NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM + + + + + ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS COMMITTEE + + + + + TUESDAY JUNE 3, 2014 + + + + +The Committee met at the National Quality Forum, 9th Floor Conference Room, 1030 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., at 8:00 a.m., Penny Feldman and Eleanor Perfetto, Co-Chairs, presiding. **PRESENT:** PENNY FELDMAN, PhD, Visiting Nurse Service of New York, Co-Chair ELEANOR PERFETTO, PhD, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Co-Chair MARY BARTON, MD, MPP, National Committee for Quality Assurance BARBARA BAYLIS, RN, MSN, Providigm RYAN CARNAHAN, PharmD, MS, BCPP, University of Iowa College of Public Health SUSAN COOLEY, PhD, Department of Veterans Affairs \* CYNDY CORDELL, BS, MBA, Alzheimer's Association LYNN FRISS-FEINBERG, MSW, AARP Public Policy Institute MURRAY GROSSMAN, MD, American Academy of Neurology RAZIA HASHMI, MD, MPH, WellPoint, Inc. MATTHEW JANICKI, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago KRISTIN KAHLE-WROBLESKI, PhD, Eli Lilly and Company

KATIE MASLOW, MSW, Institute of Medicine SOPHIE OKOLO, MPH, National Association of States United for Aging and Disabilities (for Martha Roherty) DAVID REUBEN, MD, UCLA Division of Geriatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine MARK SNOWDEN, MD, MPH, University of Washington School of Medicine WILLIAM STAPLES, PT, DHsc, DPT, GCS, CEEAA, University of Indianapolis ERIC TANGALOS, MD, FACP, AGSF, CMD, The Mayo Clinic JOAN TENO, MD, Brown University School of Public Health YAEL ZWEIG, MSN, ANP-BC, GNP-BC, NYU Pearl Barlow Center for Memory Evaluation and Treatment NQF STAFF: JULIET FELDMAN KAREN JOHNSON TAYLOR MYERS WENDY PRINS ALSO PRESENT: CILLE KENNEDY SHARI LING D.E.B. POTTER JANE TILLY \* present by teleconference

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C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S
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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	8:04 a.m.
3	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Good
4	morning, everyone. Susan, are you with us?
5	Okay. The line is open. So, we'll hear her
6	join, I think, when she comes on.
7	MEMBER COOLEY: I'm here.
8	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Oh, she's
9	here. Oh, good. Thank you. Good morning.
10	MEMBER COOLEY: Good morning.
11	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: We are going
12	to get started. Actually, it says we're not
13	supposed to start until 8:15. Karen, we have
14	you as doing an 8 o'clock.
15	MS. JOHNSON: So, good morning,
16	everybody. Hopefully, you guys had a great
17	night and didn't dream about dots like I think
18	I did. And, hopefully, you're ready to go
19	today. So, we want to just review the agenda.
20	And, basically, as you know, we got through
21	what we were hoping to get through yesterday.
22	So, we actually did come to some

1	consensus about some top priorities. So, what
2	we want to do this morning is just go into
3	detail on those priorities and try to flesh
4	some of those out a little bit. So, I'll show
5	you or we'll show you in, in a few minutes,
6	what you can see from those dots.
7	And, then, I have some clarifying
8	questions that I think would be useful to
9	discuss to kind of get a little bit more fine
10	tuning of those. But the 8:15 session, that's
11	where we also want to talk about some of those
12	issues from the parking lot that we talked
13	about yesterday.
14	So, what do you want do with
15	safety, for example? Penny is saying, hey, we
16	already had that scheduled for a little bit
17	later. But I think what it is is some of the
18	parking lot issues came up and we'll just
19	basically be doing those throughout the rest
20	of the day.
21	We want to clarify a few things,
22	in terms of population health and those sort

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1	of things. As a matter of fact, don't let me
2	forget to come back to that with D.E.B.
3	Yes. D.E.B. was going to help us with that.
4	But I may get started, in just a
5	few. Just in case she's running a little bit
6	late. So, basically, the rest of the day is
7	just going to be continuing to talk through
8	some of our recommendations.
9	We started talking a little bit
10	about some of the methodological challenges
11	and, you know, how do you find those
12	denominators and the messiness of things. And
13	I think we want to talk about that in a little
14	bit more detail today.
15	We also, for me, not for several
16	of you but for me, the idea of the dementia-
17	capable communities and that sort of thing and
18	that linkage between the community and the
19	medical system, I think we can talk about that
20	a little bit more and make sure that we and I
21	know where you are thinking of going in that
22	direction.

1	We will have a working lunch and,
2	with that, we will do a bit of a round robin
3	reflections and I'm still debating what I
4	would ask you to reflect on. So, that'll be
5	your surprise for a little bit later.
6	So, it could be last word or I
7	actually may ask you to think about how you
8	think this work is going to really impact the
9	field, which is what we're hoping. This is
10	not just an academic exercise.
11	So, with that, I think the one
12	thing that I do want to clarify that we got
13	off on a little bit of the wrong foot
14	yesterday and that is, basically, thinking
15	about population-based measures.
16	And I think, Ryan, we weren't sure
17	afterwards, just the way you phrased the
18	question and hearing some feedback from some
19	of the small breakout groups, did you guys
20	feel that thinking about a population-based
21	measure was out-of-scope for you? And the
22	answer to that is no.

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1	So, definitely, if some of these
2	things that you've talked about really are or
3	may be better done where a population or a
4	larger entity than just a clinician or even a
5	facility or an ACO should have that
6	accountability, then that is perfectly fine.
7	And, as a matter of fact, I think that would
8	be something quite useful that might come out
9	of your deliberations.
10	So, Ryan is looking a little
11	puzzled. So, I don't think I quite explained
12	this a little bit. So, maybe we can just chat
13	about the population health just a little bit.
14	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Yes. I was just
15	kind of thinking in terms of feasibility, if
16	from a public health perspective you want to
17	educate the population about the disease and
18	risk factors and then how do you evaluate it,
19	who do you try to reach to try to evaluate it
20	and will they be the people who have been
21	reached by those messages? And, you know,
22	there's just some difficulty there.

1	MS. JOHNSON: Yes. With those
2	kind of measures, it very well could be. One
3	of the things that came up, and we'll talk
4	about it, one of the things that came up is,
5	you know, one of your high-priority items was
6	that dementia-capable idea. And that may be
7	one, in particular, because that's
8	multisystem, right?
9	So, that one is perhaps one that
10	would be a population-based thing. So, again,
11	I don't want to put words in your mouth and
12	write this for you. So, maybe, everything
13	that we would like to do at a population level
14	isn't feasible now. But maybe some things are
15	and maybe some things have to be thought of at
16	that level.
17	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: And D.E.B.
18	felt strongly that we not put it aside and she
19	said it's okay if it's a little bit ambitious
20	right now. That's okay. But, in terms of
21	what HHS is looking for, that is part of what
22	they're looking for. So, she asked us not to

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1	put those aside.
2	
2	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: She actually
3	emphasized that.
4	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
5	MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, thinking
6	more in terms of structure of communities and
7	available resources in communities, is that
8	the perspective?
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes. She said
10	don't take it off the table. So, if we feel
11	strongly about something, keep it in there
12	even though, to your point, it may be an
13	ambitious measure at this point or ambitious
14	goal at this point.
15	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan
16	Cooley. I just wanted to mention this was
17	discussed at the last HHS Alzheimer's Advisory
18	Council meeting. And I know that maybe some
19	people in the room, Jane Tilly, others, Katie
20	Maslow was probably at that meeting, others
21	who will remember.
22	The example that they gave, they

1	talked a lot about dementia-capable
2	communities and the work in the UK and I don't
3	have the materials from the Advisory Council
4	meeting in front of me. But one of the
5	examples that they gave was a speaker from
6	Minnesota and they have built on the UK work
7	about dementia-capable communities.
8	And Minnesota has a website that's
9	actonald.org. I'm looking at it now. And,
10	so, their whole thing is about developing
11	dementia-capable communities. I don't know
12	that they have any performance measures, any
13	evaluations built-in. I haven't really
14	explored their website.
15	But those who were at the Advisory
16	Council meeting will know that the speaker was
17	very dynamic and everyone was very fired up
18	and excited about this as a U.S. example of
19	really working on communities, everyone being
20	a neighbor.
21	I mean different catchphrases that
22	related to the awareness and capability of

1	local community organizations to help
2	individuals with dementia. So, actonald.org
3	is Minnesota's website for their approach to
4	that.
5	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Thank you,
6	Susan. Karen?
7	MS. JOHNSON: Yes. Joan, you have
8	your card up.
9	MEMBER TENO: You know, I think we
10	need to be strategic and you need to think
11	about the measures, about who's accountable.
12	Okay? So, you know, if you want to do
13	population-based measures, you could create a
14	state measure. Okay? You could create a
15	health system measure.
16	And you have to also think about
17	the fact that there is just not money out
18	there right now. So, you have to figure out
19	could you piggyback something onto the BRFSS?
20	You know, you have to be opportunistic.
21	It's great to think, you know,
22	this wonderful pie in the sky. But the

1	reality is, you know, it took me since 1997 to
2	get a survey committed for hospice to measure
3	the quality of care, despite all the problems.
4	And, so, you know, I think you
5	really have to be strategic and persistent and
6	think about how a small step can have a huge
7	impact.
8	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I see D.E.B.
9	just arrived but you're in the middle of the
10	conversation. So, correct me. I mean I
11	thought one of the things that you said to us
12	in an aside yesterday afternoon was that, for
13	example, communities are letting contracts for
14	block grants, for example.
15	And there's also a lot of
16	innovation money and dual eligible money
17	coming from the feds and the states. And
18	there are contracts with requirements and
19	those are other ways that certain kinds of
20	measures get built in. So, maybe D.E.B. can
21	elaborate.
22	MS. POTTER: Yes. The National

1	Quality Strategy includes healthy people and
2	healthy communities as one of its goals. And,
3	while we're used to thinking about quality
4	measures in terms of accountable entities,
5	health plans or providers, if our goal is to
6	have a healthier population or improve the
7	well-being of the population, then we need to
8	also think about other types of entities.
9	And, so, Joan mentioned states.
10	If you think about the state aging agencies
11	which get block grant money, one could think
12	about a statewide measure. One could think
13	about a measure that looked at counties that
14	lined up with local agency on aging.
15	Providers can't direct people to
16	community resources if someone in the
17	community isn't going in the other direction.
18	And, so, thinking about those types of
19	measures, which some people call population
20	measures, some people call area measures, some
21	people call public health measures is another
22	type of measure that you could be thinking

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1	about.
2	MS. JOHNSON: And, as a matter of
3	fact, one of the questions that we will be
4	talking about just in a few minutes is who
5	would you suggest would be the accountable
6	entity? So, you're right on track of what I
7	was thinking that we wanted to try to pin
8	down.
9	MEMBER TENO: If I was going to be
10	strategic, the biggest threat to the quality
11	of care for people with advanced or severe
12	dementia is these new programs, which are
13	blending both sources.
14	If we don't have transparency, you
15	know, I don't know how many of you read the
16	headlines for the Wall Street Journal. It's
17	right there front and center. The VA was
18	collecting its data, wasn't publicly reporting
19	it. And the rates of differences, in
20	infections, if I was a consumer or a child of
21	a vet I would be appalled by this.
22	So, I think, you know, there's

1	really an urgency with transforming our
2	healthcare system, changing the incentives
3	from a fee-for-service system to, hopefully,
4	incentivizing quality. But part of that is
5	we're trying to achieve efficiency and this is
6	a vulnerable population.
7	Already, we have really good
8	evidence that fee-for-service medicine has not
9	served this population well. So, you know, I
10	think, you know, as we go forward with these
11	innovations and I support going forward with
12	the innovations, but we have to have
13	transparency that is based on shared decision
14	making. It's based on information about
15	prognosis.
16	If we don't have that, we're going
17	to have such a backlash. You know, just look
18	at what happened in the UK with the Liverpool
19	Pathway. You know, in the Liverpool Pathway,
20	they paid people to put people in the
21	Liverpool Pathway by actively dying. And it
22	turns out, hospitals in UK were putting people

on the Pathway without consent and that was a
huge scandal.
Right now, as a result of that
scandal, nearly every death in the U.S. by the
coroner's office is being treated like it was
a homicide. You know, essentially, they're
investigating every death now.
So, you know, I think, if we don't
urgently start adopting transparency and have
good measures, a lot of healthcare reform is
going to blow up in our face because there
will be some kind of scandal because of some
set of providers doing, you know,
unfortunately what some, you know, a small
percentage of providers do, maximize their
profit at the cost of quality of care and
compassion.
MEMBER HASHMI: Just a quick
point. By no means am I an expert here. But,
you know, I heard about transparency. I heard
about the payment incentives need to change or
need our changing. And, then, not to put away

1	the, you know, sort of put on the parking lot
2	the community or the social metrics or
3	measures that are important, that are going to
4	drive some of the changes.
5	The other advantage that we have,
6	at this point in time, that we didn't have
7	let's say 20 years ago is the emerging science
8	of social networks and the emerging science or
9	even established science of the behavioral
10	economics.
11	And, if there are ways in which
12	community behavior or group behavior can be
13	modified by studying the behavioral economic
14	signs or even just simple things like loss
15	aversion or choice architecture, if we could
16	build that in to drive group behavior, I think
17	it would be worth studying and it would
18	innovative.
19	MS. JOHNSON: You go.
20	MEMBER TANGALOS: Last night, when
21	we were just waiting around for George, I was
22	thinking about what would I do as a consumer

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1	advocate? And, so, this discussion is moving
2	in that direction. And, as a consumer
3	advocate, I'd be very upset about every
4	facility out there that's assisted living that
5	plasters a name on it that says, this is
6	memory care.
7	That preys on the consumer I think
8	more than anything else. There are no
9	deliverables with a facility being able to put
10	the label "memory care" on their unit. And I
11	think, since we're thinking global now or
12	thinking about states, we're thinking about
13	populations. We're thinking about the
14	consumer.
15	This is a stretch for even NQF.
16	But I really think that we do the public an
17	incredible disservice preying on them with
18	that concept of memory care, when it has no
19	meaning. It has no deliverables. It means
20	something, as an advertising ploy, but it has
21	absolutely no deliverables.
22	MEMBER MASLOW: This will be

1	another stretch for NQF and probably doesn't
2	go for NQF. But I was thinking, in the
3	discussion about states, cities, AAAs, that I
4	wonder if somebody could pay for a pulling
5	together of what those options are. There are
6	a lot of options now.
7	So, at the NAPA meeting we heard
8	not just about Minnesota. And Minnesota is
9	looking for measures. Remember when we were
10	doing "add me"? Minnesota wasn't looking for
11	quality measures. The Legislature was
12	looking.
13	San Francisco presented the dual-
14	eligibles in California. That project's
15	looking for measures, right? I think that the
16	AAAs, AARP is doing its state measures. You
17	know, what makes a state capable, whether
18	there could be a dementia measure eventually?
19	But pulling together those possibilities I
20	think would help everyone think about what
21	might be there.
22	And, if those entities knew there

1	was a list, maybe they would look at it when
2	they are thinking about this. So, that's not
3	probably an NQF task, but it might be a NAPA
4	task. I don't now. What do you think,
5	D.E.B.? Do you think it makes sense?
6	MS. POTTER: I didn't hear
7	everything that you said.
8	MEMBER MASLOW: Oh, I'm sorry.
9	MS. POTTER: It was clear you put
10	something on my plate.
11	MEMBER MASLOW: I'm sorry.
12	MS. POTTER: I'm not sure if it's
12 13	MS. POTTER: I'm not sure if it's a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that
13	a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that
13 14	a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that this group is part of the legislation that's
13 14 15	a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that this group is part of the legislation that's actually in the ACA that calls for
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13 14 15 16 17 18	a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that this group is part of the legislation that's actually in the ACA that calls for stakeholders, through the consensus-based entity, to report to the department. So, you all have a legal mechanism just as NAPA does.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	a NAPA task or an NQF task. I do know that this group is part of the legislation that's actually in the ACA that calls for stakeholders, through the consensus-based entity, to report to the department. So, you all have a legal mechanism just as NAPA does. So, from inside the Department,

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1	just the way large organizations work, whether
2	they're a hospital or the Department of Health
3	and Human Services.
4	So, I can follow up more with you,
5	Katie, and then answer the question after the
6	break. How about that?
7	MEMBER MASLOW: Yes. I just think
8	there are more places right now that are
9	looking for measures than there were five
10	years ago.
11	MS. POTTER: Sure.
12	MEMBER MASLOW: And more entities
13	trying to do dementia-capable care.
14	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: D.E.B., can I
15	ask a question? I think what I heard you
16	saying is that, as part of our report, we
17	could say that it is an imperative that a
18	focus be put on the development of, or
19	adaptation of something that's existing, so
20	that it could be in some way applied at a
21	community level.
22	And community could be defined in

1	the way that the entity needs to define
2	itself, as long as it has a mechanism for
3	capturing a numerator and a denominator. And
4	we can put that in our report, that this an
5	imperative, that we must take a look at the
6	landscape to see what's available and if there
7	is something's there that could be adapted.
8	And, if there isn't anything,
9	something must be developed because this is a
10	national crisis.
11	MS. POTTER: There are quality
12	measures out there and some of which already
13	have NQF endorsement that uses the denominator
14	of a population. So, measures of potentially-
15	avoidable hospitalizations that are for a
16	county, for example, have, in the denominator,
17	some measure of the population, whether it's
18	the Medicaid population or the U.S.
19	population.
20	So, it is possible to take the
21	denominator from survey data or census data
22	and, then, have something else at the

1	numerator. That's one way to go about doing
2	it.
3	MEMBER MASLOW: We also have the
4	two healthy people, so we have potentially-
5	preventable hospitalizations as one and people
6	who know that they have a diagnosis as the
7	other. So, those are there.
8	MEMBER GROSSMAN: So, this is
9	entirely aspirational and can't be attained in
10	a practical sense. But, from my perspective,
11	if we want a healthy population, want to
12	prevent dementia, we have to think of this
13	issue as being a life span issue, not just an
14	issue related to aging.
15	And, from that perspective, I
16	think of all of the educational things that we
17	can do at several different levels that would
18	help us over the course of a life span
19	minimize the risk of the future development of
20	dementia. This is an issue that came up in
21	our small group yesterday afternoon and is
22	part of an issue related to education.

1	So, issues such as minimizing the
2	risk of developing small vascular ischemic
3	disease, which are things like hypertension
4	and cholesterolemia, diabetes, these are
5	issues that I think are educational in nature
6	to the extent that the accumulation of these
7	risk factors can result in mini strokes and,
8	therefore, can result in vascular dementia.
9	We want to start educating people
10	early on in a variety of ways using TV to
11	advertise things like healthy diets and being
12	in touch, making sure we monitor hypertension
13	and hypercholesterolemia and diabetes. These
14	are also issues that are end points that can
15	be monitored.
16	We can monitor blood pressure on a
17	publish-minded basis and just like we can
18	monitor admission to hospitals or reduction of
19	admission to hospitals for certain kinds of
20	things that can eventually lead to dementia.
21	So, I view, again, an entirely
22	aspirational perspective, that you should be

1	starting early and our goals should be not
2	next year but 20 years from now. Trying to
3	convince people of that, well, we have to
4	worry about our progress over quarters rather
5	than over years or decades, is very, very
6	difficult. It's a real challenge and it
7	involves reorienting our priorities.
8	But I think it would be an
9	important kind of thing, if we really want to
10	make progress over the long term.
11	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Well,
12	thank you for that discussion. And, D.E.B.,
13	thank you for raising the issues that we could
14	have a good discussion about that and get back
15	on track.
16	So, why don't I jump into a review
17	of the prioritization from yesterday. We
18	don't have handouts for you, but everything
19	has been consolidated into some slides that
20	we're going to go through.
21	And what we wanted to do was just
22	review where the voting fell yesterday. And,

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1	so, these are the priorities that we came up
2	with, by category. And the numbers that are
3	on the slide tell you the weighted number of
4	votes. So, this is counting, not just the
5	sticker being there but the color of the
6	sticker.
7	So, for persons with dementia,
8	detection should lead to diagnostic
9	evaluation. Diagnostic evaluation is
10	intentional and results in a diagnosis, occurs
11	in a reasonable time, is documented, core
12	dementia work-up, hospitalization, transitions
13	of care including long-term care facilities.
14	Those are the top under persons with dementia.
15	For the family caregiver, support
16	of the caregiver. And it was described as a
17	composite that had different pieces to it:
18	assessment, communication with the family,
19	training, responsive to needs, listens to you
20	and, then, advocacy.
21	And, then, for both the person
22	with dementia and the family caregiver, a

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1	dementia-capable healthcare system. And
2	you'll notice that this got the most weighted
3	votes out of anything, 31 there. And, then,
4	shared decision making and that included
5	advanced care planning.
6	Again, we discussed a composite
7	that could include prognosis, treatment
8	options and education, caregiver participatory
9	decision making and, for the person with
10	dementia, assessing personal treatment goals.
11	So, does anyone find any of that shocking in
12	any way? Razia?
12 13	any way? Razia? MEMBER HASHMI: I'm surprised
13	MEMBER HASHMI: I'm surprised
13 14	MEMBER HASHMI: I'm surprised about core dementia work-up. The reason being
13 14 15	MEMBER HASHMI: I'm surprised about core dementia work-up. The reason being that, you know, core dementia work-up, in my
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13 14 15 16 17 18	MEMBER HASHMI: I'm surprised about core dementia work-up. The reason being that, you know, core dementia work-up, in my mind, implies that they are already at a clinician and that they are receiving the prescribed work-up.
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1	Once they add a clinician who even has some
2	semblance of an understanding of what needs to
3	be done, a work-up ensues. Either they get
4	referred or they are evaluated. So, that's
5	just my surprise.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Can I tell you
7	what I think that one is?
8	MEMBER HASHMI: Okay.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Because I
10	think it is capturing what you're describing.
11	I think it's that there isn't that full work-
12	up that happens after detection. It just kind
13	of falls through the cracks and it takes a
14	very long time for there actually to be a good
15	work-up and a diagnosis. And I think that was
16	a lot of what were hearing yesterday was that
17	it just took too long for it to happen. Is
18	that what that was intended?
19	MS. JOHNSON: And I think that
20	came out of our group. So, maybe, David and
21	Ryan and Cyndy want to
22	MEMBER REUBEN: There are a lot of

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1	sub-bullets on this, the kinds of things that
2	we thought were absolutely important in this.
3	And these included not only your traditional,
4	you know, CT scans or MRIs or TSHs, et cetera.
5	It really included things like assessment of
6	caregiver support, of burden, advanced
7	directives.
8	And there were lots of things in
9	this initial evaluation that needed to be
10	done. So, there are a lot of sub-bullets
11	underneath that, things that were much more
12	comprehensive than just ordering a few tests.
13	MEMBER HASHMI: Just a follow-up
14	question for you.
15	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes.
16	MEMBER HASHMI: This, from a
17	clinical perspective, is a very narrow sort of
18	language. You know, I never went to the fact
19	that this might imply, you know, working with
20	the family or access to services down the road
21	or education about services.
22	I would suggest maybe a different

1	language that sort of has a broader sense
2	about it than just work-up.
3	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes. This was
4	really more of an evaluation or an assessment
5	would probably be a better term for it.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Can I ask a
7	question, David?
8	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Would you say
10	that the second bullet and the third bullet
11	could be combined, if we said, "an intentional
12	comprehensive work-up"?
13	MEMBER REUBEN: Well, so, the
14	difference between the second and the third
15	bullet, the second bullet has these time
16	frames and documentation parts. So, if you
17	want to lump everything together and one very
18	long bullet, that would be fine. There
19	wouldn't be any problem with that.
20	But, yes. What I would say is, if
21	there is an evaluation, when you review
22	charts, you have to look for was there a TSH

1	check and you might have to go through, there
2	might be seven or eight bullets that have to
3	be checked to pass that quality indicator.
4	And here's where that specificity can come in
5	and, then, you can add the timeframe and the
6	documentation. You've got a frowny face.
7	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: There are
8	other people.
9	MEMBER REUBEN: Okay. All right.
10	MEMBER CORDELL: I was just going
11	to say, what's a little surprising is there is
12	no bullet on connection to community-based
13	services. And, with dementia, that's such a
14	critical part of support. And, yet, it didn't
15	bubble to the top.
16	But I think, unless it's embedded
17	in a lot of these, I just think that's one
18	thing I'd hate to I mean we know that a lot
19	of doctors say, you have Alzheimer's disease.
20	See you in six months. And that's about it.
21	And, then, the ones that say, you know,
22	contact Alzheimer's Association or other

