	And as a non-profit you're getting
22	grants to do stuff like this, but not to
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1	actually develop those measures. If you're
2	going to rely on the field going forward to do
3	that, then you need an army.
4	And I think that in a way it's the
5	stewardship of that village, but a village
6	needs a town hall and a town forum for
7	bringing people together who are part of a
8	community that can collaborate and create
9	this.
10	I think that the scientific
11	community and the corporate health community
12	aren't really there as a, you know, the
13	collegiality that you need to have
14	productivity isn't there.
15	DR. WINKLER: Joel, just one
16	observation I would make is I think different
17	sectors within the healthcare arena are in
18	different places on a continuum.
19	DR. STREIM: Yes.
20	DR. WINKLER: Because I would say
21	that in some areas they are very, very much
22	ahead of, you know, measurement is an everyday

		Page	287
1	thing. The developers who develop the		
2	measures have been doing it for years and they		
3	know what they're doing in some areas.		
4	But I think there are areas within		
5	healthcare and perhaps mental and behavioral		
6	health might be one of them, where they just		
7	aren't in that realm. They're trailing much		
8	farther behind.		
9	And also I think the silos of the		
10	healthcare system, you don't necessarily		
11	benefit from what's going on in the general		
12	medical, that sphere which I think might have		
13	a little bit more of that or be ahead of the		
14	game compared to your experience.		
15	So, the question is how do we		
16	break down the silos, how do we bring in the		
17	folks in areas that have been lagging behind		
18	and kind of pull them in?		
19	And it's a struggle and I think		
20	it's been one of the roles NQF has tried to		
21	play with our twice-a-year meetings. We bring		
22	people together, we talk about measures, we		

		Page
1	talk about measure implementation, how they	
2	work, what worked, what people are doing in	
3	development and things like that.	
4	It sounds like there's always need	
5	for more.	
6	DR. STREIM: It was very	
7	informative for me when I got my subgroup	
8	assignment, workgroup assignment, to actually	
9	see some of the stuff that the NQF staff had	
10	inserted on existing measures and related	
11	measures to see how there really is stuff	
12	that's well-developed that's really state-of-	
13	the-art.	
14	And I was thinking to myself	
15	reading these, if the measure developer who	
16	submitted could see that, it's all the	
17	background stuff that if they were really on	
18	top of the field and knew about this, would	
19	have been in their submission.	
20	You guys had to add it, but I	
21	think that it would open their eyes and it's	
22	sort of like modeling for them. This is what	

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1	it looks like when it's done well.		
2	And how do you learn to write your		
3	first grant? You read somebody else's and get		
4	a mentor to help you.		
5	DR. WINKLER: We heard from the		
6	very early years of NQF as we evaluated		
7	measures, that one of the key elements was		
8	feeding back to measure developers the rich		
9	discussion and the elements so that they could		
10	understand more what the issues were.		
11	And, again, that's where we've		
12	arriving at this, you know, the measure		
13	evaluation criteria are as detailed as they		
14	are now, but they certainly weren't six,		
15	seven, eight years ago. It's been an		
16	evolutionary process.		
17	And so for people who are just now		
18	entering the game it may be a bit on the		
19	overwhelming side because they haven't been		
20	part of that growth. So, I really do		
21	appreciate the difficulties that folks are		
22	trying to learn this because the learning		

Page 290 1 curve is steep. 2 This isn't stuff that is either 3 intuitive or used by average folks every day, 4 so it's a relatively specialized area that 5 it's a bit of a struggle to learn it. 6 DR. MANTON: When people submit 7 like in December when they submitted an intent 8 to submit, did they get a copy or somewhere 9 along the line did they get a copy of this? 10 DR. WINKLER: It's actually embedded in the submission form. 11 12 DR. MANTON: Right. But I'm wondering if there's any kind of 13 14 interpretative guidelines that go along with Because I think for people who are really 15 it. familiar with it, it makes perfect sense. 16 Ι 17 think for people who are not, some of it needs 18 translation. 19 DR. WINKLER: Yes, and there is 20 actually the translation document that goes -21 the report when those were issued. And it 22 runs, I don't know, 20, 30 pages where, you