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1	resources, they do and they find some support.
2	So, I'm just bringing that out
3	that I want to re-vote and make sure that's on
4	there or make sure, if it's embedded in there.
5	Everybody here we've been talking all
6	yesterday about how important, you know, those
7	types of resources are for this population.
8	MEMBER COOLEY: Your voice broke
9	up there. So, what was the basic thing? It
10	was care coordination? I couldn't hear what
11	you were saying.
12	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Connection to
13	community-based services is missing from this
14	entire list?
15	MEMBER COOLEY: Yes. Connection to
16	community-based services. And, also this is
17	Susan care coordination. I mean I'm not
18	sure if that's in there.
19	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Right.
20	MS. JOHNSON: So, one quick
20 21	MS. JOHNSON: So, one quick question. Under both person with dementia and

1	capable system with community. Would that get
2	to that, or is that something different?
3	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. So,
4	we've got a couple things on the table and I
5	want us to keep track. So, one is the
6	question about whether or not dementia-capable
7	healthcare system includes this linkage to
8	community-based services or not. We have to
9	clarify that.
10	I don't think we still have
11	completed the discussion that we were having
12	on whether or not the diagnostic evaluation
13	and the core dementia work-up could be
14	combined in some way, if we changed it to "an
15	intentional comprehensive work-up" and we
16	defined what we mean by comprehensive. And it
17	includes the things that David was listing
18	off. So, do we have closure on that one or
19	does anyone want to have more discussion about
20	that one?
21	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan. On
22	the core dementia work-up, this raises another

1	issue that may have been in the heading of a
2	parking lot issue.
3	I don't know if this was discussed
4	at the time or alluded to, the issue of to
5	what extent are the measures we are trying to
6	develop or advocate for, to what extent should
7	they be ones that can be automated, pulled
8	from the electronic medical record versus ones
9	that require a chart audit, people reviewing.
10	I raised that issue because,
11	obviously, anything that is automated and from
12	the electronic medical record, of course,
13	they'll only get it from places that have
14	electronic medical records at this point, but
15	that is much simpler and less costly than a
16	chart-audited type of measure.
17	With the core dementia work-up,
18	we, at VA, have a pilot measure we've been
19	working on that is based on the desire to have
20	a basic dementia work-up, before a person gets
21	the diagnosis label of dementia. And it has
22	core components of a dementia-relevant

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1	history, physical exam and laboratory tests
2	and within a certain timeframe before, up to
3	one month after, the dementia diagnosis is
4	given.
5	But it's pulled through a chart-
6	audit process, which is very labor intensive.
7	Just as the person who was speaking before, I
8	can't remember whose words, I don't know.
9	There's lots of pieces to it. There's lots of
10	pieces to it. And, where it's a past history
11	part, it's like a Chinese menu, this number of
12	this plus, you know, X number of that in order
13	to pass the physical exam part.
14	There's, you know, all these
15	different pieces and, for the laboratory
16	tests, such and such pieces. So, it's
17	complex. We haven't been able to go very far
18	with it because it takes a lot of attention to
19	try to figure out. We haven't developed it
20	very far.
21	But, anyway, that's the concept of
22	it but it's labor intensive, because we have
1	an external peer review chart audit process
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2	and it's complicated. So, that's one example.
3	One could, you know, without saying everybody
4	must have exactly these pieces in their core
5	dementia work-up, we have an example of
6	something like that. But it is based on a
7	chart audit process, as opposed to an
8	automated.
9	And that raises the automated
10	versus chart audit issue, in general, about
11	these measures.
12	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: So, Susan,
13	thank you for that. I think maybe one of the
14	things that we just put on as a sub-bullet
15	here is that we understand that there would be
16	logistical and technology issues, in order for
17	this to actually become a measure and,
18	especially, like a composite measure of some
19	type that would take all of these things into
20	account.
21	But that there may be a way to do
22	this incrementally, where we look for a few

1	key things and, then, work to something that's
2	more comprehensive as automated data become
3	available. But that, if we, at the very
4	least, could make a recommendation that there
5	is something that is considered a core
6	dementia work-up.
7	That is something that sounds like
8	it doesn't exist anywhere that we could refer
9	to today. But there may be a VA prototype
10	that we could turn to. Then there may be some
11	way that we could at least make a
12	recommendation that this be something that
13	gets developed in the future. Does that sound
14	like a way to go?
15	MEMBER COOLEY: It would be
16	possible.
17	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: The other
18	piece to that, too, if we can just flag, if
19	part of the diagnostic pathway, the core
20	dementia work-up, all of that, to think as
21	well, if we're looking at primary care or
22	specialist care, how that would work exactly.

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1	I don't think we have to answer it right now
2	but, if we can all be thinking about that as
3	well, because that may look different as well.
4	MEMBER REUBEN: So, a couple of
5	comments. One is I think, when we talk about
6	this diagnostic work-up, it really is beyond
7	just the medical stuff. It really is about,
8	you know, assessing the patient, the
9	environment, the caregiving situation, the
10	resources, all of that stuff.
11	And we actually went into it in
12	greater detail in our breakout group and I can
13	help with it and we did this in a group's
14	time.
15	The other thing I want to pick up
16	on is Cyndy's point. Is these are all, you
17	know, kind of no brainers. These are great.
18	Rah, rah. We love them all.
19	What I'd like to know is kind of
20	what was left off the table, in this
21	prioritization because where I think, you
22	know, these things connected to social service

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1	agencies, PPOs, et cetera, all those stuff are
2	still really important. They didn't get
3	enough votes to make it onto this slide but
4	those things are really important. Thomas?
5	Okay.
6	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Yes. I guess,
7	just in the interests of lumping maybe, the
8	connection to community services could be part
9	of this support of the caregiver. We were
10	kind of looking at that yesterday and thinking
11	that might capture that concept.
12	Yes. Just to reiterate, I think
13	the diagnostic work-up could involve a whole
14	lot of different things. Are they eliminating
15	medications? You know, you just hear so many
16	stories about people getting misdiagnosed
17	because they're delirious or the diagnosis
18	
то	doesn't happen for so long.
19	doesn't happen for so long. But, also, following to make sure
19	But, also, following to make sure
19 20	But, also, following to make sure that they're eliminating other potential

1	the comments about tests and core dementia
2	work-up broadly to include not just the
3	patient but, also, to include the environment
4	and the setting in which the patient is
5	living.
6	But what I wanted to comment on in
7	connection with dementia is that it's
8	disappointing that there's not anything that
9	goes before detection should lead to
10	diagnostic evaluation. There's a nice flow
11	through the person with dementia to work
12	somebody through the system.
13	But, in my clinical practice, the
14	major problem that I encounter is that
15	detection rate is low, takes a long time. I
16	see folks after they've been to three or four
17	other people, not only their GP but, also,
18	other specialists. It just takes time and it
19	would be wonderful if we could bump up that
20	detection rate.
21	How to do that, again, I guess I
22	return to the aspirational issue of education.

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1	It's very, very difficult. Maybe it's not
2	just at the level of the GP or the internist
3	to worry about things like falls. Maybe
4	that's an indication of somebody who has
5	dementia.
6	Maybe that also has to be
7	accomplished at the level of the community.
8	So, is this part of dementia-capable
9	community? I don't know. I'm not sure how
10	that's defined. But I really think that we
11	have to work hard at the beginning. This is
12	something that's oftentimes left off the
13	table, as David said, to try to help the
14	entire workflow go better.
15	How to measure this? You measure
16	it by looking at the number of people that are
17	seen before somebody like me actually sees
18	somebody with dementia. So, I think it's
19	possible to quantify the kind of thing that
20	I'm trying to target.
21	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Katie?
22	MEMBER MASLOW: To Cyndy's point,

1	I think that the dementia-capable system is a
2	coordinated healthcare and community care
3	system. And, so, if you move the slash back
4	one word and put "dementia-capable
5	healthcare/community care system", would say
6	I think what we probably meant. And it would
7	be a stronger statement. What do you think,
8	Cyndy?
9	MEMBER CORDELL: Yes. I think
10	that just somehow we have to capture that.
11	MEMBER MASLOW: Yes.
12	MEMBER CORDELL: Because I think
13	it got lost in the way this was written.
14	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: And you're
15	pointing out that we emphasized "healthcare
16	system" in that bullet and it should have been
17	"health and community care system"?
18	MEMBER MASLOW: Right. And, plus,
19	when David's suggesting put it in the
20	assessment
21	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
22	MEMBER MASLOW: then we would

1	have it at least two places.
2	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: All right.
3	Very good. Kris?
4	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: I was
5	just going to echo what Murray said, because
6	I think that is a critical piece and Susan
7	alluded to this yesterday, as well, that it's
8	not. And I'm wondering actually if it's how
9	we stated things in our Group 1 that made it
10	hard to capture detection on its own.
11	Because I think the closest we
12	came was that those at high risk should be
13	screened on a regular basis. And Susan had
14	made the point yesterday that it's not just
15	about a high risk group, that there are lots
16	of people with overt signs and symptoms of
17	dementia that aren't captured in the system.
18	So, I'm wondering if it's a
19	wording around detection being part of the
20	regular elder care system. I'm not sure how
21	we work on it. But, maybe, this is something,
22	Karen, that, when notes go out from this,

1	there may be a smaller group of us that may
2	want to sit down and think about what the
3	measures would be, what would be feasible.
4	Because I think that can be
5	overwhelming, but, certainly, in the UK,
6	they're trying to do that. They're trying to
7	look at increasing the prevalent numbers of
8	people in the UK with dementia, because they
9	know that there in the system right now
10	they're not all being captured.
11	So, there are probably some
12	lessons from other places. Some states have
13	registries that seem to do a nice job of
14	capturing that. So, we can probably look in
15	a few different places and make sure we
16	capture that in a way that can be quantified.
17	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Mark?
18	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yes. I was in
19	the group that came up with Number 2 and I
20	don't have any issues with moving the third
21	bullet into it. But would point out that part
22	of what our group did, and this was probably

1	cheating, but it's got a number of measurable
2	outcomes in that string. And I'm not sure I
3	would want to forget about the ones at the end
4	because we are spending so much time about
5	this diagnostic evaluation that's at the
6	beginning.
7	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
8	MEMBER SNOWDEN: So, to remember,
9	I think that there are several key points to
10	that. I think the other thing that's sort of
11	missing is we talk a lot about what we want
12	the system to do. But it's not clear to me
13	that we've completed the link to make sure
14	that that information gets to the person.
15	And, so, to me, just as it is
16	important for the system to know that a
17	diagnosis is documented, I think somehow the
18	person and the family need to know the
19	diagnosis. Because, if the only place it
20	lives is in the chart, it's not really going
21	to help us as much.
22	I intentionally stayed away from

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1	the core dementia work-up. So, none of those
2	25 are me and the reason is I would actually
3	argue that that concept is what drives the
4	delay to diagnosis.
5	The number one thing I see in
6	trainees is that they refuse to say the
7	diagnosis until they get this work-up. And,
8	by the time the work-up is done, all they
9	really then say is that the work-up was
10	negative. But they never go on to say, and
11	this is what you actually have.
12	And, so, I would actually say, if
13	we're going to think about emphasizing work-
14	up, to remember that it can have the
15	unintended consequences of delaying what we
16	really what to get to. And I don't think of
17	things as reversible. I think of much more as
18	comorbid.
19	The last point was about the 31
20	votes. To me, that was a vision and it was
21	easy to vote for the vision because it can
22	
22	include anything I can imagine. And, so, at

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1	some point, we would have to make that much
2	more specific.
3	And I think, then, we would start
4	to see how probably must of us have a
5	different view of that elephant.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay.
7	Matthew?
8	MEMBER JANICKI: I was going to
9	point out a couple of things. I think one is
10	that, when we're thinking of how to organize
11	standards, you want to see how clusters fall
12	and, so, the standards kind of stick together
13	in terms of some kind of a outcome/function.
14	And I think that calling this the
15	person with dementia is probably a misnomer.
16	What we're talking about here is the
17	determination of dementia. And these factors
18	that we've been debating now all have to do
19	around that particular focal area.
20	And I think, also, that the
21	determination has to do with, also, excluding,
22	you know, the presentation of symptoms as

1	being dementia related. There may be
2	something else and we see that in the folks
3	who would have intellectual disabilities as
4	well.
5	I mean with Down Syndrome you have
6	other kinds of conditions like decreased
7	function, thyroid conditions and over
8	medication and other areas. So, you want to
9	make sure that, when you're doing that
10	assessment, you're actually determining the
11	correct thing I think. And, then, if you find
12	it's something else, then you go on a
13	different way.
14	The other couple of things I
15	wanted to mention
16	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: I just want
17	to, not that anybody has to answer, but just
18	throw a question out. Should we relabel that
19	first part that's something like "Detection
20	and Diagnostic Accuracy" or something like
21	that? Just something to think about, not an
22	answer yet.

1	MEMBER JANICKI: Yes. I would
2	strongly suggest that, if you want to cluster
3	these, then you have the title that seems to
4	relate to the cluster. I mean the person with
5	dementia flows through the whole system, all
6	of the things you're going to do.
7	The other thing I wanted to
8	mention is the issue of special populations.
9	I mean one of the considerations in this whole
10	process of determination is the effects of
11	culture and cluster groups and minority
12	populations and people with different
13	conditions, particularly intellectual
14	disability among others.
15	And I think any kind of diagnostic
16	center needs to have the capacity to recognize
17	that there is an influence from culture and
18	values and other factors that will confound
19	sometimes the diagnostic process. And,
20	specifically, with intellectual disabilities,
21	it's not a one-shot diagnostic process.
22	You need to do it sequentially,

1	because you really are measuring the person
2	against themselves over time to see if the
3	decline and other dysfunctions are playing out
4	as part of the process of disease of the brain
5	as opposed to intellectual disability.
6	So, that needs to be built into
7	the standards, if there's a sensitivity to
8	these other factors. Language problems, for
9	example, is communication with someone who is
10	a non-English speaker, trying to determine if
11	they respond well to your basic diagnostic
12	tests and things.
13	I think the other thing that I
14	wanted to echo that Cyndy and others have
15	said, you know, one of the things in the
16	determination process you're really seeing
17	most likely with early determinations are
18	early-phase issues, because that's when you
19	start to see the signal symptoms. If you're
20	down the line pretty much, it's usually pretty
21	much determined what you're doing.
22	So, the community aspects are very

1	important in that early-determination phase,
2	because there's a lot more supports that are
3	kicking in and all the remedial and adaptation
4	issues that come in to play, when someone is
5	experiencing early decline or early symptoms
6	of dementia.
7	So, it's much more important I
8	think from a perspective of coalescing
9	supports to consider that whole community
10	phase. So, I agree totally with Cyndy. I
11	know, from our field, that the community
12	aspect is critically important in terms of
13	providing care in the community for folks, as
14	they begin to become diagnosed.
15	So, those are some suggestions. I
16	think that, again, the notion of clustering I
17	think, if we go back, and even some of these
18	other titles, if we focus the standards on the
19	area that's going to be evaluated, for example
20	if it's the individual in the determination
21	process, that's one.
22	If it's the nature of how

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1	caregivers are supported, that's another. If
2	it's the nature of how an individual is then
3	supported and what they receive after the
4	determination, that's maybe another. So,
5	there may be other features that we want to
6	cluster some of these discussion points that
7	we've had in those circles and things. So,
8	those are my comments.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Lynn?
10	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: Just to
11	pick up what Matt was saying, we really didn't
12	talk about health literacy at all yesterday.
13	And that, in cultural competency of the
14	healthcare and social service professionals is
15	critically important.
16	It's one thing for us to say the
17	importance of educating a family about what to
18	expect. But, if they don't understand the
19	language that we're using to convey that,
20	what's the point? So, I think we need to talk
21	about teach-back and different strategies and
22	really drill down on health literacy in

1	particular.
2	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: We're going to
3	move to the next slide. Okay. So, these were
4	things that you gave blue dots to. And, so,
5	they were things that you felt were somewhat
6	neglected in the dot process but that they
7	were really important to the category that
8	they were in.
9	And notice what the first bullet
10	is, connection to support services in the
11	community. So, it did bubble up. It just
12	ended up on Page 2. Transition of care, other
13	illnesses, person-centeredness, which I think
14	actually does tie to one of the things that we
15	had on the first page.
16	Need to know who's the proxy
17	decision maker and, then, the other caregiver
18	support, education on what to expect and
19	caregiver burden and strain, which I think
20	does tie to a number of things that are on the
21	first page.
22	MEMBER JANICKI: I was going to

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1	point out something that you just brought up.
2	I think that, as we look at these, there are
3	going to be a number of cross-cutting issues
4	that will appear under each cluster. I think
5	it's important that these cross-cutting issues
6	need to be embedded in the standards for each
7	area that you're looking at.
8	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
9	MEMBER JANICKI: So, it's not
10	untoward to see this coming up.
11	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
12	MEMBER JANICKI: And, it's a
13	consideration that we should, you know, give
14	it some thought.
15	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: You know,
17	looking at the blue dots and then going back
18	to the priorities from Day 1, you know, it
19	strikes me that, because of the concept of a
20	composite measure with bullets under it,
21	somehow the whole notion of the things that
22	have to happen for the family caregiver, in my

1	mind, is more expansive and less medical in
2	the message it conveys than what we say about
3	person with dementia on the first page.
4	And some of that, then, is
5	reflected in the blue dots because, you know,
6	we don't specifically talk about connection to
7	support services in the community, although
8	we've addressed that. And even our mention
9	of, you know, transitions is really about
10	hospitalization and long-term care facilities.
11	It's not more generally about
12	transitions into community-based services and
13	so forth on the person centeredness, you know,
14	although actually one could include that under
15	the shared decision making, which we have for
16	both person with dementia and family
17	caregiver.
18	And it seems to me person
19	centeredness, which is our blue dot on the
20	second page, is quite likely part of the
21	shared decision making, you know, and goal
22	setting which we want for a person with

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1	dementia and family caregiver.
2	But I think that it seems to me
3	that had we chosen a more composite approach
4	toward the person with dementia on the first
5	page, some of these things would have
6	automatically been captured.
7	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: They would
8	have made it.
9	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: You know, I
10	also think that it's very difficult for a
11	group like this to end up with the final
12	wording of things and, so, if we can, you
13	know, sort of reflect our views and feed them
14	back to the people who are going to do the
15	ultimate wordsmithing and, then, I'm sure
16	we'll have more than one opportunity to look
17	at what emerges.
18	But right now, the first page for
19	the person with dementia, just in general it
20	just sounds much more medical than I think any
21	of us really intended it to be.
22	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Agreed.

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1	MEMBER TENO: I think it would
2	still be helpful to think about who's the
3	accountable care organization and what
4	measures you would have because it's really
5	different if it's the state or, potentially,
6	a county, as opposed to a home health agency,
7	as opposed to a medical home.
8	You know, that's how these
9	measures and how we get accountability is
10	by understanding who we hold accountable for
11	this episode of care. And it might be helpful
12	to think about each of these constructs and
13	how you would measure them.
14	So, for example, you know,
15	detection is a huge problem. So, where is the
16	leverage system within it? The leverage
17	system could be within medical homes or within
18	ACOs. You could require ACOs to do a routine
19	mini medical status exam or some other type of
20	shorter form on a yearly basis, on all people
21	above a certain age.
22	I think you've got to talk

1	opportunistic and you've got to also think
2	about the practicalities of putting these
3	measurements in place. Otherwise, a lot of
4	this is going to be pie in the sky and not
5	operationalist.
6	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I would like to
7	be guided. I agree with what Joan said and I
8	saw a lot of nods here. Is that appropriate
9	for this exercise? I mean I think we all have
10	in mind that somebody is going to be
11	accountable for these things or more than one
12	entity. But how do we approach that?
13	MS. JOHNSON: Well, actually, why
14	don't we go to the next slide real quickly.
15	Part of this may be the way I set up the
16	slides. So, what I wanted to do in the first
17	three was show you what came out of yesterday.
18	This one here and, believe it or not I'm
19	actually answering a question. The next one
20	is other concepts with some support.
21	So, these are things that they got
22	a few. I didn't put the numbers in, but they

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1	got a few things but not a lot of blue dots
2	and not the 20 or 30 weighted counts but,
3	again, some of these things that you've
4	mentioned today. So, let's go to the next
5	slide.
6	So, what I tried to do here was
7	add in a few of the blue dots into the thing.
8	So, I wasn't able to group too much there. Go
9	to the next slide.
10	This was asking about the
11	caregiver support. So, there were several
12	blue dots and other things that came that were
13	caregiver that didn't quite make it to that
14	composite. So, now, let's go to the next
15	slide. And the next slide.
16	So, here's where I get to some of
17	the questions. And, Joan, you'll notice your
18	question is going to be on all of these
19	slides. So, I actually started with the
20	family caregiver one, because that one was
21	easier in my mind. That seemed clearer.
22	So, you had the idea of the

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1	support for the caregiver and all those things
2	underneath and, so, the caregiver capacity and
3	confidence, I guess my question there was is
4	that the kind of thing that you were talking
5	about under assessment, because I wasn't
6	exactly sure? And would that fold in under
7	there.
8	Under training, caregiver
9	education I guess would come under there. But
10	that's still a question. But the burden and
11	strain seem to be a little bit different. Is
12	it, was another question or is that something
13	else? And, then, finally, who should be held
14	accountable?
15	So, you know, I guess one question
16	is are you still conceptualizing this as one
17	composite with all these different things and,
18	if so, are the things that I put under, do
19	they belong? Does anything else go in there?
20	And, then, finally, who should be accountable?
21	So, I don't know. Is it easier to think about
22	it like this or

1	CO CULATE DEDEEMMON Hors door the
1	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: How does the
2	group feel? I mean you brought up the issue
3	of accountability and we're trying to, as we
4	said yesterday, lump some of these things.
5	And I don't think it's practical to think that
6	we can make a recommendation says there should
7	be a caregiver composite and it should include
8	these 26 things.
9	I think we should think a little
10	more conceptually about what we're
11	recommending and that issues with the
12	caregiver are very important. Here are the
13	kinds of things that measures could focus on
14	in order to capture quality of care, as it has
15	implications for the caregiver. A composite
16	of some sort, eventually, would be a nice
17	thing to have and it should capture these
18	kinds of things.
19	But I don't think we can develop a
20	composite and it should have everything, which
21	is, as we said earlier, a little bit not
22	practical. And then we get to Joan's question

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1	of who's accountable? Where would we say we
2	would direct this to, if this was going to
3	happen?
4	MEMBER HASHMI: If I work
5	backwards from the accountable entity, then
6	the way that I'd construct the composite is a
7	composite index for these concerns for the
8	healthcare system in a composite index for
9	social agencies or community agencies. And
10	that way I've got the accountability thought
11	process built in. And, then, we can get down
12	to the specific metrics. You know?
13	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: But what I'm
14	hearing you say is that you wouldn't hold a
15	particular caregiver who's taking care of an
16	Alzheimer's patient, in any way accountable
17	for the caregiver component?
18	MEMBER HASHMI: There may be. So,
19	in the community component, there may be a
20	caregiver-specific metric: competence,
21	knowledge, technical skills, et cetera. But
22	I will leave that up to the folks who sort of

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1	build the detail metrics.
2	But I would divide it by
3	healthcare accountability and, then, the
4	community accountability. And that may be
5	part of, you know, whether it's a family
6	caregiver or a CNA or whoever.
7	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes, I very much
8	agree with what you're saying. I think we can
9	have some composites. We can have some
10	composites and those composites have kind of
11	general categories of things that need to be
12	done. So, for example, the assessment one, it
13	should have a medical assessment. It should
14	have an assessment of resources available to
15	the caregiver and caregiver needs, you know,
16	these kinds of things.
17	There's a assessment of who is the
18	spokesperson for the person. There's an
19	assessment of advanced directives. So,
20	there's maybe a half a dozen things under each
21	of those. But those are the kind of key
22	elements you would need to pass a quality

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1	indicator, those that have to be documented
2	somewhere.
3	And a lot of this is kind of
4	categories and bullets here. I'd certainly
5	volunteer to help with this. But it needs
6	some cleaning up. You know, caregiver
7	education is not just what to expect. It's
8	actually skill training. It's how to manage
9	problem behaviors. It's how to empower
10	caregivers to talk with the doctors and get
11	enough out of the system and partnering with
12	your doctors, savvy caregivers, all these
13	kinds of training programs that have been
14	developed for this.
15	But, you know, it's not committee
16	work. You know, this is somebody sitting down
17	and coming up with a draft and saying, how
18	does this look?
19	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: That's exactly
20	where I was going with my comment is that we
21	don't have to dive into that and we shouldn't
22	have the expectation that a perfect composite

1	measure is going to come out of this. The
2	expectation is that our recommendation is that
3	this is the direction measurement development
4	should go in and that, if HHS is thinking
5	about funding something like this, they should
6	get bang for their buck here versus someplace
7	else.
8	MEMBER REUBEN: Well, I would
9	suggest that a product from this Committee or
10	this group here could take it further than
11	that. You know, to actually draft what those
12	elements are rather than, you know, saying
13	here. Go ahead and deal up a composite. You
14	know, we've spent a lot of time thinking about
15	it. There's a lot of expertise in the room.
16	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: I think we
17	should list whatever we think should be in
18	there.
19	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes. Okay.
20	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: I think those
21	characteristics should definitely be there.
22	Yes?

1	MEMBER BARTON: I still have my
2	question. So, now, I'll ask. So, when you
3	said a minute ago, what about the caregiver,
4	were you implying that there's actually
5	something that the caregiver is required to
6	do?
7	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: My question
8	was coming from, if we're only going at it
9	from the community side, would you not hold a
10	physician accountable for never having asked
11	the caregiver whether or not they knew about
12	certain resources or had access to resources
13	or asked if they were, you know, seeing their
14	doctor or having a medical exam or getting
15	counseling or anything, bringing up the
16	caregiver support with that caregiver, when
17	they're actually taking care of the patient
18	and not making that connection.
19	Would that be? Because what I
20	heard Razia saying was that she was directing
21	her measures more toward the community, as
22	opposed to holding a clinician accountable.

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1	And that was just simply a question.
2	MEMBER BARTON: Okay. Thanks.
3	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Just to address
4	that, I think our group was thinking in terms
5	of a clinician educating a caregiver on what
6	resources were available and evaluating these
7	things.
8	MEMBER MASLOW: I think it's
9	really important to be sure that who's
10	accountable include community agencies. So,
11	it's not like it's all the medical care
12	system. Community agencies can be held
13	accountable. They are held accountable. And,
14	so, that would, again, bring in community
15	agencies early, when we're thinking about who
16	should be.
17	So, it's not only a physician who
18	can do the things, who can ask caregivers what
19	they've got. Other people can do that, too,
20	and are better than physicians at doing it, by
21	and large, except for David. But I think that
22	it's really important not to center completely

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1	on healthcare and, then, say everything is
2	accountable to the healthcare system or
3	provider.
4	And, if it's an integrated system,
5	it's still accountable to the community-care
6	part of that system, if it belongs there.
7	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan. I
8	might not be quite understanding, Katie. What
9	is the leverage that the government has?
10	Maybe I'm mixing things up, in terms of who's
11	going to be collecting the data and using the
12	data. But, in what way would some entity have
13	authority over community-ordered basis to
14	collect information and hold them accountable
15	for something? I don't know. And maybe I'm
16	going to narrowly on who these measures would
17	apply to.
18	MEMBER MASLOW: So, I think that
19	you say that because you have an integrated
20	system.
21	MEMBER COOLEY: Right.
22	MEMBER MASLOW: But community

1	agencies receive federal government and state
2	government and community government funding
3	and can be held accountable in the same say as
4	healthcare systems can and are.
5	MEMBER COOLEY: Right.
6	MEMBER MASLOW: And, if you have
7	an integrated system, the integrated is I hope
8	asking both. So, just in thinking about the
9	Medicaid or dual-eligible systems, those
10	systems are and should be holding community
11	agencies accountable when there's public
12	money. And there's a lot of public money.
13	MEMBER COOLEY: Okay. Good. I'm
14	sorry. Thank you for lining up the reality.
15	Thank you.
16	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: And I think
17	we're also thinking of what Katie mentioned
18	earlier, which is that there are community
19	organizations out there who have been asking
20	for these kinds of measures. And, so, they
21	would be defining themselves and defining
22	their own numerator and denominator.

1	MEMBER COOLEY: Good.
2	MEMBER TENO: I'm actually going
3	to be synchronous here, which is often
4	difficult in these things. So, Katie listed
5	a really good starting place. But there is a
6	whole bunch of agencies who we could hold
7	accountable. Anybody who is in charge of a
8	dual program, as an insurer, should, on a
9	yearly basis, survey the family members about
10	the quality of care, who they have listed as
11	next of kin on those people who have dementia.
12	You could take a look at MA
13	programs. You could take a look at medical
14	homen Wess needed to be defined as the be
1 5	homes. You could take at, if you want to be
15	designated as a dementia clinic or you have
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	designated as a dementia clinic or you have
16	designated as a dementia clinic or you have official NIH money as a dementia clinic, you
16 17	designated as a dementia clinic or you have official NIH money as a dementia clinic, you have to meet these quality standards, PACE,
16 17 18	designated as a dementia clinic or you have official NIH money as a dementia clinic, you have to meet these quality standards, PACE, SHMOs.
16 17 18 19	designated as a dementia clinic or you have official NIH money as a dementia clinic, you have to meet these quality standards, PACE, SHMOs. So, there's all these entities
16 17 18 19 20	designated as a dementia clinic or you have official NIH money as a dementia clinic, you have to meet these quality standards, PACE, SHMOS. So, there's all these entities that you could get a population, easily

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a chart-based measure that would capture all
the things that David was talking about.
My concern is, when you create
that chart-based measure, it's going to get a
ceiling effect very quickly, because it's sort
of like training people to the test. That
will happen. But, on the other hand, bringing
the bar up to that test might be a really good
thing.
And, then, you know, I think what
I would do is I'd design a survey that would
happen every year and it would touch on a
number of the domains that we talked in our
group: person centeredness, you know, the
treating of dementia, sort of cumulatively
being responsible, you know, things like that.
I think that the amount of work
that would need to go into creating that
survey would be substantial. But, on the
athen hand. T think it a lower of monton to
other hand, I think it's a leverage system to
really start changing some of the quality of
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1	where many, many people, perhaps even the
2	majority go to get their first piece of
3	information about this, outside their own
4	personal network. So, we want to be very
5	careful we don't absolve them.
6	On the other hand, there clearly
7	are both responsibilities and privileges of
8	community-based agencies. Because, if you
9	make them responsible for something, perhaps
10	that's also some sort of leverage for them.
11	But, they're generally less equal in this.
12	With regard to Joan's comment
13	about the survey, again, for years, I don't
14	remember how many years ago, I was the Chair
15	of a steering committee for the National
16	Center for Health Statistics about what they
17	should do with their long-term care survey
18	stuff, which tends to be facility based.
19	And, even then, we had this whole
20	discussion about what you really need is a
21	person-centered survey. Now, that costs a lot
22	of money to my knowledge and we still haven't

1	got that person-centered survey.
2	But I think this is another area,
3	Joan, where we could weigh in and, even with
4	the comment that there are other benefits
5	about, you know, that read down to other parts
6	of the regulatory and payment system from a
7	person-centered survey. And that, then, feeds
8	into our notion of person-centered outcomes.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Mark?
10	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I'm just going to
11	respond to the last question about
12	accountability and, to me, it doesn't matter
13	who, as long as someone is and as long as the
14	rule that was established yesterday that the
15	data has to come from the aggregation of
16	individual-level measures, whether it's the
17	person with dementia or the caregiver.
18	Because, then, I think you leave
19	flexibility. In my system, there's a lot of
20	stuff that gets passed from the system to the
21	provider. But then there's a lot of stuff
22	that the system takes care of that I'm not

1	individually responsible for.
2	And, so, I think that's the beauty
3	of having systems that let them choose how to,
4	I think, best marshal their resources.
5	MEMBER REUBEN: I'd like to pick
6	up on Katie and Joanie's train of thought
7	here. In our dealings with this, and, Joan,
8	you're absolutely right. In systems such as
9	SHMOs and such as special needs plans and
10	things like that that are very tightly
11	integrated, this is a lot easier.
12	But, in the real world, a fee-for-
13	service Medicare, this is incredibility
14	difficult. This is incredibly difficult
15	because you really don't have that kind of
16	accountability, especially with community-
17	based organizations. And, to be honest with
18	you, that has been for us the biggest
19	challenge.
20	The biggest challenge is how to
21	hold community-based organizations accountable
22	and how to get them to share the same kind of

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1	records and the same kind of systems, so that
2	they're not working at opposite purposes, not
3	cross purposes, but in different directions.
4	And, so, that linkage has a very
5	tenuous linkage at this point. It's very
6	tenuous, so that there are these community-
7	based organizations that are doing their
8	thing. But they're not very well connected to
9	the overall health system.
10	What's happening, what we're
11	seeing more and more is that the larger health
12	systems, the Kaisers, the large health
13	insurance companies, the CareMores, they're
14	bringing these services in. They're not
15	farming them out. And, you know, if
16	community-based organizations are going to
17	survive, they have to be integrated some way
18	in.
19	And, then, who is accountable?
20	And, from my perspective, we've made the
21	health system accountable, because that's
22	where the money is. That's really where the

1	money is. And I think, having a parallel
2	system of CBOs having their own kind of plans,
3	their own screen, is just going to be very
4	difficult. You're going to get fragmented
5	care. So, that's my soapbox.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: So, David, a
7	question for you, just for you to think about.
8	Could there be some measures that could be
9	used to leverage more collaboration or
10	offering of the kinds of services that you're
11	talking about in a collaborative way because
12	they have to meet a measure? Could that help
13	the situation?
14	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes. There could
15	be. One of the things you could do is,
16	through documentation and care plans. In
17	fact, that there are care plans that have
18	input from both the health system and
19	community-based organization. Responsibility
20	for completing tasks is clearly assigned and
21	documented, those kinds of things.
22	But, you know, it's going to

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1	change the way CBOs do business. That's okay.
2	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: I think that's
3	going to happen anyway.
4	MEMBER REUBEN: I hope so.
5	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Katie was
6	next.
7	MEMBER MASLOW: I think that this
8	is a great conversation and it is the reason
9	that the health system can work the measures
10	is because the health system has the money, in
11	my view. So, it would be a different picture
12	if the Alzheimer's Chapter in L.A. had that
13	amount of money and was asking you and UCLA to
14	respond. So, I think that that's a factor
15	here.
16	And I think that community
17	organizations are accountable to their own
18	objectives, the objectives that they name and
19	they should be more accountable, perhaps. But
20	some are very accountable.
21	But one thing I wanted to go back
22	to and this is with respect to Joan's idea.

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1	I think that experience of care measures are
2	really important here and that, as the one
3	exists now in Hospice going out to families,
4	there should be a systematic assessment of
5	families and I believe of people with dementia
6	in early stages.
7	And the CAHPS measures, that whole
8	batch of measures that we have now are great.
9	So, imbedding a question in a CAHPS measure is
10	hard, because it can't be too long. But it
11	could be extremely valuable. So, there could
12	be a CAHPS measure for, if we could identify
13	people with dementia, for those people and
14	people and their family caregivers. And that
15	would get that experience on a regular basis,
16	as you said.
17	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Certainly,
18	healthcare systems should be held accountable.
19	There's no doubt about that. But that's for
20	folks that are actually in the healthcare
21	system, have some content, some context for
22	the participation in a healthcare system.

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1	But there are folks that we see in
2	Philadelphia where the caregivers don't know
3	that they're caring for somebody who has
4	dementia. And we're missing those guys and
5	it's from that perspective that we have to
6	hold community resources responsible as well.
7	There are folks that will come
8	into my clinic and say, gee, I need help with
9	my mom. She's having difficulty with her
10	walking. And the fact is that she's been
11	demented for ten years and there is no
12	recognition at all that that was an issue
13	that's going on.
14	And, so, we have to have community
15	resources become more responsible, become more
16	aware of what it is that we're trying to do.
17	MEMBER TENO: So, I'm going to
18	follow up on Murray. I think what you have to
19	do is you have to have a measurement set that
20	makes sense. And, so, to have a measurement
21	set that makes sense, you have to have
22	something about that requires detection. You

1	know?
2	So, even if everybody can get that
3	with 99 percent of the time, you have to
4	enforce ways that people detect. But, then,
5	I would go beyond to make sure there is an
6	accuracy in assessment and management.
7	And, then also, a session where
8	they talk to the family and the patient, if
9	the patient's able to participate, if the
10	person's able to participate, about what the
11	meaning of this diagnosis is. And you put
12	that as sort of one set of things.
13	You have to have a way of getting
14	into the system adequately but, also, once
15	you're in the system, you have to have
16	measurement of the consumer's experience and,
17	hopefully, that will help the system function
18	more about quality of care and less about the
19	healthcare industry.
20	MEMBER GROSSMAN: So, it's easy to
21	find measures, safety, how many falls
22	somebody's had. Aspirationally, there are a

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1	gazillion ways to measure whether people
2	outside of the system should be captured and
3	be brought into a healthcare system that's
4	dementia capable. And these measures are
5	there. It's not tough to find them and I
6	think you'd probably capture lots of these.
7	But I don't think that we're
8	looking at them in the right way. I think
9	we're looking them as a way of thinking about
10	nonspecific healthcare in the community, when
11	all of these are markers of dementia that are
12	not being treated that way.
13	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Murray, this
14	is one of my personal pet peeves is that we
15	have data that we're not tapping that could
16	tell us a lot sooner that someone's having
17	problems. But we're just not looking at that
18	data. And I completely agree with you that we
19	could set up some systems that would probably,
20	using claims, detect a signal that says this
21	person should be checked.
22	And it's the kind of thing that

1	we're talking about: they're falling,
2	emergency room visits, lots of doctor visits,
3	those kind of things. I believe Lynn was next
4	and, then, Katie, back to you.
5	MEMBER HASHMI: I wanted to ask,
6	if I may, both Murray and David, what are your
7	top three referral sources? How do families
8	come to your clinic? How do they get to you?
9	MEMBER GROSSMAN: They come to our
10	clinic for lots of different reasons. One
11	reason is folks are very, very frustrated.
12	They've gone around. They've visited four or
13	five, six people. Other physicians have tried
14	things to make their loved one better and
15	failed and they see things continuing to go
16	down the tubes.
17	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Murray, I
18	think Lynn was asking how do people find you?
19	MEMBER GROSSMAN: I'm sorry?
20	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: I think she
21	was asking how they find you.
22	MEMBER GROSSMAN: How do they find

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1	me?
2	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
3	MEMBER GROSSMAN: It's
4	frustration. They've been to four, five, or
5	six people and they finally come to see me and
6	ask, gee, please help us. What's going on?
7	They'll go through a litany of things that
8	have been tried previously.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: But how did
10	they know they should call you? Did some
11	other doctor tell them, you should go see
12	Murray, or did
13	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Yes. Lots of
14	times people will say, oh, yes, he'll figure
15	it out. I've sent somebody to him before and
16	they, you know
17	MEMBER MASLOW: Does the
18	Alzheimer's Association send you people?
19	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Does the
20	Alzheimer's Association send me people? No,
21	I don't think so.
22	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Use your

1	microphone please. We can't hear you.
2	MEMBER GROSSMAN: So, there are
3	some organizations that will send people to
4	me. Oftentimes, it's word of mouth. I don't
5	know.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: David?
7	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes. That's
8	interesting. Most is word of mouth. But we
9	actually proactively go to physicians'
10	practices. And this is in the context of our
11	Dementia Care Program. We actually go there
12	and market. We actually go to physicians'
13	offices saying, do you have patients who have
14	dementia? Please refer them to us. And, if
15	you're not sure whether they have dementia but
16	you're a little concerned about them, we have
17	a memory evaluation program.
18	But that said, I'm not sure I've
19	ever gotten a referral from the Alzheimer's
20	Association or, occasionally, rarely, from the
21	community-based organization. But they don't
22	refer to specific providers. You know, they

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1	say, talk to your doctor about this.
2	MEMBER GROSSMAN: It's remarkably
3	serendipitous. It's all happenstance. So,
4	somebody will pop into my clinic because they
5	dropped their visit. And, so, they put
6	somebody new into my clinic and, you know,
7	lovely son and daughter caring or their mom
8	and they're at wit's end because they don't
9	know what to do. The mom has bedsores,
10	because she's immobile and incontinent of
11	urine and they need help.
12	They're not thinking about it as
13	something that this is a dementia kind of
14	problem. They're just coming in because
	problem. They're just coming in because
15	they're just overwhelmed.
15 16	
	they're just overwhelmed.
16	they're just overwhelmed. MEMBER ZWEIG: I would just say
16 17	they're just overwhelmed. MEMBER ZWEIG: I would just say maybe a state or an Alzheimer's Association
16 17 18	they're just overwhelmed. MEMBER ZWEIG: I would just say maybe a state or an Alzheimer's Association specific issue, too, because, in New York, I
16 17 18 19	they're just overwhelmed. MEMBER ZWEIG: I would just say maybe a state or an Alzheimer's Association specific issue, too, because, in New York, I would say we often get referrals from the
16 17 18 19 20	they're just overwhelmed. MEMBER ZWEIG: I would just say maybe a state or an Alzheimer's Association specific issue, too, because, in New York, I would say we often get referrals from the Alzheimer's Association and/or the Lewy Body

1	referrals as well.
2	MEMBER MASLOW: I think that word
3	of mouth sometimes is people who are in the
4	community. It always is people in the
5	community and it's someone that knows you that
6	I know that the Alzheimer's Association refers
7	to you but they aren't going to come and say,
8	"The Alzheimer's Association told me to come
9	to see you."
10	So, when people call or contact a
11	community agency, they receive word of mouth,
12	by definition, right? And, then, they get to
13	you. There's got to be a way. It's great to
14	do the physician referral. I think that's
15	totally great.
16	But I think that the detection and
17	getting people to someone who actually can
18	respond, that whole process needs to be
19	considered as coming from the community by and
20	large or half or something. It needs to be
21	considered as coming from the community. What
22	we were talking about yesterday in terms of

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1	education, public education about what signs
2	and symptoms there are, I think that's a way
3	to get people for an evaluation or an initial
4	recognition.
5	So, I think the community should
6	be held responsible for getting people to you,
7	in addition to the efforts you're making to
8	actually inform physicians.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Cyndy?
10	MEMBER GROSSMAN: And, you know,
11	the payoff is that people come to see David or
12	they come to see Eric or they come to see me
13	because we're able to do something to actually
14	help them out once they're there. So, I
15	suspect that there is this kind of feedback
16	mechanism and that should be part of the
17	educational process as well, I think. It's
18	not worthwhile just sitting around at home and
19	getting a bed sore, but there is something
20	that you can do to help minimize that and
21	that's part of this dementia practice.
22	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Cyndy?

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1	MEMBER CORDELL: This is Cyndy
2	from the Alzheimer's Association. So, I do
3	want to say that I know for a fact that
4	several chapters are more sophisticated than
5	others and they have a very great resource of
6	local physicians and centers that they
7	commonly refer to.
8	It's one of the most common
9	questions that come to our call center. Where
10	can I go with people that know what they're
11	doing? I will say we also are addressing, as
12	you said, the community organizations have to
13	change.
14	Just a history, you know, four
15	years ago there was nobody in the national
16	office that was looking at bedside clinicians.
17	And, now, that's me. I've been there for four
18	years and that's my background.
19	And we are struggling right now
20	with how to add physician-type groups or
21	clinics with some type of criteria. We just
22	relaunched our Community Resource Finder,

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1	which is much more user friendly. And there
2	is a section on doctors coming.
3	And it's been an interesting
4	endeavor. We've tried to look at criteria
5	such as, we have these new centers popping up
6	of neuroscience centers of excellence. And
7	we've reached out. You know, why are you
8	saying you're a center of excellence? And a
9	lot of these go, well, we really don't know.
10	I mean it's kind of like a marketing. They
11	just slap "Center of Excellence" on it. They
12	didn't really have criteria.
13	It's been fascinating endeavor.
14	So, we are really looking at this now trying
15	to set up some criteria. I've been really
16	listening. I like this idea of maybe part of
17	the checklist is, can you handle diverse
18	populations? You know, what can we say here?
19	You know, we can assess, these centers have
20	this.
21	New York has actually done that.
22	On their website, they've got specific

1	criteria. Now, granted, they're in a very
2	robust area with really great diagnostic
3	clinics. So, they've set their own criteria
4	for their area on their website. And people
5	will call them.
6	You know, Dr. Smith, I want to be
7	on your website. And we will say, no. We
8	have criteria of who's on, who's not. And we
9	are working on that. I mean it's actually,
10	you know, a goal of mine in the next two years
11	to really have something.
12	And we'll always have to have
13	disclaimers because we have had issues where
14	we've referred people and they're not taking
15	any Medicare patients. This is kind of
16	starting to happen more and more.
17	So, some physicians are now
18	closing their practices to Medicare patients.
19	And that has been an issue. So, you know, we
20	don't want to refer somebody and they call
21	and, then, well, we're not going to take you.
22	So, then you start getting into,

1	do you take Medicare? So, we do hope to
2	address that and we do know that is a huge
3	gap, because people do want to know where to
4	do that they can be handled appropriately.
5	And, so, we're going to work on
6	that with some criteria and, hopefully, have
7	that, you know, as part of a community-based
8	resource. But it's not as easy as it sounds,
9	when we really started looking into this.
10	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
11	MEMBER CORDELL: But we are trying
12	to address it and I'm actually just gathering
13	some advice and looking at that in a way, you
14	know, kind of have this inclusion/exclusion
15	criteria.
16	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay.
17	MEMBER CORDELL: So, we hope to
18	help with that.
19	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Thank you.
20	We're going to wrap up this section. We've
21	been talking about this family caregiver. I'm
22	going to give Eric the last comment on this

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1	one because then we have another slide that we
2	need to cover with these clarifying questions
3	on the individual. So, Eric?
4	MEMBER TANGALOS: Yes. So,
5	despite the fact that I have a fried computer,
6	I got a three-page letter, email from a
7	daughter yesterday, and it's on my phone,
8	about her mother and a dysfunctional family
9	and somebody taking the reins and doing
10	something about mom's Alzheimer's disease.
11	And a second message came through
12	my nurses regarding another patient with REM
13	behavioral disorders and the wife can't handle
14	that any more either. The point being that
15	there are very few physicians or providers
16	that will actually take the time to do what
17	needs to be done.
18	And we've talked a lot about
19	shared decision making. But there comes a
20	point in time when these families are so
21	frustrated and so tired that they say let's
22	pick a direction and go. Let's problem solve

1	and do it.
2	And, even among the 44 colleagues
3	that I once chaired, there's only a handful in
4	that 44 that will actually settle down and
5	deal with the patient to the extent and length
6	that needs to be taken.
7	They will blow them off. We've
8	talked about this yesterday as well. We've
9	talked about that learned helplessness that's
10	there. Oh, I don't know. Go talk to somebody
11	else. I'm not a specialist in this.
12	And, when I look at our charge,
13	our charge is performance gaps. Okay? I
14	think it's a gigantic gap. I think this is
15	where families call out, cry out and want
16	assistance and we have an unresponsive and an
17	unprepared and an unwilling medical system to
18	get the job done.
19	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Thank you.
20	Okay. So, here's the updated list on the
21	clarifying questions with the blue dot put in.
22	And Karen has added some questions to this

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1	also. For dementia-capable, who should be
2	held accountable? What type of measures would
3	be quantify this? Who should be the source of
4	data?
5	And for shared decision making,
6	who should be held accountable? What other
7	types of measures besides patient-reported
8	outcomes measures would be appropriate?
9	I think we've covered some of this
10	but let's be sure that we've got this page
11	covered and these issues covered well. Kris?
12	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: Just a
13	comment, are we assuming PROs includes care-
14	giver-reported outcomes? This had come up
15	yesterday I think around the proxy report.
16	But I think, for this population
17	in particular, we just need to be very clear
18	on when we're talking about actual patient-
19	reported outcomes versus what becomes more of
20	a proxy-reported outcome.
21	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: And I don't
22	remember who it was that said it yesterday.