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1	know, why was this chosen and what were the		
2	discussion points around different elements.		
3	And that is available and I think		
4	we do direct people to read it. It's on our		
5	website as a document that's available.		
6	MR. CORBRIDGE: Yes, I mean it is		
7	one of part of the kind of help toolboxes that		
8	measure developers have on our website.		
9	DR. WINKLER: Right.		
10	MR. CORBRIDGE: I think kind of		
11	going further to your point is that we are		
12	looking at possibly doing some webinars or		
13	online education programs to really try to		
14	help, have something online that people can		
15	access that helps them walk through the		
16	process, because that is something that we		
17	have for -		
18	DR. MANTON: That's exactly what I		
19	was getting at is once people submit a letter		
20	of intent or whatever or even if it's people		
21	that you know might be interested maybe not		
22	wait for them to do that, but to offer a		

Page 292 webinar that people could walk through it so 1 2 that you don't get so many that are missing 3 pieces. 4 I think your chances are going to 5 be better at getting something that probably 6 meets the criteria. 7 MR. CORBRIDGE: And NQF, I guess, 8 is only ten years old and so as Jeff said we 9 still have a lot on our plate and it's still 10 growing, but that is definitely something that 11 we're working on. And we actually have an 12 education department on this floor, but those 13 are the type of issues that they're looking 14 at. 15 DR. MANTON: Webinars work really 16 well. DR. BOTTS: Do they also get a copy 17 18 of a complete submission of this is what a 19 good one looks like? 20 As you said that, I thought when 21 you go online to shop or something and you 22 hover over an item too long and there's an

		Page
1	immediate iChat thing that comes up, like you	
2	can't pick out that pair of shoes, so would	
3	you like to speak with me about it?	
4	(Laughter)	
5	DR. BOTTS: That's almost what	
6	needs to exist as you struggle with an	
7	individual item, perhaps, Ian, you would pop	
8	up and say let me help you walk through this.	
9	MR. CORBRIDGE: And we do have	
10	dialogues and follow-ups with measure	
11	developers from the list that came in under	
12	the intent to submit. We do then have	
13	conversations with some of the developers,	
14	question what do I need to put here, how do I	
15	fill this out. And so those dialogues do	
16	happen if the measure developer is willing to	
17	engage in that.	
18	And I guess just one thing, Joel,	
19	to kind of follow up where you were going, I	
20	know this probably doesn't answer completely	
21	where you want to get, but I did meet with	
22	individuals. I don't know if the Steering	

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Committee is aware of this group: National 1 2 Association for Behavioral Health. 3 Here, actually, they're a member 4 of NOF. And so one thing that NQF is willing 5 to do for members is being willing to act as 6 kind of that convenient entity for members, I 7 quess for entities who are members. 8 And I was speaking with Rob Miller 9 who is the president there. And as an organization who really is wanting to start 10 looking at quality improvement in 11 12 measurements, they were left with where do we 13 go from here. And they were really trying to 14 look for, you know, where are other colleagues 15 out in the field that we can connect with, and 16 so NQF was willing to serve as that really 17 convening body for that purpose. 18 And I know one thing I've been 19 working with membership is trying to find a 20 list of people who they need to be speaking 21 with, and I think that's hopefully something 22 that we'll be able to get from every member of

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Page 295 the Steering Committee is are there 1 2 individuals or entities out there that developers or individuals within this field 3 4 who want to start looking at quality 5 improvement need to be speaking with. 6 DR. HENNESSEY: Yes, I would just 7 say that when you do the webinars and do the 8 training, I would incorporate specific 9 examples from behavioral health or other folks because my experience is that our field in 10 general tends to be less trained I think in 11 12 population-based and epidemiologic approaches 13 to care. DR. PHILLIPS: Actually, I have 14 kind of a related point. As you talk about 15 16 giving feedback to members, and I don't know 17 who are members of National Quality Forum or 18 who you connected with, but psychometricians, 19 I mean, there's groups of researchers out 20 there who I'm sure you could hook people up 21 with. In looking at this, my background 22