1	But someone yesterday, at least I assumed we
2	were working from the premise that there would
3	be both because early on a patient would be
4	able to report pretty well and the caregiver
5	could be reporting.
6	But, when that patient can no
7	longer report, that proxy steps in there and
8	having that continuity is a good thing. So,
9	I think we were talking about both, even
10	though we don't say it here.
11	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: Yes. So,
12	then, I think it's just a reporting issue that
13	we need to be very clear
14	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
15	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: as to
16	when and why we would use one versus the other
17	or both.
18	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes. Right.
19	Okay. Does anyone have any other comment
20	about accountability on this one? We talked
21	about dementia-capable community and a little
22	bit about the accountability there. We talked

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1	a little bit about the physician's office.
2	Any place that we're missing, any gaps here?
3	Katie?
4	MEMBER MASLOW: I'm not sure where
5	we are in terms of patient or person-reported
6	outcomes. But let me just say a couple of
7	things about this. I think hardly anyone is
8	knowingly collecting outcomes from the person.
9	Of course, they are because they don't know
10	the person has dementia. But, intentionally,
11	I think hardly anyone is.
12	And there are some really good
12 13	And there are some really good what I think are outcome measures for people
13	what I think are outcome measures for people
13 14	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that
13 14 15	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that David Bass and his group have been doing, so
13 14 15 16	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that David Bass and his group have been doing, so that the measures are validated measures. And
13 14 15 16 17	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that David Bass and his group have been doing, so that the measures are validated measures. And they ask the person, do you understand? Have
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that David Bass and his group have been doing, so that the measures are validated measures. And they ask the person, do you understand? Have you gotten enough information about your condition? Does your physician listen to you?
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	what I think are outcome measures for people with dementia and there is some research that David Bass and his group have been doing, so that the measures are validated measures. And they ask the person, do you understand? Have you gotten enough information about your condition? Does your physician listen to you? How are you doing with your

1	doing with their caregiver? So, these
2	questions are really exciting I think and that
3	they're validated and that they've been used.
4	So, the first study that used them
5	was published in 2004. But it started in '98.
6	And these are good measures. And, if we can't
7	add them to our list, at least maybe our
8	report could call attention to these measures.
9	And I would be glad to send anyone the list of
10	measures, how they're calculated, the data
11	that came out.
12	But VA just paid for this
13	intervention, Partners in Dementia Care and
14	the paper is out now which measures these
15	outcomes in I think, depending on time, 300
16	down to 100 people, veterans with dementia.
17	They can answer and their answers are
18	correlated with what they got or what they
19	didn't get. So, it's really an exciting area
20	and it is person-centered. It's by definition
21	person-centered
22	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: And, Katie, as

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1	part of Karen's presentation yesterday, she
2	talked about the panel that met two years ago.
3	MEMBER MASLOW: Yes.
4	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: There was an
5	NQF-sponsored panel on patient-reported
6	outcome measures as performance measures. And
7	there is an existing document now that has a
8	pathway in it for, if you have an existing
9	patient-reported outcomes measure, what's the
10	pathway you should go through to turn that
11	into a patient-reported outcomes performance
12	measure?
13	So, one of the things that we can
14	put in our report is that people who are
15	thinking about patient-reported performance
16	measures could being that pathway with some
17	these existing measures, use the existing NQF
18	pathway to get them to be a performance
19	measure.
20	MEMBER MASLOW: I think that that
21	would be great. So, I'm just lobbying. Let's

1	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Done.
2	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Does that
3	pathway include support from the NQF? Because
4	a researcher with a research program isn't
5	necessarily going to be able to mobilize the
6	resources necessary to test something in an
7	organizational setting as a performance
8	measure. So
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: But I think
10	that that's part of our duty in our report is
11	to say to HHS, the pathway exists. Some of
12	these measures exist. It could be low-hanging
13	fruit for you to have someone connect the dots
14	rather than start with a blank piece of paper.
15	MEMBER COOLEY: I think that's a
16	very important point.
17	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Kris?
18	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan.
19	I'm not sure. Was somebody else trying to
20	speak?
21	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Go ahead,
22	Susan.

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1	MEMBER MASLOW: Yes, let her go.
2	MEMBER COOLEY: Just in relation
3	to that. I'm glad, Katie, you mentioned what
4	you did in kind of refocusing on patient-
5	reported outcomes, kind of back to the visual
6	outcomes plan that we talked about yesterday.
7	The Indian Health Service has a
8	plan to, in its action, one of its action
9	items in the 2014 national plan, has four
10	person-centered goals. And, so, when I look
11	back at them and the Indian Health Service,
12	their action item is to improve coordination
13	around four person-centered goals.
14	And here's what they say. "I was
15	diagnosed in a timely way. I know what I can
16	do to help myself and who else can help me.
17	Those helping to look after me feel well
18	supported. My wishes for care are supported."
19	So, I don't know how Indian Health Service
20	currently plans to measure that, to monitor
21	it, but that wording of those items is why
22	some of the things ended up as they did in our

1	measurement grid.
2	And I can't remember whether they
3	took those four goals from UK work or
4	whatever. But that's getting back to the
5	person-centered thing. And, Katie, as you
6	said, David Bass, Mark Kunik and colleagues'
7	work has some measures but it kind of covers
8	the waterfront of person-centered goals in
9	this area.
10	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Kris? Thank
11	you, Susan.
12	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: So, this
12 13	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: So, this relates some to PROs but other kinds of home-
13	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home-
13 14	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it.
13 14 15	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it. Susan mentioned it. Let's not lose, as we
13 14 15 16	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it. Susan mentioned it. Let's not lose, as we discuss this, how technology could enable a
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13 14 15 16 17 18	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it. Susan mentioned it. Let's not lose, as we discuss this, how technology could enable a lot of these things. And where there are some gaps, it could be more around the data
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it. Susan mentioned it. Let's not lose, as we discuss this, how technology could enable a lot of these things. And where there are some gaps, it could be more around the data structure or the technology structure.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	relates some to PROs but other kinds of home- based measures. Eleanor, you mentioned it. Susan mentioned it. Let's not lose, as we discuss this, how technology could enable a lot of these things. And where there are some gaps, it could be more around the data structure or the technology structure. But, if we can make

1	eager vendors who would love to help out with
2	PRO work and have innovative aps that could be
3	useful.
4	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
5	MEMBER KAHLE-WROBLESKI: So,
6	thinking beyond the standard paper and pencil
7	or even the standard of what goes into an EMR
8	and how some of the technology platforms might
9	be able to facilitate what happens even in the
10	clinician office to make sure that some of
11	these things are easier to use and are a
12	little more friendly to caregivers, who by the
13	way are some of the highest internet users.
14	So, I think there's a lot that we could do
15	with that as well that would facilitate.
16	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Mark,
17	last comment on this.
18	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yes. What I was
19	struck by, Katie, is that the current CGCAHPS
20	has questions that are almost identical to
21	what you said. And, so, I would want us to be
22	mindful that, to the extent that we can merge

1	things, it will be much better than separate,
2	because there really is a thing about survey
3	fatigue.
4	And, in our system, you can't get
5	a CGCAHPS if you just came out of the
6	hospital, because we know you're going to get
7	the HCAHPS. And, so, at some point, we need
8	to recognize that it isn't going to go away
9	because we put another one, the dementia
10	patient or person will still get this other
11	thing to respond to.
12	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Well,
12 13	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Okay. Well, thank you very much. That was a great
13	thank you very much. That was a great
13 14	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from
13 14 15	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from NQF a lot to work with. And we're going to
13 14 15 16	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from NQF a lot to work with. And we're going to have an opportunity for a public comment and,
13 14 15 16 17	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from NQF a lot to work with. And we're going to have an opportunity for a public comment and, then, we're going to have a break. But I am
13 14 15 16 17 18	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from NQF a lot to work with. And we're going to have an opportunity for a public comment and, then, we're going to have a break. But I am not coming back after the break. Kris and I
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	thank you very much. That was a great discussion and I think we gave the staff from NQF a lot to work with. And we're going to have an opportunity for a public comment and, then, we're going to have a break. But I am not coming back after the break. Kris and I are running for a taxi because we're headed

1	thing that you're going to ask for later, I
2	wanted to give it now.
3	And I think one of the things that
4	we need to do is we really do need to think
5	about low-hanging fruit. And, because we've
6	had some really ambitious things here that are
7	great for the future, but we need to think
8	about what we can do now.
9	And, so, I think some of these
10	things that we talked about, there are
11	opportunities to capture some of these now.
12	And one of the things was what Kris had raised
13	a little earlier. We have databases that we
14	should be tapping that we're not adequately
15	tapping.
16	And we have to think about new
17	ways to use technology, especially when we
18	think about, with HHS, some of the regular
19	surveys that HHS does. And I know that
20	they're talking about this and thinking about
21	this on a regular basis.
22	But, in moving into new technology

1	for the collection of those surveys, how can
2	we capitalize on that to collect some of the
3	data that we don't have now? And I think
4	that's some of the low-hanging fruit that we
5	should be looking toward.
6	So, thank you all very much. I
7	really appreciated working with all of you and
8	that you all were so active and engaged. And,
9	when we were discussing yesterday the dot
10	dilemma, it was great to have that kind of
11	conversation, because it showed everybody
12	really cared about what we were doing and that
13	you weren't just sitting here saying, whatever
14	you want us to do. We'll put a dot on
15	anything.
16	So, it was really appreciated.
17	Thank you. And, now, public comment.
18	(Applause)
19	OPERATOR: If you would like to
20	make a comment, please press * and then the
21	Number 1.
22	MS. FELDMAN: We'd also like to

1	invite people from the public to make comments
2	that they wish, public attendants.
3	OPERATOR: There are no public
4	comments from the phone lines at this time.
5	MS. TILLY: I'm Jane Tilly. And I
6	just wanted to follow-up on the dementia
7	capability discussion you've been having with
8	a little bit of information about what we're
9	doing at the Administration for Community
10	Living.
11	I think maybe the issue brief that
12	people talked about was distributed yesterday
13	or at least I can make it available if it
14	hasn't. It was. So, that's one piece of
15	information that we have given to the Aging
16	Network.
17	We also have a toolkit that has
18	examples of how states have implemented some
19	of the key elements of dementia capability.
20	And we've had two sets of grants related to
21	this in 2011 and 2013. So, there are about
22	nine states out there that are implementing
1	dementia-capable.
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2	We focus on home and community-
3	based services in this regard. So, a lot of
4	the health discussions you've had we have some
5	information that might be useful. But,
6	primarily, the focus is on the community
7	organizations you've been talking about.
8	We also have some products from
9	some learning collaboratives that the states
10	have participated in. And they chose the
11	issues they wanted to focus on. And the first
12	set of states focused on identifying people
13	with dementia. That's something that's come
14	up and assessment. So, they have some ideas
15	around that, around training for staff, which
16	was also a large focus for them, and quality
17	assurance.
18	And, in the quality assurance,
19	what the states wanted to do was, rather than
20	create a new set of separate measures for
21	people with dementia, rather, identify the
22	people with dementia and use their existing

1	systems. And, really, the biggest lift for
2	these folks at the state level was actually
3	identifying those with dementia.
4	The second set of grants, as I
5	said, were awarded in 2013. And I can't
6	remember. There's another set of three
7	learning collaboratives that are just getting
8	under way. And I know that one of them was
9	around racial and ethnic minority
10	considerations, because of the recognition
11	that those folks, there's just different
12	cultural considerations around these topics.
13	A lot of this information is
14	available on the website. It's a little bit
15	difficult to find because we're migrating from
16	an AOA website, Administration on Aging, to
17	the Administration for Community Living. So,
18	I can help people find these things if you
19	need to do that.
20	And I believe that was all I had
21	to say, just to let you know what we're doing.
22	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Does anyone

1	have any questions for Jane? Can we get the
2	link to those, maybe, included in the meeting
3	minutes? That would be very helpful.
4	MS. TILLY: Yes. So, what I'm
5	hearing is you want the links.
6	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes.
7	MS. TILLY: And we'll get those to
8	you.
9	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Yes, please.
10	MS. TILLY: Yes.
11	MS. LING: Hi. Good morning. I'm
12	Shari Lang from Center for Medicare and
13	Medicaid Services. And thank you all for this
14	tremendous work and for your leadership in
15	this work. I just regret I was not here
16	yesterday to see you marching around with blue
17	dots. That would have been really quite
18	invigorating to see.
19	I do want to just let you know
20	that this all and the conversation, actually,
21	really aligns well with some of what CMMS has
22	been working on in the quality improvement

1	space to improve outcomes for persons with
2	dementia and, also, their caregivers.
3	And the concept of low-hanging
4	fruit was mentioned. And, just to keep in
5	mind that measurement and what quality
6	measures may be forthcoming from this effort,
7	low-hanging fruit from our perspective is to
8	be able to use those measures for both quality
9	improvement but, also, for quality reporting.
10	And I often hear conversations
11	that we think of this linearly and,
12	appropriately so, from detection to diagnosis
13	to management. But also keeping in mind that
14	quality reporting spans physician space but,
15	also, system space for facilities and anywhere
16	a person with dementia would interact with the
17	system, there's opportunity there for us to
18	measure what matters most.
19	And, along that front, CMMS did
20	host a first listening session for the
21	community and for persons with dementia to
22	find out what exactly matters most. So, if

1	we're going to measure something, what really
2	should we measure, because it matters?
3	And really it's very well aligned
4	with the conversation here, information that
5	would be useful, that would inform them of
6	what the diagnosis means and what to do about
7	it.
8	Because, on the back end, when it
9	comes to being able to measure events,
10	unnecessary emergency department visits or
11	hospitalizations or readmissions, if we can
12	apply a consistent set of codes, that could be
13	administratively measured.
14	So, you know, that can come at
15	this from a different angle. So, anyway,
16	thank you for all of your work.
17	CO-CHAIR PERFETTO: Thank you,
18	Shari. Does anyone have any questions for
19	Shari?
20	MS. FELDMAN: We'll now break and
21	we'll reconvene at 10:15.
22	(Whereupon, the foregoing matter

1	went off the record at 9:52 a.m. and went back
2	on the record at 10:15 a.m.)
3	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. Let's go ahead
4	and reconvene, please.
5	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: We are now on
6	the slide, I think, not numbered that's up
7	there. It says, Clarifying Questions, Person
8	With Dementia. And down at the bottom it
9	says, for core work-up, what are the elements,
10	et cetera.
11	But before we do that in the
12	spirit of picking up on a comment that Mark
13	made and in the spirit of Eleanor's departing
14	comment about low-hanging fruit and existing
15	mechanisms, I just thought it would be really
16	useful if D.E.B. could say a couple of words
17	about the I don't have the right
18	terminology the clinician CAHPS.
19	MS. POTTER: Mark referred to this
20	as the C and G, which is its internal
21	abbreviation. It's physician and group

1	and group practices. And some of the items
2	that Katie was mentioning are included in that
3	survey.
4	That survey also has supplemental
5	components. There's a medical home component.
6	There's a shared decision-making component.
7	There's care coordination. Some of these are
8	the same questions that they could be
9	incorporated into the CAHPS survey. So, that
10	already exists and is out there in the world
11	and is used for reporting.
12	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: In our report
12 13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: In our report when we talk about taking advantage, and I
13	when we talk about taking advantage, and I
13 14	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures,
13 14 15	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you
13 14 15 16	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you know, such as this, maybe it would be useful
13 14 15 16 17	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you know, such as this, maybe it would be useful to specifically mention some of the just
13 14 15 16 17 18	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you know, such as this, maybe it would be useful to specifically mention some of the just as examples of because CAHPS, for example,
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you know, such as this, maybe it would be useful to specifically mention some of the just as examples of because CAHPS, for example, in its different formations has come up in
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	when we talk about taking advantage, and I think it's not only of existing measures, really, but of existing mechanisms with, you know, such as this, maybe it would be useful to specifically mention some of the just as examples of because CAHPS, for example, in its different formations has come up in several different context.

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1	of which are really important and we've
2	discussed already this morning, we have a
3	little bit of unfinished business in terms of
4	some additional clarifying questions.
5	So, if you go to the slide that I
6	just mentioned that starts with "For core
7	work-up, what are the elements," I think we
8	decided that we had general consensus that
9	this would include both a variety of medical
10	components, but also a variety of social
11	components. And that we would ask a subgroup
12	to work with the staff to be more specific,
13	not down to the level of it should be this
14	specific diagnostic test or scan, but what are
15	the elements that we would hope would be
16	included in a core work-up.
17	And Kathy noted that there are
18	already, you know, other measures well,
19	Susan, you mentioned the measures, if you
20	will, that are or the definition at least
21	used by the VA for a core work-up.
22	And then it was pointed out that

1	some of the measures that have already been
2	identified in our environmental scan, like
3	measures from ACOVE and so forth, might well
4	be relevant to this point at the point at
5	which we get down to the measure level.
6	So, I guess I just wanted to ask,
7	are there any outstanding issues on this
8	particular topic?
9	And with regard to who should be
10	held accountable, this is
11	MEMBER GROSSMAN: So, at multiple
12	levels, certainly it's the case that the
13	health system has to be held accountable for
14	some elements. Other elements, it should be
15	the community.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: The individual,
17	I mean, is this something that's part
18	conceivably of the, well
19	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Sure.
20	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: ultimately
21	if you got to the person level, it could be
22	incorporated in the CAHPS, the clinical level

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2	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Right.
3	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: CAHPS.
4	MEMBER GROSSMAN: I was just trying
5	to avoid the individual level, as instructed.
6	MEMBER REUBEN: Well, this really
7	raises the question of kind of who's paying
8	for all this, in a sense. And if the care of
9	dementia is considered to be a medical illness
10	with medical care and that the funds are going
11	to flow through Medicare or other insurances
12	to provide this care, then the healthcare
13	system should be responsible, you know,
14	because that's where all the money is going.
15	It's very difficult to have dual
16	responsibility here. And it's going to be
17	even more difficult to have something like a
18	state be responsible, you know. They're just
19	not they're not geared up for that kind of
20	ownership.
21	So, in some respects, you know, as
22	Joan was saying earlier if you have an

1	Accountable Care Organization, if you have a
2	Managed Care Organization, if you have a SHMO,
3	those kinds of things, you know, money flows
4	through the health system and then goes out
5	and then you can hold one entity responsible
6	and that may have to be the model.
7	Although it may not be the best
8	model of responsibility, it may have to be if
9	that's where the money flows.
10	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: And that might
11	be something that we want to comment on, you
12	know, in our other comments in the sense that,
13	you know, many people many Medicare
14	beneficiaries still get their care through the
15	fee-for-service system and not through,
16	necessarily, an organized entity.
17	Joan.
18	MEMBER TENO: Maybe we should do a
19	few seconds of brainstorming to think about in
20	the fee-for-service system where the
21	opportunity is.
22	And so, one of the low-lying fruit

1	is what is the expectations of home health?
2	What is the expectations of a nursing home,
3	you know?
4	I think the, you know, if you
5	start doing the numbers, okay, and you take
6	someone with an ICD-9 diagnosis of dementia,
7	they're going to go through home health,
8	they're going to go through SNF care.
9	So, maybe, you know, that could be
10	one of entities to think about who's
11	responsible for.
12	I think the one sort of difficult
13	thing you have to think about is the
14	denominator, you know. How many of these
15	patients do they get?
16	But if I were to sort of do this
17	on a practicality basis, I would take
18	utilization data based on someone with an ICD-
19	9 diagnosis of dementia and look at in fee-
20	for-services, where's the money. Where are
21	
	you going to get the biggest bang of those
22	you going to get the biggest bang of those people covered and take a look at the entities

1	and say, where can you put in quality measures
2	that would leverage improved quality care by
3	having point of contact.
4	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I mean, if I
5	could just comment, in the nursing home at
6	least in theory, you know, and in frequent
7	practice, there's a physician on site. I
8	mean, we were talking, you know, here about
9	the core work-up.
10	In a home health organization,
11	there's not a physician. The whole thing is
12	about getting the signed physician care plan
13	and there's not very much leverage over the
14	physician.
15	MEMBER TENO: They have an
16	important role in education of that caregiver
17	and part of the initiation in their care plan
18	involves an assessment.
19	So, I think you have to, you know,
20	the problem with fee-for-service is, the
21	reason why it's hopefully going to be gone in
22	the next decade or so, is that it's all

1	fragmented.
2	But if we want to do something
3	that will impact while we're doing this
4	transition, we have to be able to sort of
5	follow the numbers and then think about what
6	is realistic to have expectations of those
7	healthcare individuals.
8	So, for me, I would expect a home
9	health they would do the safety assessment,
10	they would assess the caregiver, they would
11	educate that caregiver about, you know,
12	dementia, you know. So, I think there is a
13	couple key tasks that that home health agency
14	should do. Similar things for nursing homes.
15	There are some key tasks, you know.
16	I think what I struggle with is
17	what's the realistic expectations of the
18	hospital, you know. Because of just how
19	compressed hospital stays are now, what can we
20	expect them to do?
21	But I would put some expectations
22	on them, you know, that maybe one of the

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1	things you should say is that if you met
2	someone with a change in mental status, you
3	need to make sure or with a diagnosis of
4	dementia, that you make sure there was an
5	adequacy of the work-up.
6	Now, can we expect caregiver
7	education in a four-day hospital stay for
8	pneumonia? We can at least expect some
9	referrals.
10	MEMBER REUBEN: Med reconciliation.
11	MEMBER TENO: Med reconciliation.
12	MEMBER REUBEN: This is this
13	fragmentation. I mean, you know, in this fee-
14	for-service environment, you have who's
15	responsible for what and what happens is
16	patients fall through the cracks, you know.
17	It's just not everybody has home
18	health. Not everybody goes to a nursing home.
19	Hospital stays are too short and so nobody
20	takes ownership. So, there's got to be some
21	ownership out there.
22	I mean, there are some quality

1	indicators you could put into the nursing
2	so, does a hospital, for example, have a help
3	program to prevent delirium in patients who
4	are demented? That would be a great process,
5	I mean, structural quality indicator.
6	Was there a medication
7	reconciliation done at the time of discharge?
8	Were patients called afterward?
9	So, there are things that you can
10	do, but that's just chasing windmills because
11	the problem is not that. The problem is that
12	there is no cohesive plan for this patient.
13	There's no cohesive quality if everything is
14	siloed.
15	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, we probably
16	all agree with you, but I would like to
17	discuss to put some of these structural
18	measures aside for a minute, because that's
19	not really the core work-up, and come back to
20	that because we have that in our parking lot.
21	And I also want to come back to
22	the detection issue, because it may be much

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1	more reasonable to expect some very basic
2	detection and referral on the parts of lots
3	of different parts of the fragmented system
4	than it is realistic or even advisable,
5	necessarily, to conduct the core work-up that
6	we would like to be conducted by the
7	appropriate clinician.
8	So, with your permission, I'd like
9	to sort of come back to that at a different
10	level.
11	But I think what we clearly have
12	flagged is that accountability in those parts
13	of the system that are fee-for-service is
14	extremely problematic given both the
15	fragmentation of the system and the way in
16	which, you know, the failure of fee-for-
17	service to recognize the extra costs involved.
18	But I would also turn around and
19	say that many plans rightly or wrongly would
20	come back and say, well, our, you know, you're
21	constantly cutting down on our per member, per
22	month payments. And, therefore, you're going

1	to have to, you know, take into account the
2	extra costs of taking care of somebody with
3	Alzheimer's or X, Y, and Z in order to
4	acknowledge that.
5	So, I don't think the payment
6	issue actually disappears in almost any part
7	of the system, but it's easier to address in
8	the and Razia who is now in a managed care
9	setting is nodding her head over there. So,
10	payment will rear its issue almost no matter
11	what we do.
12	Mark.
12 13	Mark. MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the
13	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the
13 14	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is
13 14 15	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that
13 14 15 16	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that there are places that do some of these things,
13 14 15 16 17	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that there are places that do some of these things, they should be accountable.
13 14 15 16 17 18	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that there are places that do some of these things, they should be accountable. The example I would give is I work
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that there are places that do some of these things, they should be accountable. The example I would give is I work a lot with the Area Agency on Aging in the
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I would agree the fragmented system is a problem, but it is still here. And so to me, to the extent that there are places that do some of these things, they should be accountable. The example I would give is I work a lot with the Area Agency on Aging in the King County, Seattle area and they they'll

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1	universal screening and I train them in how to
2	do cognitive assessment.
3	What is just fascinating to me is
4	that they are told that they are not allowed
5	to tell the recipient or their family members
6	the results of the screen. And I because
7	I was trying to well, why am I teaching
8	you to do this? Well, they do it because
9	they're mandated.
10	And so, I would say there are a
11	lot of leverage points on what these
12	organizations will do when they are told you
13	won't get this block grant money if you don't
14	do this.
15	They do depression screening, they
16	do caregiver burden screening, they do
17	cognitive screening. So, there's a lot of
18	stuff that they do that is related to what we
19	are talking about.
20	And so, I think they should be
21	part of this accountability as well because
22	they are getting money for it.