	Page 296
1	is in clinical psychology, I have extensive
2	background in psychometrics, and what I saw in
3	most of these was appalling as far as that
4	goes.
5	And so being able to as we've
6	identified these areas and we have people who
7	are interested in developing them, hook them
8	up with people who do that kind of research
9	and can maybe aid them, it ends up benefitting
10	both.
11	Folks like this are always looking
12	for research projects. Maybe not always, but
13	you could probably find someone interested.
14	Even graduate students who would be looking
15	for some type of project along these lines
16	would be an amazing service to provide to
17	people.
18	DR. STREIM: I think, too, this
19	whole issue of extending this to people who
20	don't see themselves as measure developers,
21	but also who don't see themselves as working
22	in the field of quality improvement or

measuring quality. 1 2 I think that when Glen was talking 3 about all these people who are out there, I 4 can think of colleagues who do lots of good 5 stuff. They develop tools. They measure 6 clinical outcomes. They do assessment. They 7 look at care processes, health services, 8 delivery and they're not - but they wouldn't 9 self-identify as working in the area of 10 quality or quality improvement, but they do. The joke 20 years ago when I first 11 12 got into - or 25 years ago when I got into 13 geriatrics was - I was working at the 14 interface of medicine and psychiatry and working with a lot of older adult populations 15 16 and the other health professionals who take 17 care of them, and then realized, gee, I guess 18 I'm a geriatrician. 19 But I think - and actually I had a 20 mentor when I was a fellow, who was a 21 hematologist oncologist who did work on tumor 22 senescence, but he didn't think of himself as

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Page 298 an aging researcher. And he ended up 1 2 ultimately after people pointed out that you could do these collaborations and work in this 3 4 area and we need somebody to be a leader of 5 this group, he ended up as director of a 6 geriatric research center. So, he was not 7 originally a card-carrying geriatrician, but 8 he did enough work in areas so relevant to 9 tumors and aging and immunology and aging that it was a no-brainer in terms of taking a 10 11 fairly senior investigator and sort of retooling his career - actually, not so much 12 13 retooling as just re-conceptualizing. And he 14 ended up going to some different meetings after that. 15 16 So, I just tell that story because 17 I think there are a lot of people out there 18 who are working in fields and doing that 19 incremental work that's so clearly related, 20 but they're not even beginning to think of 21 themselves as belonging in this enterprise. 22 And I think that's a challenge

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1	because you can't just put out a call for	
2	measures, and you can't just say we're working	
3	on quality because they're not - quality is	
4	not something they identify with.	
5	So, how do you get at that? I	
6	think that's something that takes a broader	
7	kind of conceptual reeducation of - and maybe	
8	looking at certain target groups. I'll have	
9	to think more strategically about how you	
10	would get at those folks, but they're out	
11	there.	
12	And I think that there's, I mean,	
13	I think Glen was saying there's a ton of great	
14	work going on that really fits. We're just	
15	not tapping it.	
16	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: One area where I	
17	think NQF and mental health could better	
18	intersect is on the overuse/underuse waste.	
19	We talked a little bit that is because you	
20	keep somebody in treatment for three visits,	
21	for argument's sake, a good thing, a bad thing	
22	or something in between? And the reality is	

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1	we don't have very much good data about that.
2	And I think to try to align the
3	broad themes that NQF is pursuing and that are
4	being pursued in the national healthcare
5	reform debate, would help move our field of
6	mental health forward as well.
7	The other comment I wanted to make
8	was NQF often has a theme or at least some
9	subthemes at its annual conferences and member
10	meetings. To highlight mental health at one
11	of those very specifically, I think would help
12	really move the field along as well as bring
13	some of the experts in this arena together and
14	it would be a relatively accomplishable sort
15	of task.
16	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: Our next step is
17	to do Task 2, which I don't think we have time
18	to do today, which is gaps.
19	Do you think we have time?
20	DR. WINKLER: Well, I think what
21	you've done, you've been doing that for the
22	last 30 minutes in many ways. It's been

1 embedded in a lot of ways.

2	And I think you've put in a really
3	good two days worth of work. And I don't know
4	about you, but my brain is tired.
5	And so I think that with the very
6	richness of what you've discussed that we're
7	going to be able to begin to draft something,
8	that we start to summarize some of these
9	concepts and formulate it in a way that will
10	allow you to look at it critically and say
11	okay, let's make it this and this and change
12	it here and change it there rather than start
13	with a blank piece of paper.
14	I think you've given us enough
15	good ideas to start and to build something,
16	but then you can go back and react and edit
17	and change and embellish and do whatever you
18	want to it.
19	And I think until we get something
20	a little more solid for you to work with, it
21	may be not the best use of time right now
22	especially after you've spent two solid days

Page 302 doing the other stuff. 1 2 Just in terms of where we're going 3 to go in next steps is we will be writing this 4 up in terms of a summary. It will include the 5 votes, discussion points and all of that. You'll get to see it and be sure we captured 6 7 it accurately. 8 Additionally, this is being 9 recorded and transcribed. And so the 10 transcription, the recording we'll share with 11 you and it will be posted on our website. So, 12 you can relive these two days any time you 13 want to. 14 So, I can tell you that that 15 transcript is actually vital to doing these 16 write-ups because we can go back and use your 17 words. I use your words and quote them all 18 So, that's really where we're going the time. 19 for. 20 And most of your decisions I think 21 are pretty solid. I don't think we have a lot 22 of follow-up in terms of the measures.

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1	Anne, you were going to review
2	which measures the group ultimately decided to
3	move forward.
4	DR. MANTON: How many did we get?
5	DR. STREIM: I have five that we
6	endorsed for recommended, and 13 that we
7	deemed.
8	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: How does that
9	compare to some of the other ones?
10	DR. STREIM: I was trying to
11	remember. We did not recommend retention,
12	right?
13	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: No, we did not.
14	MR. CORBRIDGE: I think it was
15	four. We had the three measures submitted by
16	Minnesota Community Measurement. That was
17	Measure Number 11, Depression Remission at 12
18	Months; Measure Number 12, Depression
19	Remission at Six Months, and that was - the
20	other measure that was the real, I guess,
21	linking measure was Measure 22, Depression
22	Utilization of the PHQ-9 Tool. And as a

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1	group, it looked like we were voting on that
2	to link to those other two measures previously
3	discussed.
4	The last measure that the Steering
5	Committee ultimately decided to push forward
6	was Measure Number 47. That was the Inpatient
7	Consumer Survey that we discussed a little
8	bit.
9	DR. STREIM: Oh, I was counting
10	falls, but that wasn't the falls as submitted.
11	That was the recommendation to -
12	DR. WINKLER: That made several
13	formal recommendations.
14	DR. STREIM: Okay.
15	DR. WINKLER: And it will be
16	important for you all to review as we go back
17	and write those out, because they are just as
18	much the recommendation of measures to be
19	endorsed, your recommendations for some other
20	things because there are implications around,
21	say, the falls measure, the serious adverse
22	events measure. Those sort of things are very

Page 305 important outcomes of what you've done here. 1 2 Not only the summary of this 3 meeting, we will then be turning it into a draft report that will go out for public 4 5 comment. And so that's Ian's main chore for 6 the next couple of weeks. 7 With any follow-up, sometimes there's some clarifications. You had some 8 9 questions. Are we doing the follow-up? And I believe - what's the schedule for going out 10 11 for public comment? Early June? 12 MR. CORBRIDGE: You know, I don't 13 actually have it open right now. DR. WINKLER: Yes, I think it's 14 15 early June. So, we've got a few weeks to kind 16 of do some back and forth and review and get 17 the wording right and all of that kind of 18 stuff and get it edited. 19 But it will go out for a 30-day 20 public comment NOF member review. We get 21 Sometimes we get a hundred, 200 comments. 22 Sometimes we get 800 comments. comments. Ιt