1	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: And that is the
2	screening and it might also be low-hanging
3	fruit to better understand what the obstacles
4	are, HIPAA or whatever, to actually telling
5	people.
6	Joan. you want
7	MEMBER TENO: Yes. So, I sometimes
8	can be accused of being a labrador looking at
9	food, but I'm going to mention again, the low-
10	hanging fruit is HCAHPS now needs to interview
11	the family members of people with dementia
12	about that discharge planning process.
13	And, you know, I think that will
14	help hospitals be held somewhat accountable
15	for it.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I think that's
17	come up again and again in our conversation
18	and that's going to be well-noted.
19	So, let's just go to the next
20	question on this slide, which is, for
21	hospitalizations and transitions, are there
22	components that we're talking about beyond the

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1	patient experience?
2	Katie.
3	MEMBER MASLOW: Sure. You said at
4	a certain point David had pointed out that
5	part of the care, the core dementia work-up is
6	not paid for by Medicare.
7	I think that that and keeping a
8	list of what those parts are and using that as
9	an example in the report of what's left out
10	so, you said maybe we should mention that. I
11	think definitely mention it, what you said.
12	So, on the hospitalizations, I
13	don't know if everyone knows this, but one
14	there's the Healthy People 2020 measure on
15	hospitalization, preventable hospitalization.
16	There's data now. The baseline data has been
17	published on this and it is in Health Affairs.
18	In the April Health Affairs, there is an
19	article about it.
20	And there's a great ASPE report
21	that gives the background on that which also
22	shows ED visits, potentially preventable ED

1	visits.
2	So, I think this is measurable
3	beyond patient experience. We are going to
4	measure it because it's in Healthy People now
5	and this, I think it's an ASPE report, is
6	showing how they measure it.
7	So, one might not necessarily
8	agree with what they call a preventable
9	measure in a person with dementia, I don't
10	think we really know that exactly, but it's a
11	great start.
12	So, I think it is beyond patient
12 13	So, I think it is beyond patient experience. But as Joan said, the experience
13	experience. But as Joan said, the experience
13 14	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the
13 14 15	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the caregiver and perhaps also the person, I
13 14 15 16	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the caregiver and perhaps also the person, I think, is a good place to be measuring.
13 14 15 16 17	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the caregiver and perhaps also the person, I think, is a good place to be measuring. CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Eric.
13 14 15 16 17 18	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the caregiver and perhaps also the person, I think, is a good place to be measuring. CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Eric. MEMBER TANGALOS: Yes, I'll try to
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	experience. But as Joan said, the experience of the discharge, the experience for the caregiver and perhaps also the person, I think, is a good place to be measuring. CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Eric. MEMBER TANGALOS: Yes, I'll try to combine the two. Joan mentioned the 66

1	Disease or dementia, mostly Alzheimer's
2	Disease.
3	And yet when you go look at the
4	number of Alzheimer's patients recorded
5	through the record system, it's down around
6	20, 25 percent. So, there's a missing of at
7	least 50 percent.
8	And with hospitalizations, the
9	same way you can argue that even though
10	delirium and dementia are not one and one
11	correlates, delirium is a great stress test
12	for the brain and gives you an idea of what's
13	going on there.
14	Thinking about composing measures
15	and looking for what we really want to look
16	for, it's really have you made the diagnosis
17	so that you can actually get back to that core
18	work-up?
19	We have enough population-based
20	studies now that we know what the percentage
21	of patients in a given population should be
22	that have dementia.

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1	Why not reward systems for saying,
2	yes, we have this number of patients that we
3	have diagnosed in the system?
4	Once you've got the diagnosis,
5	then you're confronted with doing something
6	about it or having done something about it.
7	But, again, I've talked the last two days
8	about people running away from the diagnosis,
9	not engaging.
10	You could clearly create a
11	population measure that says in this
12	population we know there are this many people
13	with Alzheimer's Disease. Why in your record
14	systems, are we only identifying a third of
15	what there should be?
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Can I just raise
17	a question about we have this question for
18	hospitalizations, transitions. Is the group
19	talking about all I think maybe we need to
20	separate out both hospitalizations from
21	transitions.
22	First of all, I'm talking about

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1	rates of hospitalization, which, Katie, you
2	started with. Are we talking about all-cause
3	hospitalization here?
4	Okay. Katie is nodding her head
5	yes. Okay.
6	MEMBER MASLOW: Just for the reason
7	that Eric said. They're not identified.
8	So, if you there are maybe 10
9	studies now that look at if you do something
10	as people go into the hospital to look for
11	delirium and dementia, what percent do you
12	get? And then, how many people have anything
13	in their hospital record that says so and the
14	answer is worse than it is in the community.
15	So, 20 percent maybe have something in their
16	record.
17	So, if you don't look at all-cause
18	hospitalizations, you miss 80 percent of the
19	people by definition.
20	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes, and another
21	reason, and this gets back to that transitions
22	that came out of our working group, I think,

1	is the whole idea if you have somebody who has
2	dementia, they come into the hospital, worse
3	things happen to them in the hospital. They
4	get delirious, their medicines get stopped,
5	you know, they get bad transitions of care to
6	nursing homes or home health agencies. And
7	unfortunately the patient isn't empowered
8	enough to intervene or cognitively intact.
9	Basically when they go to the nursing home,
10	they can do something about it, yell and
11	scream. Patients who are demented, frequently
12	they'll yell and scream, but can't get
13	anything done about it.
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, that gets us
15	to transitions. But before we do, we've had
16	so much discussion of CAHPS.
17	Are people with observed cognitive
18	impairment excluded from the hospitalization
19	CAHPS?
20	Okay. So, this is another example
21	of
22	MEMBER TENO: So, to go one step

1	forward, anybody going to a nursing home is
2	excluded from CAHPS.
3	So, just think about that
4	population you're excluding. You're excluding
5	the most vulnerable, the people with most
6	needs, most difficult to care for.
7	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, if we're
8	talking about examples in our report, we're
9	talking about examples of payment issues.
10	Here, we're talking about examples of existing
11	surveys, instruments, measures for which there
12	are, we believe, inappropriate exclusions of
13	the population with dementia.
14	And I think earlier we said and
15	what's more, there should be, you know, there
16	should be provision for a proxy to answer
17	questions when appropriate.
18	And, by the way, I think a lot of
19	people do have a proxy answer anyway.
20	MEMBER MASLOW: What you just said
21	is what I was going to say. So, if you have
22	70 or 80 percent of the people are not

1	identified and then you have the CAHPS survey
2	come, it can exclude the identified people,
3	but not the other people.
4	Then the survey comes and I don't
5	believe that we really know who completes that
6	survey.
7	So, the survey on those people who
8	have dementia and were hospitalized could be
9	completed by anyone that happens to receive
10	it, or by a person with dementia who might or
11	might not be capable of responding. So,
12	that's a not great situation.
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: That's true.
14	And at least I know for the Home Health CAHPS,
15	unless you indicate that you are prepared to
16	be identified, you are responding anonymously.
17	So, it seems to me there are
18	probably some logistic issues that have to be
19	overcome here if we're going to actually use
20	the CAHPS as a vehicle for looking at the
21	experience of people with dementia because the
22	responses are not identified. But so, I

1	think there are issues that clearly would have
2	to be dealt with.
3	So, with hospitalizations we have
4	identified both objective measures, the rates
5	of hospitalization, and we've identified
6	subjective patient person-reported
7	measures.
8	And for transitions, we have talked about
9	there are person-reported measures out there
10	that have actually been endorsed by the NQF.
11	Are there objective elements of
12	the transition process that we would like to
13	identify here like medication reconciliation
14	or? David?
15	MEMBER REUBEN: Can I go back? You
16	just said the rates of hospital admission
17	would be a quality indicator. Could be a
18	I think that's really dangerous.
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Well, I think we
20	were talking about Katie, what were you
21	talking about? Is it at a community
22	member MASLOW: It is we have

1	two Healthy People 2020 measures and that is
2	one, preventable hospitalizations in people
3	with dementia. So, it is being measured.
4	MEMBER REUBEN: So, that's actually
5	a little different thing. Preventable
6	hospitalizations is a different story than
7	hospitalizations.
8	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Yes.
9	MEMBER REUBEN: I mean, one of the
10	things you could get, this is interpreted that
11	you don't hospitalize patients with dementia.
12	You just be careful what kind of
13	how this is said, because it could be
14	interpreted very much the wrong way, you know.
15	They deserve care, too.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Absolutely.
17	MEMBER REUBEN: I know you guys
18	agree.
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Okay, but this
20	is a community level well, not necessarily
21	a community level. It can go
22	MEMBER REUBEN: So, the preventable

1	one, yes, that's fine.
2	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right.
3	MEMBER REUBEN: Saying, you know,
4	just reduce the rates of hospitalization, I
5	think, you know, you might be getting
6	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Point well-
7	taken.
8	MEMBER REUBEN: Thanks.
9	MEMBER HASHMI: And just to address
10	the transition component then as a
11	continuation of the hospital preventable
12	hospitalization, the transition component
13	could be measured with the readmission,
14	preventable readmission.
15	Was that what the transition piece
16	was getting at? I wasn't part of it.
17	MEMBER REUBEN: So, the transition
18	is partly about hand-offs and is partly about
19	what has changed in these patients.
20	So, frequently when patients go
21	into the hospital and come out of the
22	hospital, they are different than their steady

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1	state and those things don't get recognized.
2	And also, that whole issue is
3	about changing medications. Frequently
4	patients who come in with dementia, they may,
5	you know, they have bradycardia, somebody
6	stops their cholinesterase inhibitor, never
7	gets restarted and know they may have been
8	having some benefit from it.
9	So, these kinds of issues
10	MEMBER HASHMI: So, it's more than
11	
12	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes. It's more
13	than that, yeah.
14	MEMBER HASHMI: And possibly could
15	it be a composite measure then so it is a
16	readmission plus medication reconciliation
17	plus a resetting of the person's baseline
18	however we do it?
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I mean, another
20	issue that occurs around transitions is the
21	transmission of critical information, you
22	know, whether it's an unstable lab value or

1	whatever it is from one setting to another.
2	And, you know, I think this, you know, it's
3	like transmission of a core set of
4	information.
5	And I think that CMS is working on
6	has been working on for a long time on a
7	core assessment and set of information that
8	goes with the in this case, it's a patient
9	from setting to setting.
10	I mean, I may be speaking out of
11	misinformation here.
12	(Speaking off mic)
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Yes, the care
14	tool. And isn't that supposed to be a common
15	set of information that goes across settings?
16	MS. LING: So, just briefly, the
17	care tool is a standardized set of data
18	elements that's intended to facilitate
19	measurement, consistent measurement of
20	important domains such as function across
21	different care settings and really then
22	enables that information to be understood as

1	patients traverse from one setting to another.
2	It is actually that information
3	can travel with the patient, or it can that
4	is really up to how providers use that tool.
5	The focus has been on
6	standardizing the data elements because it's
7	not an instrument, if you will, that is
8	intended to be completed in its entirety each
9	and every time. What is completed is that
10	which is thought to be appropriate at a visit
11	or at a hospitalization.
12	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Thank you.
13	Cille.
14	MS. KENNEDY: Yeah, Shari, has that
15	been actually implemented yet, or is it still
16	
	under testing?
17	under testing? MS. LING: It's still in the
17 18	
	MS. LING: It's still in the
18	MS. LING: It's still in the process of testing and there's a lot of work
18 19	MS. LING: It's still in the process of testing and there's a lot of work being done on development of quality measures
18 19 20	MS. LING: It's still in the process of testing and there's a lot of work being done on development of quality measures using those data elements.

1	already in nursing home, stem from the MDS 3.0
2	and also from Home Health. So, there's a
3	crosswalk there.
4	So, even if we're calling it a
5	tool, it's really standardization of data
6	elements.
7	MS. KENNEDY: And if I'm not
8	mistaken, it's only being used well, when
9	it goes into full-fledged use in post-acute
10	care settings.
11	MS. LING: That is where the
12	testing is currently underway so that, you
13	know, there is a Home Health and all post-
14	acute care settings, we have a common
15	understanding of the domains.
16	MEMBER GROSSMAN: I just want to
17	insert an element of reality here that I
18	appreciate the under some circumstances it
19	clearly is the case that there is
20	communication of information from one
21	healthcare provider to another healthcare
22	provider, but oftentimes there isn't. And

1	some of that lack of communication is, in
2	part, due to education.
3	So, we get information from I
4	get information from folks who are in a
5	nursing home healthcare setting. The nurse
6	brings the information, or the person who is
7	accompanying the patient, brings the
8	information to the office.
9	But when somebody has been
10	discharged from a hospital and then they are
11	make an appointment to come see me two weeks
12	later, it ain't there.
13	And it's not there because the
14	information has been given to the family and
15	the caregiver at discharge probably, but the
16	educational piece, why it's important to bring
17	that information to the doctor's appointment
18	for reconciliation of medication, whatever,
19	it's just not there.
20	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Not to mention
21	they may have just lost it. Eric.
22	Katie.
1	MEMBER MASLOW: I think that NQF
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2	has measures, and I might be wrong, about this
3	what information has to go and related to
4	discharge and transitions.
5	And to me, the thing that is
6	especially important for dementia is to
7	remember that the person with dementia isn't
8	a good historian or reporter of any
9	information.
10	So, it's really critical that that
11	information get to you because some of your
12	patients probably can report what happened,
13	but many probably can't. And as you said, the
14	caregiver can have the list of new meds or not
15	or anything else.
16	But I think that in this case if
17	everything that NQF already had on this issue
18	was happening, things would be good even for
19	people with dementia, but that's a big if.
20	MS. JOHNSON: Yes, and I actually
21	have just pulled up a couple years ago care
22	coordination report. So, there are and

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1	Mary probably knows this much better than I
2	do, but there are several measures that look
3	at med-rec, that look at transition having the
4	discharge stuff go from the hospital to the
5	patient going home or going to the next
6	provider and most of them do have lists of
7	certain things.
8	What I don't know is, you know,
9	should there be something special in there if
10	it's a dementia patient and maybe it's just
11	the idea that they won't remember to bring it
12	to the next person. I don't know.
13	MS. POTTER: I was going to say
14	what Karen said. Some of the measures are
15	specific to a setting of care.
16	Like there's a pretty good measure
17	for people who are discharged from an
18	inpatient psychiatric facility that sort of
19	bundles up a bunch of things and sends it to
20	the next setting of care, but if the measure
21	is specific to inpatient psych discharge
22	people, some of which do have dementia, but

1	_
2	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Though if we
3	have the measures that in a number of
4	instances actually specified the elements of
5	information and the issue is getting the
6	information to the next setting, and if the
7	next setting is the home without any other
8	formal care, then presumably the next
9	clinician who is going to see that person is
10	going to be the patient's primary care
11	physician. Then I guess the question I would
12	raise is, you know, should our committee be
13	saying something like additional
14	specifications or efforts or something need to
15	be made in order to assure that the
16	information reaches the primary care
17	physician. And, honestly, I don't think it's
18	just an issue of people with dementia or
19	cognitive impairment.
20	People leave the hospital with so
21	many different pieces of paper. It's just not
22	the most efficient way to say that two weeks

1	later if you're lucky, or four weeks later, or
2	six weeks later that's going to end up on the
3	desk of the physician.
4	So, I don't know if people have
5	thoughts about that, if that's outside of our
6	domain, but the issue this comes back to
7	the issue of linkage that we've talked about.
8	Ryan.
9	MEMBER CARNAHAN: So, I would say
10	that's crucially important that the primary
11	care physician gets it and also that the
12	patient or caregiver is followed up with after
13	the hospitalization.
14	The highest risk period for
15	adverse drug events is in the first month
16	right after hospitalization. People go out,
17	they don't know what they're supposed to stop,
18	they don't know, you know, maybe why they're
19	on new things.
20	And oftentimes I know in the world
21	of dementia, people go into the hospital, they
22	get delirious, they get started on an anti-

1	psychotic and six months later they're on that
2	still and there's no reason for it. It should
3	have never been continued.
4	So, an understanding of why those
5	changes have happened among the other
6	providers who are caring for the person in the
7	outpatient setting is very important.
8	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Okay. So, have
9	we adequately covered this I'm sorry.
10	Mary, I'm sorry.
11	MEMBER BARTON: I just wanted to
12	build on what Karen had said about other
13	measures that are out there. And it might be
14	something, you know, to stratify.
15	Like the medical reconciliation
16	measure that's currently endorsed by NQF and
17	is used by NCQA for special needs plans, could
18	be something that you could imagine expanded.
19	And then in order to draw
20	attention to the dementia population, reported
21	in a stratified way so that that's the
22	responsibility of a health plan that may be

1	responsible for reporting this for everybody
2	who's discharged, but they also are required
3	to report the rate for the denominator of the
4	patients who started off the year anyway with
5	dementia.
6	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Good. Okay.
7	So, with your permission, we're going now to
8	the page, I believe, if I haven't screwed this
9	up, that's clarifying questions, person with
10	dementia. And then it comes down to it
11	says, for person-centeredness.
12	And the question that was raised
13	by the staff is that is it okay to incorporate
14	the work from the other Task 5 project on
15	person and family-centeredness.
16	And we haven't seen it, but I see
17	a lot of nods here. I think our intention is
18	always not to duplicate the wheel, right?
19	MEMBER HASHMI: That was material
20	we got in our handouts, yes. So, we've seen
21	that.
22	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Oh, yes. Okay,

1	fine. So, we're good with that. Okay. Good.
2	And then the question was, who
3	should be accountable for the this is for
4	the detection piece.
5	So, I Joan, I wanted to sort
6	of put the, you know, specifically ask you
7	it seems to me yesterday you made some
8	comments about every clinician being
9	responsible in the detection process for
10	asking the five key whatever indicators that
11	might lead you to detection or at least down
12	the road to additional diagnosis. And perhaps
13	I misconstrued what you were saying, but so
14	much of what we have said keeps coming back to
15	the issue of detection.
16	How does the system know at every
17	level that somebody, you know, has a
18	diagnosis? And that if there isn't some
19	systematic, simple sort of pre-diagnostic set
20	of questions that's going to lead to that
21	work-up and so forth, we're not going to know
22	this population. So, if you could take it

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1	from there?
2	MEMBER TENO: Yes. So, here's the
3	one sort of, you know, this was an issue
4	raised by others yesterday, but, you know, we
5	have someone who shows up in the acute care
6	hospital. They are confused and in delirium.
7	They're not going to get coded as ICD-9
8	dementia.
9	I mean, the way we identify
10	populations usually is by administrative data
11	that has an ICD-9 coding.
12	So, you know, the question is, you
13	know, how do you capture that population in an
14	acute care hospital? It's going to be a
15	little difficult.
16	But for all other sort of entities
17	that provide primary care practices, you
18	should have an expectation that they are doing
19	some kind of screening on a yearly basis past
20	a certain age, and I'm sure David can give us
21	the AGSF standards on what that age is and I
22	don't I'll leave the controversy to you.

1	(Laughter.)
2	MEMBER TENO: And then, you know,
3	what you could do at that point is I think you
4	have to link the measures to detection, to
5	then the work-up, and then the onus of
6	someone's got to be accountable for the
7	adequacy of educating whoever within that care
8	team to be educated about the meaning of the
9	diagnosis.
10	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: David.
11	MEMBER REUBEN: Well, I think we
12	have to we've been skirting this the past
13	two days, but I think we have to work and
14	address the S-word, you know, the screening
15	word.
16	And that's kind of the elephant in
17	the room here is that this is one of the very
18	few things where US Preventive Services Task
19	Force is not recommended. You can actually
20	get paid for it through the annual wellness
21	visits. So, we'll see how long that lasts.
22	But, in fact, I mean, this is

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1	going to be a very difficult sell for NQF, I'm
2	certain.
3	That's something that the US
4	Preventive Services Force has recently
5	reviewed the literature on and come up with
6	insufficient evidence.
7	That doesn't mean it's not a good
8	idea, but, you know, it has been a nail in
9	many coffins not only for dementia. The US
10	Preventive Services Task Force comes out and
11	says don't since they don't have
12	sufficient evidence, you can't get anybody's
13	attention. You just can't.
14	That said, you know, when you read
15	actually what they wrote, it says, you know,
16	there are people who probably should be
17	screened and, you know, they can't make a
18	blanket recommendation, but I think we, you
19	know, we have to kind of address this issue.
20	Do we do screening? Do we do case
21	finding? In what populations? Otherwise, you
22	know, this whole detection thing is very

1	ethereal.
2	So, when do you screen and who do
3	you screen and how do you screen? There
4	aren't easy answers to this, but the big
5	problem is that, you know, we now have a very
6	heavy foot that says we can't justify doing
7	that.
8	So, I'm just raising this up. I'm
9	not finding any answers here.
10	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan. My
11	broken record. Another alternative is
12	recognizing warning signs. So, knowing the
13	signs, the public knowing the warning signs
14	and what to do, individuals and families
15	knowing the warning signs, providers knowing
16	the warning signs so that when providers
17	recognize them just like what are the signs of
18	cancer, what are the signs of whatever else
19	when it walks in the door, whenever providers
20	recognize signs and when patients and families
21	report something that is a warning sign, then
22	providers will take appropriate action.

1	So, that, to me, detection is
2	detection of signs and symptoms. And, you
3	know, I'm starting to think that this needs to
4	have a greater emphasis on the demand side as
5	opposed to the supply side, you know.
6	The Alzheimer's Association has
7	had a know-the-signs campaign. There's no one
8	set of warning signs that is, you know, still
9	better in others. That's part of the problem
10	well, I shouldn't say it's a problem, but
11	adds to the confusion.
12	However, some set of warning
13	signs, some, you know, core set of things,
14	some change that patients, individuals,
15	familing and providence should know shout and
	families and providers should know about and
16	should recognize, should report, should
16 17	
	should recognize, should report, should
17	should recognize, should report, should document and should take action, that's, to
17 18	should recognize, should report, should document and should take action, that's, to me, the whole thing.
17 18 19	should recognize, should report, should document and should take action, that's, to me, the whole thing. It's a difficult thing. The
17 18 19 20	should recognize, should report, should document and should take action, that's, to me, the whole thing. It's a difficult thing. The medical system when as we recently

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1	measures and a lot of ways to get around
2	things in ways that you wouldn't have expected
3	that will defeat the original purpose.
4	So, that's why I'm kind of I'm
5	coming around to this issue if only
6	individuals and families were demanding, like,
7	I demand good care for me and my family is
8	that I think I got a problem and my provider
9	should know what to do.
10	So, if there were a greater
11	demand, and this again may be unrealistic, we
12	can't get to it, but at least if there were a
13	greater demand, individuals and families
14	coming in to their provider, they, you know,
15	are reporting they are aware of some kind of
16	problem and then the providers know what to do
17	and take appropriate action.
18	That, to me, would I mean,
19	that's my dream system.
20	MEMBER CORDELL: I will say that,
21	you know, the Alzheimer's Association has
22	promoted Know the 10 Signs for several years.

1	And, literally, we get daily calls.
2	Families do go in and say to their
3	doctor, I have a problem. And the doctors do
4	not respond. They say, you're in menopause,
5	you're depressed, you're whatever, oh, you're
6	only, you know, 62, don't worry about it.
7	So, we do have constant anecdotal
8	evidence that families are using these 10
9	signs. They are going in.
10	We hear constantly where a spouse
11	or a child goes in to complain and, oh, I
12	can't talk to you because of HIPAA. I mean,
13	it seems like the healthcare system doesn't
14	want to respond to these queries.
15	And I think that is something, you
16	know, I'm not sure how you can measure that or
17	incentivize that or I think, you know, anybody
18	that comes in and says, I have a problem, it
19	should be looked at.
20	And this is where I think, again,
21	with this there's so much misinformation
22	about this I rating that some physicians even

1	say, you know, let's not do it at all versus
2	there's insufficient evidence.
3	And so, even when these patients
4	come in, well, you know, it's not worth
5	screening, you know.
6	So, it's really something that I
7	think we have to say if somebody comes in and
8	says there's a memory issue, it should just be
9	like, you know, hey, I have a heart, you know,
10	flutter or whatever. It should be addressed
11	and evaluated appropriately.
12	And I think, you know, we hear it
13	all the time that it's really not
14	MEMBER COOLEY: Right.
15	MEMBER CORDELL: unless they go
16	to these really good centers that do respond.
17	MEMBER COOLEY: And this is Susan
18	again. Primary care is the primary setting
19	where these things need to happen.
20	It is a provider education and
21	training issue that starts at the beginning of
22	medical education and associated health and

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1	the community, everyone is a neighbor.
2	Everyone is aware and alert to changes in
3	behavior that could signal a problem that,
4	among other things, could be dementia. It's
5	not necessarily, but anyway.
6	So, you know, it's the awareness.
7	It's training of all providers. Starts at the
8	primary care setting. Involves specialists in
9	complicated cases and, you know, it's a
10	you say it's a heavy burden, but it's a heavy
11	it's a great opportunity for individuals
12	to seek appropriate care.
13	And at the point that there is a
14	report of a symptom or an observable sign,
15	that's no longer screening. That's just
16	evaluating somebody who has a sign or symptom
17	and you need to figure out what's causing it.
18	So, the screening is before that.
19	It's people who don't have signs or symptoms.
20	So, that's the controversial part. It's not
21	controversial that somebody has a sign or
22	symptom that you would know what to do, that

1 you would recognize it as, you know, the 2 possibility of dementia as well as possibility 3 of other things. 4 That's why you have to rule out 5 delirium, depression, normal aging, hearing loss, you know, visual, you know, all the 6 7 different things that could cause a decline in function that --- thinking and function that 8 9 someone would observe. 10 So, I don't know. These, to me, 11 this is a thorny thing, but, to me, it doesn't 12 necessarily have to lead to screening 13 asymptomatic people. 14 CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right. 15 MEMBER COOLEY: It just -- I'll 16 stop there. 17 CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I mean, I did jump ahead here. This statement actually 18 19 says detection should lead to diagnostic 20 evaluation. 21 And that is the part, Susan, that 22 you said upon, you know, recognition or

1	detection there should be report documentation
2	and taking action.
3	So, both Katie and David wanted to
4	say something. Is it you, David? Or is it
5	Joan who had her go ahead, Joan, and then
6	Katie.
7	MEMBER TENO: So, you know, I think
8	while we don't have the perfect instrument at
9	this point, I think we all could agree that
10	there should be a process in place. And so,
11	even if we set the bar a little bit low and
12	saying there should be a process in place for
13	screening.
14	And also, I think the idea of
15	triggers, developing triggers that should lead
16	to screening would be another way of getting
17	access to the population, but I think there is
18	sort of an age where 85 plus should be
19	screened on a yearly basis or something like
20	that, you know, but the point is a primary
21	care practice should have a policy regarding
22	this.

1	And then I think the second thing
2	is there should be a set of triggers like
3	falls, previous diagnosis of a hospitalization
4	with delirium, med mismanagement, IDLs that
5	all lead to a screening being conducted.
6	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Okay, Katie.
7	MEMBER MASLOW: So, I think I agree
8	with what everyone has said about this and I
9	think that some people, myself mainly, are
10	broken records on this topic.
11	It's a huge, huge issue. It can't
12	be looked around and then going forward in a
13	reasonable way.
14	What the Preventative Services
15	Task Force said is just amazing to me. They
16	said we have good measures for screening. We
17	have nothing to do for people.
18	There's no evidence that
19	identifying people with cognitive impairment
20	and then going on to makes a difference.
21	Okay. So, if that's where we are
22	right now, then everything else that we've

1	said in this meeting is garbage.
2	I mean, if it doesn't make any
3	difference, why do anything for people? So,
4	it's just a strange finding that they had.
5	I think that the most people
6	have reacted as if what they said is the
7	many of the things that Susan was talking
8	about and that we've debated for years how
9	good are the screening instruments, those
10	kinds of things, that isn't what they said.
11	So, we have to say something and
12	some people think the magic thing is don't say
13	screening. Some people say the magic thing is
14	don't say detection or use it only for people
15	that never mention anything to their doctor or
16	only people that did mention something to
17	their doctor or so, we can't not address
18	this and be reasonable.
19	We need a way to be sure that
20	people who interact with individuals who may
21	end up with a diagnosis, recognize it.
22	So, Mark gave this wonderful

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1	example of the AAA doing this work and that
2	they are somehow under the screen of US
3	Preventive Services Task Force.
4	I think that's really interesting,
5	but we have to do this and it in the
6	hospital, we don't have a way to do it. And
7	when people come into the hospital, it's not
8	a good time to try to detect their cognitive
9	status, because almost all older people that
10	go into the hospital unless it's a long-time
11	planned surgery or something, aren't taking
12	meds, they're in pain, they're confused right
13	then. They're going to show up as cognitively
14	impaired.
15	On the other hand, we know if you
16	ask hospital nurses or hospitalists why isn't
17	this done, they say because the person had
18	cognitive impairment or dementia when they
19	came in, they'll have it when they go out,
20	it's not our area, we only have two days or
21	four days or whatever.
22	Meanwhile, we know that very bad

1	things happen to people in hospitals with
2	dementia and the staff doesn't know who those
3	people are. So, they can't do the obvious,
4	good things that would happen.
5	So, there's that aspect of not
6	just you, all of you people including you AAAs
7	where all everyone who cares should be
8	identifying, but there's also and what does it
9	mean? Why is it important to you, you
10	providers, to do this?
11	It's very important as indicated
12	by all our other measures.
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Mark.
14	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yes, I wanted to
15	go back to something that Eric said. I don't
16	believe the reason that we have the big
17	problem with diagnosis and it getting
18	communicated has anything to do with the
19	Preventive Services Task Force.
20	I don't know that most physicians
21	will really decide what they're going to do or
22	not do based on that report. I think it has

1	much more to do with their comfort having that
2	difficult discussion and the time they have
3	that difficult discussion and the fact that
4	they're usually treating a patient with many
5	other problems that they're also trying to
6	deal with in a very limited amount of time.
7	And so, I don't have any problem
8	really saying that to the extent that
9	screening is taking place and being paid for,
10	annual wellness visits, there are lots of
11	places nursing facilities, there are lots
12	of places where this is taking place, if we
13	could get all of those people to do what we
14	really want done, we would set the example for
15	how this could work.
16	And my belief, and I would differ
17	a little bit with you, Katie, I think if you
18	look at the report, they do try to talk about
19	the evidence that they were looking for. They
20	make a very, I think, cogent comment about
21	medications. They actually say something
22	about caregiver interventions.

1	And so, I don't think they're only
2	speaking to the efficacy of screening to
3	improve cognition, but I don't think that's
4	the issue.
5	I think if we could really show
6	through this work that there are other things
7	that will improve the quality and experience,
8	I think they will be more than happy to then
9	say this is why we should now do it. But
10	waiting for that to happen first, I just don't
11	think it's going to happen.
12	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I would
12 13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I would I would like to recommend because we've had
13	I would like to recommend because we've had
13 14	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep
13 14 15	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep thinking about this here, that if the group is
13 14 15 16	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep thinking about this here, that if the group is comfortable in the same way in which we said
13 14 15 16 17	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep thinking about this here, that if the group is comfortable in the same way in which we said we would put the core diagnosis and ask the
13 14 15 16 17 18	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep thinking about this here, that if the group is comfortable in the same way in which we said we would put the core diagnosis and ask the group to work with the staff on this, if maybe
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I would like to recommend because we've had some really eloquent language and some deep thinking about this here, that if the group is comfortable in the same way in which we said we would put the core diagnosis and ask the group to work with the staff on this, if maybe we could draft Mark and Katie and if

1	body and a steering committee of the NQF, it
2	would be I think it would probably be
3	advisable that we address this recommendation,
4	this negative recommendation of the task force
5	while at the same time in the kind of eloquent
6	language that you've put, Mark, it gives then
7	all of the obstacles and the other issues and
8	so forth and the different dimensions of what
9	difference means.
10	If you say it doesn't make a
11	difference, the question is it doesn't make a
12	difference in what.
13	And just because we have some
14	caregiver, you know, intervention literature
15	that comes out on two sides with regard to how
16	effective some of those interventions are,
17	that doesn't mean this isn't going to make a
18	difference.
19	I can't believe this researcher is
20	saying this, but she is. So, you know, to
21	really try to draft some language about this
22	because, as someone said, it is the theme

1	that's lurking behind.
2	And whether we call it screening
3	or detection, I mean, you guys can sort of
4	decide and come back to us with that.
5	And so, I do is the group
6	comfortable with that?
7	MEMBER COOLEY: This is Susan
8	Cooley. I just want to say I think that there
9	is continued misunderstanding or
10	misrepresentation of what the term "screening"
11	means because it has multiple meanings.
12	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right.
13	MEMBER COOLEY: And the actual
14	term, I think, that is controversial is the
15	meaning in which you're talking about
16	evaluating asymptomatic people. And so, the
17	and that's what screening is.
18	The other meaning is to give a
19	
	brief test. Well, so I use the term "brief
20	brief test. Well, so I use the term "brief test" when I'm talking about a brief test. I
20 21	
	test" when I'm talking about a brief test. I

1	And the thing about the USPSTF
2	report, I think it's a false argument to say
3	that it's saying that there's insufficient
4	evidence that we should do anything.
5	It's not saying that at all. It's
6	saying it's insufficient evidence to say that
7	identifying kinds of impairment through
8	screening asymptomatic people doing it that
9	way, there's insufficient evidence to say that
10	that is better than identifying cognitive
11	impairment through recognition of warning
12	signs.
13	So, it's not to say that we're
14	going to ignore the problem altogether if we
15	don't screen people. Far from it.
16	
	But when I think that common
17	But when I think that common sense is that when there are signs and
17 18	
	sense is that when there are signs and
18	sense is that when there are signs and symptoms, that you recognize them and do
18 19	sense is that when there are signs and symptoms, that you recognize them and do something about it. Do something appropriate.
18 19 20	sense is that when there are signs and symptoms, that you recognize them and do something about it. Do something appropriate. So, it's not an either/or. It's

1	made in several articles following the USPSTF
2	report coming out.
3	And, in fact, it's not do nothing,
4	it's, okay, if there's insufficient evidence
5	to support, you know, for or against
6	screening, then at least recognize signs and
7	symptoms when they are sitting in front of you
8	and do something about it. Do something
9	appropriate.
10	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: David.
11	MEMBER COOLEY: So, just wanted to
12	put that in there.
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Thank you.
14	MEMBER REUBEN: Yeah, let me just
15	build on that. One of the unintended
16	consequences of the US Preventative Services
17	Task Force is that the way it's going to be
18	interpreted by physician groups is it's a get-
19	out-of-jail-free card that we don't have to
20	pay attention to this. I think that's the
21	downstream interpretation of it.
22	It's like, you know, you go in to

1	talk and say, you know, you've got to
2	recognize dementia, you've got to pay
3	attention to these things.
4	No, US Preventative Services Force
5	says we don't have to do anything about it.
6	And that's it's not the correct
7	interpretation, but that's the interpretation
8	that that's going to the message that's
9	going to come out of this and, you know, it's
10	a shame. It's just a shame.
11	MEMBER COOLEY: Well, there's an
12	opportunity to educate the public and
13	providers on the correct interpretation.
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, Susan, we'll
15	be sure that you have your say over the
16	language of this which will come back to the
17	group as well.
18	I think with regard to the
19	specific question on this page about detection
20	should lead to diagnostic evaluation and who
21	should be accountable, what would the
22	recommendations be about who is accountable

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1	here?
2	Everyone who is anyone who has
3	observed any organized entity or office
4	practice that has detected signs and symptoms?
5	MEMBER TANGALOS: To try to get
6	that last piece of screening with this piece
7	right now, the way that we've taught and
8	actually when I was with the Alzheimer's
9	Association, we screening was on the list
10	25 years ago. It was a long, I mean, it's
11	been on the list forever.
12	The issue at hand is screening
13	only works when there is enough of the
14	population at risk to make the screening
15	measure valuable, okay.
16	And what the US Public Health
17	Service was not tasked with and what the
18	Welcome to Medicare was honestly not tasked
19	with is are you dealing with a population at
20	risk?
21	And perhaps 65 I would argue
22	that 65 is not sufficient to define a

1	population at risk, but that patient that was
2	in the hospital with delirium is certainly a
3	patient in a population at risk.
4	That patient that was hospitalized
5	for a fall is certainly in a population at
6	risk.
7	And we let the Public Health
8	Services Task Force off the hook and we didn't
9	I honestly don't think we made a good
10	decision with Welcome to Medicare, which is
11	age 65 and every year thereafter if and when
12	you define a problem, which means I don't want
13	to define a problem.
14	So, I think we as we still go
15	forward, we have to be cognizant of
16	populations at risk. That's where the warning
17	signs fit in. They are defining a population
18	at risk. And those populations at risk are
19	what need to be studied.
20	I'll give you an anecdote. 20
21	plus years ago I was on the board of a senior
22	high-rise that was just overwhelmed on the

1	nursing home side and couldn't sell the
-	
2	apartment community and we would screen people
3	coming in by asking qualitative questions.
4	We'd ask the doctor, how's Uncle
5	John doing? We'd ask the family, how's Uncle
6	John doing? And they would give us the
7	socially-correct answers. Well, you know,
8	he's slowing down a little bit, but, you know,
9	it's he's okay. He's just it's just
10	time to move.
11	I got news for you. There is
12	never a time to move that isn't predicated by
13	an at-risk situation.
14	And we kept admitting these Uncle
15	Johns into the high-rise, and within a week
16	they were banging on everybody's doors, they
17	were peeing in the hallway and they were moved
18	into the skilled nursing home.
19	I finally said, you know, let's
20	put an objective test when Uncle John comes to
21	our facility, and all we did was a mini-mental
22	status examination.

1	The docs weren't lying to us. The
2	families weren't lying to us. They were
3	giving us socially acceptable qualitative
4	answers. And we said give us a quantitative
5	statement on what this person's like, and we
6	washed out all of these people that wanted to
7	get in the apartment community just because it
8	was time.
9	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, are you
10	addressing this question here of what type of
11	measures would best get at this concept?
12	MEMBER TANGALOS: Actually, I think
13	so. I really think that we've talked a lot
14	about that engagement where it occurs. We
15	spend a lot of time talking about warning
16	signs right now and I think we can craft
17	something that says when a patient when a
18	patient is identified at risk, something in
19	the healthcare system has to take action.
20	And we've hit a bunch of them.
21	We've hit medication management. We've hit
22	
22	falls.

1	When I was recruiting new cases
2	for our registry 30 years ago, the desk
3	personnel would say, Dr. Tangalos, we have
4	someone that missed their appointment. And I
5	would enroll a new case. More often than not,
6	I would enroll a new case.
7	MEMBER SNOWDEN: A couple things.
8	I think the at-risk populations that you just
9	mentioned and that Susan was mentioning is
10	exactly what our group yesterday with Number
11	22 over there was trying to get at.
12	I don't know that we articulated
13	it on the board well enough, because I think
14	that my blue dot is the only one that's
15	there, but that's exactly what we were trying
16	to say that there are identifiable people
17	where detection/screening would have a much
18	bigger payoff than in the asymptomatic.
19	MEMBER COOLEY: That's different
20	though. This is Susan. That is different
21	from people who are showing warning signs.
22	MEMBER SNOWDEN: That's true.

1	MEMBER COOLEY: So, at-risk, that's
2	the same thing.
3	MEMBER SNOWDEN: That's true.
4	MEMBER COOLEY: That is not the
5	same thing as already showing signs and
6	symptoms.
7	MEMBER SNOWDEN: That is true.
8	That is true. My sense around who's
9	responsible or accountable for detection, I
10	think, is going to be pretty broad.
11	I think there are clearly in my
12	world, there are clearly community-based
13	organizations, Home and Community Services
14	being the biggest, that should play a role in
15	this.
16	I think it's unconscionable that
17	they do this and don't tell people the results
18	of their assessments.
19	To the extent that the annual
20	wellness visit is here, I think it will
21	provide a financial incentive that's the exact
22	opposite of I think what David has said.

1	I think you're right. A person
2	who doesn't want to do it may look at the US
3	Preventative Services Task Force, but the
4	money tied to the annual wellness visit I
5	think will draw a lot of people into now doing
6	this and that they should be held accountable
7	for this detection rate as well.
8	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Susan, I wasn't
9	sure whether your comment was converging
10	toward agreement or disagreement again.
11	I think that this group is really
12	struggling with this issue and I'm not sure
13	that we're going to reach consensus here. But
14	am I right, Susan, that you were beginning to
15	I don't think you were moving toward
16	agreement here, but maybe I misunderstood.
17	MEMBER COOLEY: I was not, because
18	I still would make a distinction between risk
19	factors, people at risk, groups at risk versus
20	people who are showing signs and symptoms.
21	Risk factors, I was looking at,
22	you know, one of the articles that people are
1	talking about right now on dementia screening
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2	indicator. Risk factors such as and this
3	is Deb Barnes and colleagues age,
4	education, strokes, history of strokes,
5	diabetes, body mass index, requiring
6	assistance with money or medications,
7	depressive symptoms. So, those are a variety
8	of things.
9	One of those in there, requiring
10	assistance with money or medications, is what
11	I would consider a warning sign. A sign or
12	symptom.
13	The type of things that we have in
13 14	The type of things that we have in our list of warning signs are things that
14	our list of warning signs are things that
14 15	our list of warning signs are things that providers might observe, that patients might
14 15 16	our list of warning signs are things that providers might observe, that patients might report, and there's a list of those like, for
14 15 16 17	our list of warning signs are things that providers might observe, that patients might report, and there's a list of those like, for example, being a poor historian, unable to
14 15 16 17 18	our list of warning signs are things that providers might observe, that patients might report, and there's a list of those like, for example, being a poor historian, unable to give a coherent history, failing to keep
14 15 16 17 18 19	our list of warning signs are things that providers might observe, that patients might report, and there's a list of those like, for example, being a poor historian, unable to give a coherent history, failing to keep appointments at the right time, repeatedly and

1	family member to answer questions or that the
2	patient or caregiver might report that the
3	person is asking the same question over and
4	over again, becoming lost, not able to follow
5	directions, confused about time, people,
6	places, blah, blah, blah.
7	So, the latter group are things
8	that are warning signs that clinicians may
9	notice or patients or families might report.
10	That's pretty different from an at-risk
11	population. They're at risk because they've
12	had a stroke or because they have had multiple
13	hospitalizations where they have a history of
14	this, that or they're a certain age.
15	I mean, that's a population at
16	risk and you can come up with different risk
17	indicators, but that's still saying we want to
18	that's, to me, like screening light. It's
19	like instead of screening everybody who are
20	asymptomatic, we're going to screen a certain
21	group who have high risk.
22	And to me, that's an emerging

1	area, but there is it's complicated. I
2	myself don't even understand all the things
3	about how do you use risk factors and how
4	what is the positive predictive value of these
5	different risk factors and their combinations?
6	It's very complicated to me. I
7	mean, I truly would like to know more about
8	it, and I don't. And there are protective
9	factors that we don't perhaps we know about
10	or don't know about, but it's not all just
11	about risk factors.
11 12	about risk factors. I mean, the risk factors is one
12	I mean, the risk factors is one
12 13	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a
12 13 14	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning
12 13 14 15	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you
12 13 14 15 16	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you don't have a reason to think they've got a
12 13 14 15 16 17	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you don't have a reason to think they've got a problem with their thinking and screening.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you don't have a reason to think they've got a problem with their thinking and screening. The other side which is the
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you don't have a reason to think they've got a problem with their thinking and screening. The other side which is the detection based on person already having signs
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I mean, the risk factors is one thing, and screening a high-risk group is a type of screening. Screening meaning evaluating asymptomatic people, people you don't have a reason to think they've got a problem with their thinking and screening. The other side which is the detection based on person already having signs and symptoms, signs or something that they or

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1	that, to me, is not controversial in that if
2	we could get providers and individuals and
3	families to at least address people who have
4	symptoms, you know, that would be good, you
5	know, aside from the issue of let's look for
6	people who have cognitive impairment even
7	though there's no overt signs, that's the
8	screening side, you know.
9	Do that or not, but couldn't we at
10	least try to improve dealing with people who
11	actually have signs and symptoms and they are
12	for whatever combination of reasons ignored
13	when they are sitting right in the room with
14	you.
15	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: so
16	MEMBER COOLEY: So, yeah, I was not
17	I was not converging on agreement.
18	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, Susan, there
19	was one card up when you started this, and
20	then there were a flurry of cards that came
21	up.
22	And, I mean, if people Mary was

1	the one whose card was up. And if others
2	would unless you feel it's totally unjust,
3	if we could let Mary have her word here and
4	then agree that this is really problematic
5	that there are conceptual issues, there are
6	terminology issues, I think we're all we
7	have different concepts of risk and symptoms
8	and that I just don't think we're going to
9	resolve it at this moment right here and that
10	we need to move on.
11	So, Mary.
12	MEMBER BARTON: Thank you. I would
13	just say so I appreciate the difference and
14	I'm glad that you brought that up, Susan, the
15	difference between screening asymptomatic
16	people and what my term would be case-
17	finding, how you treat the other sources of
18	information that trickle into your office and
19	into your visual inspection and into your
20	auditory experience of the patient encounter.
21	And yet having recently reviewed
22	the literature on this for the purpose of

1	trying to design eMeasures for CMS, many of
2	the things that we have talked about that have
3	logical sense and they're comforting and there
4	may be one or two studies that have shown a
5	risk factor in the range of, you know, two to
6	three and a half, which is not enough of an
7	odds ratio to really distinguish a population,
8	unfortunately, there are I would say that
9	there are two tools that have been created
10	that neither of them have been replicated, to
11	my knowledge, and only one of them is probably
12	feasible for use in primary care, that tries
13	to string together, you know, an index based
14	on these kind of risk factors that might be
15	knowable from history.
16	And so, I think that the research
17	world could be there is a place maybe in
18	this report for us to lay out where we think
19	the evidence gaps are most it's not low-
20	hanging. I guess it would be intermediate
21	fruit.
22	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right. That

1 would be real gaps, right. 2 MEMBER COOLEY: I would agree. 3 CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Great. MEMBER COOLEY: Emerging area 4 5 definitely important. 6 CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Thank you. So, 7 we are -- we have actually a bunch of issues in our parking lot. 8 9 I think we've discussed one of the 10 most complex ones just over the last 20 11 minutes or so. So, I'd like to shift gears a 12 little bit. 13 You have a slide. I think it's Number 64. Yes, is that this one? 14 15 Yesterday's -- it's titled Discussion of Yesterday's Parking Lot. 16 17 And at the top it says, Types of Measures, Social System, Population Measure, 18 19 Structural Measure. 20 People go that? Okay. So, I 21 think we should try to plow through these 22 issues. And if there are areas that we think

1	we have touched upon already and that we can
2	just move on, we should do it.
3	But if there are areas where we
4	think we identified an important area, but
5	there are still important points that we want
6	to make, I think we should.
7	So, at the very top of this is the
8	topic of social system and population
9	measures. And we started out our meeting this
10	morning with some conversation about we
11	shouldn't think that we're excluding these.
12	And certainly some of the measures
13	we've discussed already, for example,
14	hospitalization rates, could be developed at
15	the population level, but are there probably
16	other comments about population measures and
17	social system measures that people want may
18	want to add to this discussion if we haven't
19	worn you all out.
20	Razia.
21	MEMBER HASHMI: Just a quick
22	comment. From my perspective, the discussion

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1	about community according and community
Ŧ	about community agency and community
2	measures covered it for as far as social
3	systems are concerned.
4	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Do others, I
5	mean, I think there was generally the sense in
6	the room that one aspect of, you know, like
7	talking about community capability or dementia
8	capability, that definitely the community
9	level was an area in which that could be
10	assessed.
11	We haven't we have something to
12	read about this and we might want to lay out
13	some of the other measures that would go in
14	there, but I think we also thought that
15	another aspect of that was thinking about
16	that health systems also could be should be
17	dementia-capable as well.
18	Are there other specific
19	population measures that people had in mind?
20	We talked about, again, about hospitalization.
21	Others?
22	Razia.

1	MEMBER HASHMI: It's me again. You
2	know, this is a unique clinical condition that
3	requires some unique solutions and, therefore,
4	unique metrics that maybe don't fit in the
5	biopsychosocial model that we consider for
6	other clinical conditions.
7	And so, while I don't have the
8	answer, when you ask the question about what
9	other population measures, I would say we need
10	to think about sort of nontraditional
11	population measures.
12	Again, I'm not smart enough to
13	know what those are, but beyond sort of the
14	debate that we've had about US Preventative
15	Health Services Task Force and sort of the
16	medical lens. This requires a non-medical
17	lens, in my view.
18	And so, those kind of population
19	measures, I'll think more about it and tell
20	you if I come up with one.
21	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: And I it
21 22	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: And I it seems to me this is probably an area for

1	structural measures as well.
2	I think one question I have is how
3	advanced the science is. So, for example, you
4	know, thinking about community capability, I
5	think of the whole movement around age-
6	friendly communities.
7	And there are various initiatives
8	and various measures and many of them are
9	structural to identify the age-friendliness of
10	a community.
11	There is the AARP Commonwealth
12	state-level what are the indicators called?
13	I forget the
14	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: It's the
15	State Scorecard.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Yes, State
17	Scorecard, right, of state capacity to provide
18	home and community-based services and they
19	essentially a long-term care it's long-term
20	care capacity, really.
21	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: Right.
22	It's the performance of states. What are the

1	measures and indicators of the high-performing
2	state system of long-term care. Long-term
3	care being from the family home to the nursing
4	home as we talked about yesterday.
5	And the second scorecard will be
6	released on June 19th on Capitol Hill and it
7	does include measures of support assessing and
8	addressing the needs of family caregivers as
9	an indicator of a high-performing state for
10	long-term care.
11	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: The thing about
12	the report card is that it does rely on
13	existing measures that have been widely used
14	and presumably validated and on publicly
15	available data.
16	What it does not do it
17	identifies many dementias around like
18	around caregiver capacity that would be
19	relevant to us, but it they're generic.
20	They're not specifically geared to dementia-
21	friendly, but that might be something where we
22	might want to point direction in terms of

1	I guess you'd call them structural measures.
2	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: Yes, I
3	would agree that if there were good measures
4	in that regard for dementia-friendly
5	communities or however that is determined,
6	decided that that could be part of the
7	scorecard in the future.
8	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I think this is
9	a tough area for us to address.
10	Katie.
11	MEMBER MASLOW: One thing that I
12	was talking to Jane Tilly about and I think
13	both of us think it's not NQF ready yet, but
14	the states that have received these systems
15	integration grants from ACL have been looking
16	for ways to measure whether their state is
17	dementia capable.
18	So, detection is one way. And
19	they struggle just like we've been talking
20	about, about how to do it. One way is
21	training. Is training available widely to
22	different people?