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1	really just - it's highly variable.	
2	And so we will then be looking to	
3	respond to each of those comments and circle	
4	back with you to help us do that and perhaps	
5	comments might change some of your	
6	recommendations. Who knows. There may be	
7	enough feedback that you want to reconsider	
8	things, and that will be the purpose of that.	
9	So, then after that we will -	
10	after that's been shaken down, all the	
11	revisions made, we'll then take it out to NQF	
12	members for voting. Those votes then go to	
13	the Consensus Standards Approval Committee and	
14	the board of directors with anticipated	
15	endorsement of the measures by November, I	
16	believe it is.	
17	So, that's kind of where the rest	
18	of the year comes out. I do think, Ian, were	
19	there any other follow-ups you wanted to	
20	mention?	
21	MR. CORBRIDGE: I have two other	
22	points I want to talk about, but if you want	

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Page 307 to finish -1 2 DR. WINKLER: No, I think that's 3 what you can expect from us. And we'll try 4 and keep you posted on anything as it's 5 happening certainly to let you know. 6 DR. HENNESSEY: And Alzheimer's 7 we're going to get some -8 MR. CORBRIDGE: That was one of the 9 other points I was going to follow up on. So, for those kind of who are interested in 10 11 participating in an Alzheimer's/dementia 12 workgroup, for those who are here, if you want to just briefly talk before you leave, I think 13 14 Katie said that she would be willing to head 15 that subgroup up. So, I've been working with 16 her. I know she's actively soliciting some outcome measures that she's identified out 17 18 there. So, I can share that with this small 19 workgroup, who wants to participate, and we 20 can move forward from there. 21 And I think this work will really 22 have to be done, you know, it's not going to

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1	be another in-person meeting, but this will be
2	done via phone conference or online voting if
3	we do get measures in terms of reviewing.
4	I guess overall we'd very much
5	like to thank everyone for your participation.
6	Greatly appreciate it. It's been a wonderful
7	experience.
8	And one thing that I would greatly
9	appreciate as well as I know other members or
10	entities as part of NQF, if you do have
11	suggestions of individuals or entities who we
12	should be working with or having a dialogue
13	with, I would greatly appreciate it if you
14	could just shoot me an e-mail. Whether it be
15	a name of an organization or a specific
16	contact somewhere, I think that would be very
17	informative as we try to move forward and work
18	through some of these gaps just to make sure
19	that we have the right people at the table or
20	are helping to educate the right people in the
21	NQF process.
22	So with that, thank you very much.

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1	DR. STREIM: I just want to say I
2	think Jeff and Tricia did a great job. And
3	particularly with some of the measure
4	developers who while we were there sort of
5	criticizing hopefully constructively, I think
6	the two of you did a particularly good job of
7	being encouraging and supportive. And I think
8	that was an important ambassador role.
9	CO-CHAIR SUSMAN: I want to thank
10	all of you because you made our job very easy
11	as co-chairs. I think the high quality of
12	this group, your willingness to share your
13	opinions and the immense, immense knowledge
14	base you bring was just spectacular.
15	I really appreciate the
16	opportunity to work with all of you and of
17	course the NQF staff.
18	CO-CHAIR LEDDY: And the workgroups
19	that we were assigned to, the small workgroups
20	really gelled and provided that kind of cogent
21	expertise. That was very helpful.
22	MR. CORBRIDGE: I guess just one

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1	last point. If you do have those NQF measure		•
2	evaluation forms and you're not going to use		
3	them again and you're just going to recycle		
4	them, we can actually take those back from you		
5	and we'll reuse them at another Steering		
6	Committee meeting. So, we'll save some trees.		
7	So, thank you very much.		
8	(Whereupon, at 3:17 p.m. the		
9	meeting was adjourned.)		
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