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1	And then I think the third right
2	now, Jane, correct me if I'm wrong, I think it
3	is, is there a system for referring people to
4	the right to dementia-capable providers?
5	Do you think so? We can get that
6	to you.
7	MS. TILLY: Yeah, what I was going
8	to whoa. I was going to say is I just
9	don't remember what the I'm a little more
10	fuzzy on what the second generation of
11	thinking is with dementia capability states.
12	I would mention that for the
13	purposes of the Committee, Minnesota is a
14	state that has a long history of doing
15	wonderful things in these Alzheimer's Disease
16	supportive services programs and I believe
17	they have got a lot of the dementia capability
18	elements in place now and they have dealt with
19	identifying people and measurement issues.
20	So, it's probably worth a phone
21	call to some folks there.
22	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Uh-huh. So, if

1	that could be part of our environmental scan,
2	that would be useful.
3	And I would also remind people I
4	tried to write it down verbatim and I didn't
5	get it quite verbatim, but before Eleanor left
6	she made a very strong statement.
7	She said, it is an imperative that
8	existing community-level measures be adopted
9	and/or adapted or, if necessary, new measures
10	be developed to advance quality monitoring and
11	improvement at the community level.
12	So, you know, recommending a very
12 13	So, you know, recommending a very strong statement in the report as that and
13	strong statement in the report as that and
13 14	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a
13 14 15	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the
13 14 15 16	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the organizational provider level.
13 14 15 16 17	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the organizational provider level. And remember we were talking about
13 14 15 16 17 18	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the organizational provider level. And remember we were talking about things like scheduling, physical space. What
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the organizational provider level. And remember we were talking about things like scheduling, physical space. What would other elements be that we might
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	strong statement in the report as that and then we also had a level we had a conversation about dementia sensitivity at the organizational provider level. And remember we were talking about things like scheduling, physical space. What would other elements be that we might recommend there?

1	like this is that unless there is an
2	empowered, generally, daughter or caregiver,
3	that these patients especially when they go to
4	non-primary care settings, but also primary
5	care physicians, they get shuttled in,
6	shuttled out and examined like meat and, you
7	know, look at your arm, look at your shoulder
8	and goodbye and, in fact, their real issues
9	aren't addressed.
10	So, there has to be some kind of
11	both sensitivity training and actually perhaps
12	some kind of different pathways for these
13	people. And also to make sure that there is
14	somebody who can speak for them at that visit.
15	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right. Like a
16	setting-specific advocate or a navigator just
17	to get them through the system. So, I suppose
18	this is an area where there probably is a big
19	gap.
20	Katie.
21	MEMBER MASLOW: I think it would be
22	important to have Eleanor's feedback about the

1	dementia-capable concept. So, are we looking
2	at two concepts, or one here?
3	To me, dementia-capable means
4	dementia sensitive. That's part of being
5	dementia-capable. But she might not feel like
6	that and others might not feel like that, too.
7	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Right. And also
8	it might the measures could well depend on
9	the level at which you're measuring.
10	So, you might say that at the
11	community level you would want provider
12	organizations that were, in a sense, you know,
13	centers of excellence or, you know, capable of
14	or not centers of excellence, but routinely
15	capable of, you know, of doing certain things,
16	but then you would want to measure down at the
17	organizational level specifically whether
18	those things existed and/or whether they were
19	doing them.
20	David.
21	MEMBER REUBEN: I'm still not going
22	to try to speak for Eleanor, but there are

1	kind of a couple different levels here.
2	In fact, this evening I'm meeting
3	with folks about dementia-friendly communities
4	and trying to take what we've learned in
5	England and try to have some sister cities
6	here.
7	So, if anybody is interested in
8	being a sister city with England but part
9	of that is actually, you know, just kind of
10	the organization of services.
11	So, and they kind of tend to focus
12	on certain things like transportation. So,
13	are there for demented people, are there
14	people who can get them on the bus and off the
15	bus and make sure they don't get lost,
16	dementia-friendly cops, you know, those kind
17	of things, who has some kind of awareness.
18	Local community services, but you can't do it
19	all at once.
20	I mean, it's kind of a roll-out.
21	You do one thing, then do another and you have
22	some kind of a commitment.

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1	So, that's actually kind of
2	dementia-friendly. It really says we've got
3	an issue here, we're going to as a
4	community, we're going to deal with that.
5	In the healthcare system, it's
6	really different. In a healthcare system,
7	it's capacity, it's capability and saying that
8	are you really able to care for this
9	population or should they be moved to a
10	different hospital or different healthcare
11	system.
12	And there, I think it's really
13	much more proactive. It's not just saying,
14	you know, the structure is in place, but the
15	processes are also implemented. So, the bar
16	is higher. The bar is higher if somebody is
17	actually taking care of patients.
18	That would just be my two cents.
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: That's an
20	interesting notion about the level of
21	proactivity and also the distinction between
22	structural and process measures here.

1	Are there communities one
2	second, Lynn. Are there communities in Great
3	Britain that are measuring what it means to be
4	a dementia-friendly community? You can find
5	that out tonight?
6	MEMBER REUBEN: There are some.
7	And, you know, it's interesting. It's much
8	more a theory than it is a practicality. It's
9	kind of like what we heard yesterday about how
10	we're going to fix this problem.
11	But the and there are a couple
12	places that are trying things and there are a
13	couple small communities, but it's not it's
14	not mainstream. It's not like it's not
15	like everywhere. It's not like don't go to
16	Britain and become demented.
17	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Lynn.
18	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: But isn't
19	it also, David, reimbursement for healthcare
20	providers, too, that physicians are not
21	necessarily reimbursed for talking with the
22	family and spending that time for a family

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1	consultation and how that could change the
2	whole trajectory if there was adequate
3	reimbursement for looking at the person in the
4	family as a unit and talking with that family
5	member as an informant to help in the
6	diagnosis of the person with dementia?
7	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Well, there are
8	some work-arounds here. I mean, what you can
9	do is you can actually up-code by using the
10	counseling modifiers. And we do this. We do
11	this and we put a little thing at the bottom
12	saying, you know, greater than 50 percent of
13	the visit was spent counseling and discussing
14	with the caregivers, but you're right. You're
15	right.
16	If there is money associated,
17	doctors that changes doctor behavior
18	quickly.
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Katie.
20	MEMBER MASLOW: I don't know this,
21	but we talked yesterday about the Minnesota
22	dementia-friendly communities. And I know

1	that there is an evaluation happening. And
2	I'll ask the evaluator and let you know
3	whether they are whether the evaluation has
4	standards in it. So, are they evaluating for
5	certain characteristics or not?
6	They have about I think they
7	have 22 now and they've got \$750,000 from Blue
8	Cross recently to, you know, to add 20 more.
9	So, they may have criteria, but I'll let you
10	know that.
11	That wouldn't be the same as a
12	measure, but it would be a start in thinking
13	about it.
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Great. I was
15	just noticing that under the next bullet on
16	the clinical and community systems link
17	
	there's a little notation about education.
18	there's a little notation about education. And our group yesterday definitely
18 19	
	And our group yesterday definitely
19	And our group yesterday definitely considered community awareness or community

1	And we've spent a lot of time this
2	morning talking about creating more
3	information on the demand side. And on the
4	family and person sides, greater awareness and
5	less stigma about making demands on the
6	system.
7	On the clinical and community
8	systems link, we've had a variety of
9	discussions, I think, about this. I'm not
10	do people feel that we've covered it
11	adequately?
12	What's the main point that we
13	really want to make here or the main points?
14	
14	MEMBER MASLOW: I think the main
14 15	MEMBER MASLOW: I think the main point is it's critical. We have to have a
15	point is it's critical. We have to have a
15 16	point is it's critical. We have to have a link there and then there's a lot of
15 16 17	point is it's critical. We have to have a link there and then there's a lot of difficulties, right?
15 16 17 18	point is it's critical. We have to have a link there and then there's a lot of difficulties, right? CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Mark.
15 16 17 18 19	point is it's critical. We have to have a link there and then there's a lot of difficulties, right? CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Mark. MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yeah, I was going
15 16 17 18 19 20	<pre>point is it's critical. We have to have a link there and then there's a lot of difficulties, right?</pre>

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1 I would also add accountability at both levels. 2 3 CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I would -right. And I would add something about --4 5 and, again, this is probably in a recommendation, not in a measure, but that 6 7 payment systems, government contracting, accountability measures to the maximum extent 8 9 possible would build in incentives for 10 community provider -- community clinical 11 systems links. 12 The next one. Weighing Okay. 13 importance, evidence and practicality and prioritization of potential quality measures. 14 15 What did -- do you recall what 16 prompted that? 17 MS. JOHNSON: I think it was the question, really, and David can help me out, 18 19 but I took it as a lot of these things that 20 we've talked about are aspirational. 21 So, what's our short term? And, 22 David, do I have it right?

1	MEMBER REUBEN: So, the deal is it
1	MEMBER REUBEN: 50, CHE GEAI IS IC
2	had to do with prioritization. That's where
3	it came up was how do you prioritize? What
4	are the criteria?
5	But since we've completed that
6	exercise, actually the deal isn't done yet.
7	Because as NQF or whomever moves forward with
8	this, there are a lot of things that are
9	we've recommended that there isn't the kind of
10	data that typically go into NQF-approved
11	measures. So, important, but not approvable,
12	so to speak.
13	Then there's the ones that there
14	is evidence behind, and they may not be as
15	important. They may not be as important or
16	they may not even be relevant.
17	And then there's this whole other
18	construct of practicability. It's whether you
19	could actually do something.
20	I mean, in other words, you can
21	actually measure these things. Are they
22	measurable?

1	So, for example, one of the things
2	that came up was maintaining function. And
3	
	that's a really difficult thing to a
4	concept to measure as a quality indicator.
5	It can be done, but it's a lot of
6	work. So, you know, these are about
7	nothing threads the needle and fits all three
8	of these things.
9	And the question is, how do we
10	hoe do we weigh them? And, you know, from a
11	clinical perspective, what's important
12	clinically is my top priority, but that may
13	not be NQF's top priority.
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: That was a
15	showstopper. I mean, I think there is
16	certainly always concern in a group like this
17	that ultimately the measures that rise to the
18	threshold of evidence will not be the ones
19	that were the most important to the group.
20	And I'm not sure what the strategy
21	is for dealing with that other than to say in
22	a report we've identified six things that we

1	believe are of the utmost importance and the
2	evidence doesn't rise to the level that's
3	required for formal endorsement of a measure.
4	And, therefore, we recommend that additional
5	work be done to create this into an evidence
6	measure.
7	We talked about this a little bit
8	earlier this morning about recommending
9	certain measures to go into the pathway to
10	become a performance measure.
11	Is that how we would handle that
12	here? I mean Katie.
13	MEMBER MASLOW: I think yes. And I
14	think that NQF does a good job on that. So,
15	the framing, I think that I feel like in the
16	last day and a half we've sort of come
17	together about a lot of the important framing
18	issues. I hope you feel like that.
19	And then, that we don't have
20	enough evidence to support a measure, just has
21	to be said.
22	And then I was excited about what

1	Deb was pointing out in terms of this coming
2	from the ACA and really letting us look at
3	gaps and look at where more measurement
4	development is needed.
5	Those are real opportunities for
6	us to deal with. We want to measure
7	something, but we don't have a measure that
8	will pass the standard. So, I think we're in
9	good shape, I mean, as good as we could be.
10	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Mark.
11	MEMBER SNOWDEN: I think my take on
12	this is that you can certainly ask our opinion
13	as a group about these things. And to me, the
14	one that's the most important is actually the
15	importance one.
16	I think it could take a lot of
17	time for us to really agree on what's the
18	evidence or not. And for a measure that's not
19	developed, the feasibility may be hard, but I
20	think we could certainly give you our opinion
21	on what's important or not.
22	The second take I would have, and

1	I would say this about a lot of the measures
2	that are being, I feel, thrust upon me as a
3	provider, is I would love for someone to be
4	able to show me at some point especially how
5	the process measures have done what people
6	have said, because I get asked to record on
7	our QI initiatives.
8	And one of the questions that a
9	very astute person in the audience asked me
10	is, okay, so you've achieved the 90th
11	percentile in doing what you were asked. Do
12	you really think it's made a difference in
13	your patients' lives?
14	And I had to tell them that I have
15	no data to answer that question.
16	MS. JOHNSON: And we'll just put in
17	a plug there for outcome measures because, you
18	know, the outcome measures are what is
19	important to patients and we don't really need
20	an evidence base for those issues.
21	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Well, they are
22	the evidence base.

1	MS. JOHNSON: Yes.
2	MEMBER TENO: I'm struggling with
3	what you were getting at, David. I was
4	wondering if you could take another crack at
5	it because the example that you had given was
6	more of the ability of that measure's response
7	to change.
8	So, I was wondering if you could
9	take another crack at your point so I could
10	understand it.
11	MEMBER REUBEN: At the importance
12	part, or all of it?
13	MEMBER TENO: Well, what you really
14	want to accomplish.
15	MEMBER REUBEN: Okay. So, if we go
16	through and I was actually hoping can you go
17	back to the ones that we kind of agreed on?
18	It was 31 the one with 31, 25 and all
19	those. That slide.
20	(Pause.)
21	MEMBER REUBEN: I think the first
22	thing you started with this morning. Yeah.

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1	So, you know, the bad news here, the bad news
2	here is that almost none of these are going to
3	get through, okay?
4	This is what we settled on. We
5	settled on these are the things. And if
6	you're going to look for evidence base to
7	support these things, guess what. We kind of
8	wasted the past couple days.
9	So, the conundrum that's here is
10	that there's a lot of stuff that we through
11	clinical experience and whatever know are
12	important.
13	But the fact is just like the US
14	Preventative Task Force is that the studies
15	haven't been done, the questions haven't been
16	asked right correctly or the evidence just
17	doesn't show it.
18	So, are we going to advocate for
19	things that have been shown and the number of
20	quality measures are going to be much fewer.
21	And then they I'm not going to say trivial,
22	but let me just tell you a lot of the PQRS

1	measures are trivial, you know. They just
2	don't make a big difference in the world. So,
3	that's the importance versus the evidence one.
4	And then the practicality stuff is
5	some of the stuff is whether; A, can it be
6	measures, and; B, is it responsive to change?
7	So, that's kind of what I'm
8	getting at. It's really, you know, what are
9	we trying to do here?
10	Are we trying to come up with, you
11	know, a small number of really good evidence
12	to support recommendations that really don't
13	do much if they're implemented, you know?
14	Screening a 90-year-old woman for
15	osteoporosis and give me a break, you know.
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Joan.
17	MEMBER TENO: So, I'm not worried
18	about the evidence base for some perceptions
19	of quality of care.
20	I've done a couple NQF
21	applications. I've found it really easy to
22	give citations and do that.

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1	Second, just to go in a little bit
2	of haphazard order here, I don't I have not
3	seen really responsiveness to change be a
4	make-or-break measure on a measure or a
5	make-or-break criteria on a measure.
6	Thirdly, I actually think we're
7	coming up with a list of areas for development
8	of new measures.
9	So, in that validation of that new
10	measure and in developing that measure, you're
11	going to get some of your justification based
12	on that work.
13	I think the biggest barrier to all
14	this is how are you going to fund it, okay?
15	And, you know, as someone who has developed a
16	measure, a lot of the work on that measure was
17	done on weekends and for free, you know. It
18	was only much more later into the course was
19	it done.
20	So, I don't know if I'm as worried
21	
22	MEMBER REUBEN: Well, just to

1	counter that
2	MEMBER TENO: Sure.
3	MEMBER REUBEN: how many
4	dementia measures have gotten through NQF?
5	MS. JOHNSON: I think right now we
6	have five.
7	MEMBER REUBEN: Do you remember
8	what those are?
9	MS. JOHNSON: Actually, two of them
10	are practically the same. They're set in the
11	nursing facility and they're looking at
12	diagnosis, trying to give a diagnosis in NFs
13	based on answers to BIMS in the MDS. I feel
14	like alphabet soup here. So, that's two of
15	them.
16	There's an anti-psychotic
17	medication one and
18	SPEAKER: That's in nursing homes.
19	MS. JOHNSON: That's in nursing
20	homes as well. And I'm blanking on the other
21	actually, there's only one more and I'm
22	blanking on that one.

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1	MEMBER REUBEN: So, out of all the
2	stuff we've talked about, it's like nothing
3	even close except in the nursing home
4	population.
5	MEMBER TENO: But how many have
6	been rejected? I think the issue is not
7	MEMBER REUBEN: A lot.
8	MEMBER TENO: Really?
9	MEMBER REUBEN: Yes.
10	MS. JOHNSON: Yeah.
11	(Speaking off mic.)
12	MS. JOHNSON: The AMA ones went
13	down.
14	MEMBER REUBEN: ACO, all these
15	things have been put together and are
16	evidence-based ones.
17	MS. JOHNSON: And those were
18	process measures and many of them had to do
19	with assessments.
20	MEMBER TENO: Okay.
21	MS. JOHNSON: Which we all agree
22	are important, but they're very distal to that

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1	outcome.
2	MEMBER TENO: So, I still wouldn't
3	translate that experience into coming up with
4	a patient experience measure.
5	I think a good patient
6	experience measure, I think, would have to
7	you could build a very strong case. You have
8	to think very carefully how you're getting the
9	denominator. You would have to get the CAHPS
10	folks over their hurdle of being afraid to
11	talk to someone other than a patient, but
12	hopefully we're working on that right now.
13	We have been talking to brief
14	family members. So, that's a start.
15	MEMBER REUBEN: That's only one
16	small component of what we want to do here.
17	MEMBER TENO: Sure.
18	MEMBER REUBEN: I mean, that's the
19	conundrum. The conundrum is the kind of
20	measures that measure this kind of stuff
21	aren't getting through. And that's a problem.
22	MS. JOHNSON: Although, I would
1	say, I mean, like even with the support, the
----	-----------------------------------------------
2	training, one easy process measure might be
3	did you offer training, you know. And that
4	may or may not get through.
5	But if you ask the caregiver their
6	experience, did you feel that you had the
7	skills that you needed to, you know, to take
8	care of my loved one, that kind of measure
9	probably will get through.
10	So, I think some of these
11	concepts, you know, maybe it's creativity in
12	how you construct the measure.
13	MEMBER TENO: I think the other
14	thing that really needs to happen is how do
15	you get the measure developer connected with
16	the healthcare system to really do a good
17	measure?
18	To me, what's really lacking in
19	the whole process is the ability to do a
20	multi-site study where you can measure what's
21	called the ICC measure of the ICC so you
22	understand how much variation and how many

1	cases you need to do to have that.
2	And that's the one thing it's
3	really hard as a measure developer to do that,
4	because that means you're really going beyond
5	a small validation study, but you're going to,
6	you know, where you're going to get 30 or 40
7	healthcare institutions to do that.
8	And that, unfortunately, is a
9	sizable chunk of change to do that. It's not
10	easily done and it takes really monetary
11	support to do that.
10	
12	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I'm probably
12	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what
13	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what
13 14	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts
13 14 15	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously
13 14 15 16	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously optimistic that the likelihood of, frankly,
13 14 15 16 17	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously optimistic that the likelihood of, frankly, federal dollars to develop some kind of
13 14 15 16 17 18	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously optimistic that the likelihood of, frankly, federal dollars to develop some kind of composite support of caregiver and some kind
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously optimistic that the likelihood of, frankly, federal dollars to develop some kind of composite support of caregiver and some kind of composite-shared decision-making could for
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	overly optimistic. But given the ACA and what I think are forces from many different parts of the system, I guess I'm cautiously optimistic that the likelihood of, frankly, federal dollars to develop some kind of composite support of caregiver and some kind of composite-shared decision-making could for a caregiver person with dementia and, you

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1	and we're talking about where we would put our
2	money, we have a couple of person-reported
3	sets of, you know, I don't know whether, I
4	mean, we put it in terms of a composite
5	measure to really think about the components
6	of such a measure.
7	I mean, I think that that's
8	potentially where this could lead if we wanted
9	to be very strong in our statement because we
10	said we were talking about gaps.
11	MEMBER TENO: Just occasionally I
12	wake up here and comment a lot. I'll try to
13	make this my last comment.
14	The other really low-lying area
15	here is to look at some of the existing
16	measures and see if you can create a
17	stratified analysis based on that.
18	So, I think the perfect place to
19	begin and to publicly acknowledge, I actually
20	think the 30-day hospital readmission measure
21	was brilliant. It really had a huge impact on
22	our healthcare system when you have healthcare

1	systems now saying I'm going down from working
2	with 90 nursing homes to only 60 nursing
3	homes.
4	So, you know, you could develop a
5	measure that would really get at dementia
6	patients 30-day hospital readmissions that
7	just puts us on the radar and to look at it as
8	stratified. So, I think that's another
9	opportunity.
10	It's a low-lying fruit. You can
11	do it. It's already an existing measure. We
12	just now bring it up to prominence by
13	reporting it.
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: And we have
15	consideration of existing measures and
16	exclusion, slash I think of it as both
17	inappropriate exclusions and important
18	inclusions and stratification.
19	And so, we have identified
20	yesterday we talked about CAHPS and the we
21	talked about pain measures. We've talked
22	about transitional care measures. We've

1	talked about the experience of
2	hospitalization.
3	Hospital readmission measures are
4	having a big impact, as Joan said, on the
5	hospital system.
6	There are also hospitalization
7	measures in nursing facilities and in-home
8	healthcare.
9	I mean, those are all areas where
10	if we stratified for the population with
11	dementia, it could have an impact.
12	And where I think it would also in
13	some of those create a strong incentive to
14	actually record the diagnosis, because then
15	they would be stratified and, you know, so
16	and compared against other people with
17	dementia.
18	Murray.
19	MEMBER GROSSMAN: So, this may be -
20	- this is clearly a question of ignorance and
21	this may not be the right place for me to ask
22	it, but it sounds like we're trying to figure

1	out what kind of content is going to go into
2	a report.
3	And I'm trying to understand if
4	part of that report includes something about
5	the payoff. Why are we doing all of this?
6	We're going to save X billions of dollars a
7	year because we are screening, we're going
8	from diagnosis from detection to diagnosis,
9	that kind of thing.
10	Does this report intend to include
11	something about payoff?
12	(Pause.)
13	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Sorry. I can ask
14	afterwards.
15	MS. JOHNSON: I would have no idea
16	what
17	(Speaking off mic.)
18	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Yeah, this, I
19	mean, this is totally out of ignorance, but
20	the point is we're trying to find some source
21	of funding so that we can develop measures
22	that we all think is needed. And so, we have

1	to convince somebody that that is a useful
2	thing.
3	And to do that in this day and
4	age, oftentimes it comes down to dollars and
5	cents.
6	So, how much money are we going to
7	save the government by investing some money
8	now in developing these measures?
9	MS. JOHNSON: I think in general I
10	was not expecting this report to try to figure
11	that out and I would not even know where to
12	start, to tell you the truth, on an ROI or
13	something like that.
14	My interpretation of what HHS has
15	asked us is that if they should have money in
16	the future, where would they want to put their
17	dollars?
18	So, we're kind of going on the
19	assumption that eventually somebody will want
20	to put some dollars into this and we don't
21	have to make that case.
22	MS. POTTER: But I would remind

1	everyone that the National Healthcare Strategy
2	has as its sixth goal, the one that gets
3	forgotten all the time, affordability.
4	So, you know, that's part of what
5	the Department and the ACA think about in
6	terms of healthcare quality, you know.
7	You may not use it for quality
8	improvement, but you might use it for
9	accountability.
10	So, I'm not saying that what Karen
11	said is not what would be included in the
12	report, but just that the affordability is
13	something that should be thought about, that's
14	all.
15	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Ryan, and then
16	Barbara.
17	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Yeah, I just
18	wanted to put in a quick plug for the high-
19	risk medications measure as one to be
20	stratified, because I think it's doubly or
21	triply important in this population. I mean,
22	you could add a few meds, but for the most

1	part it's a pretty good list.
2	MEMBER BAYLIS: So, I'm concluding
3	that NQF will most likely approve outcome
4	measures rather than process. Is that what
5	part of that discussion was with David and
6	some of the things that I outcome rather
7	than process?
8	(Speaking off mic.)
9	MEMBER BAYLIS: Okay. And then
10	also the other point is it's on. Okay.
11	And the other point is about the evidence
12	base.
13	So, should we sort another sort of
13 14	So, should we sort another sort of what measures are processed, which ones are
14	what measures are processed, which ones are
14 15	what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will
14 15 16	what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will research and find the evidence? And what
14 15 16 17	what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will research and find the evidence? And what strength of evidence does NQF typically look
14 15 16 17 18	what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will research and find the evidence? And what strength of evidence does NQF typically look at? IT's like A, B, C or whatever.
14 15 16 17 18 19	what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will research and find the evidence? And what strength of evidence does NQF typically look at? IT's like A, B, C or whatever. Is there something that is a
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	<pre>what measures are processed, which ones are outcome? And then who will do who will research and find the evidence? And what strength of evidence does NQF typically look at? IT's like A, B, C or whatever. Is there something that is a standard for them and will we do that, kind of</pre>

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1	the questions that we've already talked around
2	has gotten to some of that already.
3	In terms of finding the evidence
4	base and all that sort of thing, that's into
5	the realm of the development just like, you
6	know, we're not asking you to specify all of
7	the things.
8	So, what we're hoping for is the
9	concepts and some direction in terms of, you
10	know, should can this be an outcome
11	measure, or does it need to be a process
12	measure?
13	Any kind of input that you have on
14	that, but then it would be the developers who
15	would do that actual specification and finding
16	evidence if they need it for process measures,
17	that sort of thing.
18	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I'm sort of
19	pondering this notion whether one of the
20	sentiments we want to express is that without,
21	you know, short of some cost benefit or cost
22	effective analysis, but some kind of statement

1	about, you know, identifying people with
2	dementia and seeing that they get appropriate
3	care over the, you know.
4	And one has to be cautious.
5	Because as David said, you don't want to imply
6	that people should never go to the hospital
7	just because they have dementia or whatever,
8	but, you know, there are certain kinds of
9	procedures and all kinds of things that, you
10	know, that are probably not advisable for
11	people particularly with advance dementia.
12	And greater attention to
12 13	And greater attention to identifying and providing appropriate care for
13	identifying and providing appropriate care for
13 14	identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the
13 14 15	identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the individuals and families involved, but will
13 14 15 16	identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the individuals and families involved, but will have will have affordability benefits, you
13 14 15 16 17	identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the individuals and families involved, but will have will have affordability benefits, you know.
13 14 15 16 17 18	identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the individuals and families involved, but will have will have affordability benefits, you know. And I don't I think
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	<pre>identifying and providing appropriate care for people with dementia is not only good for the individuals and families involved, but will have will have affordability benefits, you know.</pre>

1	MEMBER TENO: I don't know if we
2	have to make a business case for the measures
3	right now.
4	You know, I think all we're trying
5	to help people is to think through where there
6	is gaps in potential areas that we as an
7	expert group of clinicians and scientists and
8	various other roles think that it would be
9	promising to consider.
10	I think as you go through this
11	process of measurement development, you know,
12	and if you want to go to national
13	implementation, you end up as one of the
14	things you have to do to become compliant,
15	you have to go through a review process where
16	you have to cost it out and say how much this
17	is going to cost healthcare providers.
18	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: All right.
19	We're just about it's just about time for
20	us to take a short, you know, pick up lunch
21	and then come back to finish our discussion.
22	We have a variety of other parking

1	lot issues. Some of which I think we've
2	really touched on directly or indirectly like
3	delivery system change and its relationship to
4	payment systems and publicly reporting.
5	We've talked about patient-
6	reported outcomes. We've talked about use of
7	non-dementia-specific measures. We had a
8	lengthy discussion of safety yesterday.
9	I think we have not come back and
10	it didn't it's interesting it didn't really
11	surface in our priorities to the issue that
12	was raised early yesterday when we were
13	discussing vignettes, which is you can have
14	this great measure around, you know,
15	participatory and shared decision-making
16	it's the issue of personalized measures. That
17	you can have all this discussion of
18	individualized goals and shared decision-
19	making and so forth. But if in the end the
20	performance measures aren't in accord with
21	individual goals, then a system or an
22	organization or whatever is being measured on

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1	a set of things that, in fact, are not in
2	alliance with what people want.
3	And I don't this is, it seems
4	to me, the last really big issue that we
5	talked about yesterday that we really haven't
6	come back to at all and isn't really I
7	don't think it's reflected in the our
8	priorities because we've put a huge emphasis
9	on the shared decision-making and so forth,
10	but we haven't really but you could measure
11	that without necessarily changing the other
12	outcome measures that are there.
13	So, I don't know how people want
14	to if people want to take that on in some
15	way or not.
16	MEMBER REUBEN: Yeah, I think we
17	have to take it on. I mean, I think I
18	think we have to take on a new outcome
19	measure.
20	I think we have to take on a new
21	outcome measure of goal-oriented care for
22	patients with dementia, you know.

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1	It's just in an area where
2	existing outcome measures don't really
3	aren't really appropriate or relevant.
4	MEMBER BARTON: Don't apply.
5	MEMBER REUBEN: They just don't
6	apply. And I think that can be done. There
7	is a science behind doing it. And I think
8	we're shortchanging our patients if we don't,
9	you know.
10	The idea is it's not how many
11	it's not like glycohemoglobins. It's kind of
12	this is your life. This is the last part of
13	your life. What do you want from it?
14	And if we don't establish those
15	outcomes and measure how a system does,
16	performs on that.
17	So, they have to be
18	individualized. They can't be generic
19	outcomes.
20	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, you and I
21	spoke kind of fervently about that yesterday,
22	but I don't think we heard a lot from other

1	people. And it's also the issue of how you
2	would aggregate it up to the organizational
3	level.
4	So, I think it's important that we
5	just get a little bit of a sense of the group
6	here about this.
7	Mary.
8	MEMBER BARTON: Well, I'm fervently
9	in favor of this. And I think that, you
10	know, one of the questions, maybe one of the
11	ways that this group could assist in this
12	trajectory is to find, you know, either a
13	tool or a couple of tools that have the
14	relevant domains in them that you could use
15	to repeatedly administer. And then help in a
16	shared way, discuss with the patient and the
17	caregiver, which one of these matters to you,
18	so that you could then individualize the
19	goal.
20	And so, I think that where the
21	starting point, people are like throwing up
22	their hands, they don't even know where to

1	begin. And having either, you know, if
2	there's a favorite tool that geriatricians
3	know is the one that works, and I'm not a
4	geriatrician, I don't know, or if there's a
5	few tools that are practical to use in that
6	kind of setting, double bonus if they could
7	be used at home by the caregiver on their
8	mobile phone before they came to the visit,
9	right, and that that would be a big
10	contribution of a committee like this to then
11	getting developers like me engaged in trying
12	to make measures like that.
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Lynn.
14	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: As I think
15	some of you know around the table there's
16	been an enormous amount of work in thinking
17	about the importance of assessing the family
18	caregiver's needs.
19	What hasn't been done yet that
20	clinicians ask and providers ask is, okay, if
21	we agree that this is a good thing to do,
22	what are the five to ten questions we should

1	be asking families repeatedly. And that, to
2	me, is the next step.
3	That said, from a social work
4	perspective, some of the most important
5	questions to ask the person in the family to
6	engage them further in thinking about the
7	rest of their life and the quality of their
8	life are things like what matters most to
9	you? These are open-ended questions not
10	necessarily but they're really important
11	for quality of care.
12	Another important question that we
12 13	Another important question that we always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance
13	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance
13 14	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your
13 14 15	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry?
13 14 15 16	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry? And you get good information from
13 14 15 16 17	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry? And you get good information from questions like what is your greatest
13 14 15 16 17 18	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry? And you get good information from questions like what is your greatest worry? What matters most to you? Things
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry? And you get good information from questions like what is your greatest worry? What matters most to you? Things like that, but they're not necessarily
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	always found at the Family Caregiver Alliance which was so helpful is, what is your greatest worry? And you get good information from questions like what is your greatest worry? What matters most to you? Things like that, but they're not necessarily quantifiable. It opens it up though.

1	it's a very difficult question, in part,
2	because of trying to figure out how to frame
3	it.
4	For some folks, the concern is a
5	very immediate one. I want to be able to
6	walk better. I don't want to fall as much.
7	Other folks might be a question
8	that's much larger in scope: I want some
9	pleasurable way to live the next five years
10	of my life.
11	And what makes it more
12	complicated, I think, is that the frame of
13	the question from the perspective of the
14	caregiver and the patient all depends on
15	what's the antecedent context. So, what's
16	going on beforehand makes it very, very
17	difficult.
18	Some folks have had, you know,
19	reasonable care. They have a good life plan
20	for their five years, whatever, and they
21	really are concerned about something that's
22	very immediate. Some, you know, small,

1	little concrete thing that's got to get
2	solved and, you know, that's it.
3	Other folks haven't thought about
4	how I want to live the rest of my life. And
5	it's an educational process.
6	So, I think that it's a really
7	important issue, but I think that it's a huge
8	issue and very, very complex.
9	And I think that it may involve
10	thinking about certain a question, an
11	open-ended question, the sort that you
12	described might be not unreasonable, but I
13	think that we'd be much more successful
14	getting an answer to the question if we
15	thought about it in different ways, putting
16	it in you know, depending on the context.
17	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Mark, and then
18	Mary. And then maybe we'll go get some lunch
19	and ponder. We can talk while we're eating.
20	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yeah, I mean, the
21	closest analogy I can come to in what David
22	is talking about in my work is I do a lot of

1	work with problem-solving therapy.
2	And the fundamental of problem-
3	solving therapy is that it's the patient that
4	gets to decide what problem. I don't do an
5	analysis and tell them, well, these are the
6	problems you need to solve, or I don't train
7	my care managers to do that. And you can
8	then ask how successful was our therapy in
9	doing that.
10	So, to me, maybe you could measure
11	are you being asked what's important to you,
12	what are your greatest fears, without having
13	to get into us guessing ahead of time what
14	those are going to be.
15	And then you can ask was your
16	interaction with the health system or
17	whoever, a community-based provider, whoever,
18	was it successful in having you reach the
19	goal you wanted.
20	And there are actually instruments
21	that have been developed to get to the latter
22	part.

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1	MEMBER BARTON: Well, I just wanted
2	to answer to engage a little bit on
3	Murray's question, but I think your example
4	is really perfect in saying that there are
5	pockets of ways that you can do this around
6	all of clinical care.
7	And usually they've been very
8	siloed and specific, but the two things.
9	One is you started to come up with a first
10	step yourself.
11	So, you said, you know, some of
12	the tools would need to cover short-term
13	goals and events. And there might be other
14	question sets that have to do with, you know,
15	a few years' horizon.
16	So, you might set up so, you
17	might start to gather the criteria that you
18	would use to build something like this just
19	in the way that you started doing.
20	And then the second thing I would
21	say is that in the, you know, the generic
22	version of this, the goal attainment is

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1	measured against the goal that was set by the
2	individual.
3	So, notwithstanding the fact that
4	they're coming from all different places and
5	they're coming with all different previous
6	contexts, you would be assessing the success
7	of the clinical encounter in helping this
8	patient meet their goal, not someone else's
9	goal.
10	MEMBER GROSSMAN: Yeah, but that's
11	the kind of thing that lots of docs do when
12	the patient comes into the office. They say,
13	how can I help you today?
14	It's a very straight forward kind
15	of question and, you know, we ask in an open-
16	ended way I ask it in an open-ended way to
17	try and learn what are the significant
18	some people come in with a short-term
19	response. Some people have a long-term
20	horizon kind of goal.
21	But the, you know, even so,
22	it's important to put it in the context of

1	the individual. And they come from different
2	perspectives and it's a tough thing to
3	capture.
4	So, I can ask the right questions,
5	I think, but putting it in the context of
6	that person's previous experiences is, I
7	think, a very difficult kind of thing for
8	somebody to do, a doc to do in an office.
9	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, one way into
10	this or out of this might be to say that as
11	part of the shared decision-making construct
12	that we have asked for, that we should not
13	only be assessing for personal treatment
14	goals, but since this is something that's
15	going to be done repeatedly over time, but
16	also assessing as to whether the, you know,
17	perceptions of whether a person's treatment
18	goals are being met or, you know.
19	In other words, they're not just
20	asking me, but is it does it seem to be
21	making a difference? And that's certainly
22	I one way into the process.

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1	Joan, and then lunch.
2	MEMBER TENO: In that case, I'll
3	just remind us that we can't always get what
4	we want, to quote the Rolling Stones.
5	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Great. Grab
6	your lunch. I guess make a quick pit stop if
7	you need to, and then we're going to come
8	back as soon as possible because the idea is
9	a working lunch.
10	(Whereupon, the proceedings went
11	off the record at 12:31 p.m. and went back on
12	the record at 12:50 p.m.)
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Okay, folks.
14	At this point, we're running about 20 minutes
15	later than we thought, but that's because we
16	had such a good discussion and we identified
17	all the problems of the field and we solved
18	at least 15 of them.
19	(Laughter.)
20	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, we thought
21	that we would use this last part of our
22	meeting as an opportunity for people to

1	reflect back on the last day-and-a-half.
2	We've had some really probing and sometimes
3	encouraging and sometimes discouraging
4	discussions.
-	
5	But, to give each person an
6	opportunity here, essentially, to leave us
7	with your, I don't want to say parting word
8	because there will be additional future
9	communications, but with what's the most
10	important thing you want to convey to the
11	rest of the group today as a result of the
12	conversation that we've been having for the
13	last day-and-a-half.
14	And I mean it's the kind of thing
15	you're going to walk out of this room and,
16	instead of saying I wish I had said that or I
17	wish I had emphasized that, that you actually
18	had an opportunity to do it. And, if you'll
19	recall Eleanor's parting words were, in fact,
20	the importance of identifying low lying
21	fruit. And I think we've had a lot of
22	discussion about that.

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1	If there is something that
2	somebody else has already said that you want
3	to emphasize, I would just urge you. I think
4	that's really important to reinforce it but
5	don't feel obligated to go on and on about
6	it. And why don't we start over here? Yes,
7	Katie.
8	MEMBER MASLOW: Sorry.
9	MEMBER STAPLES: That's okay. On
10	the last slide under the Tests and Measures,
11	we talked about safety. And, while safety
12	certainly can be a pre-existing measure of
13	fall safety or environmental, I think really
14	safety could be not all encompassing but
15	maybe all under-encompassing rule under each
16	of the categories we talked about today, in
17	that safety applies to everything that we
18	talked about.
19	And I just wanted to make sure
20	that we didn't ignore that safety issue for
21	everything from physician making a diagnosis
22	and recommending what happens next to all the

1	other categories that we talked about.
2	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Katie?
3	MEMBER MASLOW: I was just talking
4	to Bill about this for a couple of minutes
5	and it seems to me that the point he's making
6	is really important.
7	I know we talked about safety
8	issues but, really, one of the things about a
9	person with dementia and one of the fears
10	that affect family members are safety things.
11	So, the person's inability to judge what a
12	risk is and all sorts of things are very
13	important. And I wonder if we've adequately
14	gotten that into our thinking here.
15	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Is that your
16	departing word or do you want to have a
17	little discussion?
18	MEMBER MASLOW: That can be my
19	parting word.
20	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I'm game for
21	more discussion if people want. I don't want
22	to herd us into

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1	MEMBER HASHMI: The only thing I
2	would say is that that's a very important
3	point and I agree that it should be part of
4	the sub-domain or a running theme throughout
5	all of the metrics.
6	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: I think one of
7	the things we've pointed out here is that,
8	you know, a lot of times when people think of
9	long-term care, they only of nursing homes.
10	When they think about dementia, they think
11	about memory loss and nothing else.
12	And, when they think about safety,
13	they think about falls or they think about,
14	you know, maybe wandering. But these are all
15	issues that are multidimensional and have
16	particular implications for people with
17	dementia.
18	I don't know if we're going to
19	have definitions or something at the
20	beginning of the report. But I think we've
21	got lots of examples of terminology that's
22	often too narrowly applied or words that are

1	too narrowly defined.
2	MEMBER MASLOW: I think, if you
3	think about what freaks family members out
4	and impart with respect to managing co-
5	existing medical conditions, it is safety in
6	a way. Okay? So, the person doesn't
7	understand, often, what needs to happen in
8	terms of diet, medications, tubes, exercise,
9	anything like that.
10	And, so, a family member is trying
11	to watch and be sure the person's care is all
12	right. And the same in hospitals. What
13	agitates nurses and aides is there's a person
14	who, they may not know it, but the person is
15	going to fall, wander someplace, not eat,
16	roll over the wrong way, all of those kinds
17	of things. They are medical safety kind of
18	issues.
19	So, I think maybe, Karen, if you
20	could just see, as you go through, is this
21	there enough and that the safety questions
22	are a problem to family and for the person.

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1	MS. JOHNSON: Yes. So, I think I
2	may need to talk a little bit more offline,
3	maybe, with you, Bill, and make sure that I'm
4	understanding because I think I was coming at
5	this from the idea that we already have
6	several safety measures and I fall into the
7	category, you know, we've got falls, pressure
8	ulcers, that sort of thing.
9	And, if we, at the very least, do
10	some stratification, that would at least be a
11	start. That may be some low hanging fruit.
12	Sounds like you're talking about going a
13	little further.
14	MEMBER STAPLES: And even
15	including, you know, abuse for that as well.
16	MS. JOHNSON: Abuse.
17	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Also, I think
18	this goes to the issue of why does it make a
19	difference to detect someone and to actually
20	record that a person has dementia because
21	there are wide ranging, you know, sort of
22	global safety issues. So, that's less the

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1	measure-specific and more the why does this
2	make a difference.
3	MS. JOHNSON: So, that would be
4	good context. Yes.
5	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Yes. Yael, you
6	have the privilege of being the first person
7	to leave us with your parting thoughts.
8	MEMBER ZWEIG: So, I guess I was
9	just thinking, you know, what was my take-
10	away and just to kind of fill in any gaps
11	that I thought maybe we didn't address. And,
12	so, I think we've talked a lot about the sort
13	of important interplay between kind of the
14	medical system and all the community
15	organizations.
16	But what we didn't touch upon much
17	is also just importance of the interplay
18	between interdisciplinary and multi-
19	disciplinary collaboration and collaborative
20	care, especially like sort of just to get
21	back on what Lynn said. You know, clearly,
22	the take-away here is what caregivers really

1	want is the concrete services and the
2	supportive care and referrals.
3	And, yet, the person who is kind
4	of expert in that area, you know, often the
5	social worker is just not a part of the team,
6	you know, in your typical primary care
7	practice.
8	And, so, I think kind of my
9	takeaway here is to also think about, you
10	know, the role between medicine and nursing
11	and social work and physical and occupational
12	therapy and all of, you know, the other kind
13	of resources that come into managing, you
14	know, these patients that involve, you know,
15	a lot of services outside of your typical
16	medical diagnosis.
17	MEMBER BAYLIS: I really enjoyed
18	the process. Particularly, yesterday, when
19	we brain stormed al the ideas and, then, we
20	did the multi-voting. And to just see the
21	degree of agreement that we had was quite
22	interesting. And, then, being able to

1	assimilate and digest all that today and go
2	through it and refine it, I think it was a
3	very good process.
4	I am proud of the work that we've
5	accomplished and looking forward to the next
6	step. And I've enjoyed getting to know the
7	people in the group. I think that everybody
8	is bright and has great experience and has a
9	great deal to contribute. So, it's been a
10	very good experience. Thank you.
11	MEMBER CARNAHAN: Yes. I've
12	really appreciated the group's willingness to
13	take on the idea of person-centered care and
14	shared decision making. And I think a lot of
15	those things are going to be crucial to
16	whatever recommendations come out of the
17	group.
18	But sort of on the flip side of
19	that there may be some things that we think,
20	if good shared decision making is done and
21	good education is done and good clinical care
22	is provided, they're just not going to

1	happen.
2	So, if we can also maybe think
3	about some quality metrics I know this a
4	little late in the game to consider, but
5	that are black and white. If there's
6	anything out there that is truly black and
7	white, it can be applied, that people should
8	not get this or they should very rarely get
9	this, if they have dementia.
10	If good education is done, then it
11	won't happen. And, you know, those are
12	things that are low hanging fruit that could
13	be implemented.
14	MEMBER TANGALOS: When I think of
15	the performance gap, I still come back to the
16	same issues at hand, that the healthcare team
17	doesn't grab on, doesn't lock onto the
18	patients, don't run toward the diagnosis.
19	They don't rise to the bait. And I think
20	that is a performance gap.
21	And, so, that gap and the way we
22	deliver those services are what I'd like to

1	see as the outcomes.
2	MEMBER STAPLES: And I have
3	already talked about my safety issue but I
4	can say I'm much more learned for being here
5	these last couple days with all of you and
6	it's great to see the compassion in you.
7	MEMBER GROSSMAN: I want to thank
8	everybody. I've learned a lot over the past
9	two days, I lot of things I just didn't know
10	about. And I think it's really a benefit to
11	be able to hear everybody's opinions. And
12	I've just learned so much. So, I want to
13	thank everybody for all that I've learned
14	over the past couple of days.
15	I suppose that my parting words
16	have to do with the assumptions that we make
17	about what constitutes dementia. And I think
18	we make lots of assumptions about what
19	dementia is and I think that that drives
20	where we're going. And I think that lots of
21	those assumptions and when I say
22	assumptions, I mean assumptions in the
1	community are not necessarily accurate.
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2	So, I view dementia as a life span
3	issue, something that begins early on in life
4	and there are lots of things that we can do
5	to try to prevent many preventable causes of
6	dementia. And, when we're stuck with the
7	assumption that dementia is something that
8	only occurs in folks who are older, I think
9	that really does a disservice to us, to our
10	community, to our population.
11	I think that it's not a fair
12	assumption to say that dementia is just a
13	problem of memory. I think that dementia
14	involves any change in any domain of
15	cognition, social behavior, language,
16	interspatial functioning, lots and lots of
17	domains. And I think it's important for us
18	to try to remember, it's important for me to
19	try to remember that dementia isn't just
20	about memory.
21	It's those kinds of assumptions
22	that I think are important to push. They're

1	all aspirational. There aren't things that
2	we can do lots about now. Although there are
3	some things we can do and I can certainly see
4	a way forward, although it's a 20 year plan.
5	It's not even a five year plan.
6	But I think that it's important to
7	have those goals. It's important for me to
8	have those goals and maintain those goals and
9	I see that this Committee is a step on the
10	way of trying to attain those goals. And,
11	so, I've really learned a ton over the past
12	two days about this whole process. And, so,
13	I want to thank everybody.
14	MEMBER FRISS-FEINBERG: I
15	appreciate being part of this Committee.
16	It's been a very thoughtful dialogue and
17	process and two things come to my mind. I'm
18	very please that NQF, and it would especially
19	be true for this group with dementia care as
20	the focus, is looking at not just the medical
21	health side but the social care side as well.
22	And I think for NQF to take the lead on that

1	is critically important.
2	And, secondly, it was very
3	gratifying for me not to be the only one,
4	usually I am, talking about the family. And,
5	again, not a surprise, because we're talking
6	about dementia care.
7	But for NQF to recommend some
8	measure of development so that families are
9	no longer invisible, they are recognized,
10	their needs are assessed and they are
11	addressed and supported will be huge. So I
12	thank you.
13	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: We caught Joan
14	in the middle of a biteful.
15	MEMBER TENO: So, I don't have
16	much of a parting word except, you know,
17	maybe we should follow the lead of the New
18	York Times and stop using the words informal
19	versus informal care givers.
20	MEMBER REUBEN: You know, when we
21	go around the room like this, I always feel
22	like I'm back in AA. And I'm Dave Reuben and

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1	I am a recovering dementia care provider.
2	But, in any event, it was a wonderful
3	experience for me to connect with some old
4	friends, some very old friends, and meet some
5	new people and get their perspectives.
6	The take-home messages I would
7	give is some of the stuff that we came up
8	with over the past day-and-a-half are going
9	to be very difficult. They're going to be
10	very difficult. They challenge paradigms.
11	NQF and many other organizations work in
12	really a medical framework.
13	And, in fact, much of what we
14	talked about today is outside of medical
15	framework. It's outside of provider-oriented
16	goals. These are going to be very difficult
17	paradigms. My take-home message to NQF is
18	don't do what's easy. Stretch for the stars
19	and do stuff that's meaningful. You only go
20	around once in life and you should go for the
21	best.
22	MEMBER BARTON: I think I should

1	get a prize for having to go after Lynn and
2	Joan and David here. Okay. So, I would say
3	do both, easy and hard. And, in the short-
4	term, I'm just going to punch on things that
5	have been discussed before.
6	So, immediately short-term win is
7	stratification of important measures. And
8	you've heard a good list here today of what
9	would be cool ones to start with. And, then,
10	Joan didn't take the bully pulpit to repeat
11	her own point. I'm going to repeat it: proxy
12	respondents for survey measures that are
13	already in use. I'm banging the table.
14	Not short-term but, in the
15	intermediate, I'll just remind the group
16	about what I said before about case finding
17	for dementia could potentially build on a
18	risk profile tool and this would be something
19	that the Committee could recommend further
20	research on. Just validation of an existing
21	tool, for example, has been recently
22	reported.

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1	And, then, the two things that I
2	would be so regretful if the Committee did
3	not emphasize in the report, one is to get a
4	little bit ahead of the terrible silos that
5	our healthcare system is stuck in and find a
6	way for those shining examples of either
7	states that have the demos or dual plans or
8	other places, pace programs, other places
9	where you could create a measure that other
10	people would not even be able to dream of yet
11	that had something to do with transitions of
12	care and the provision of appropriate
13	information from one stage to the next and
14	the examination of whether the useful
15	information made it, not just did you give
16	the patient one.
17	But, you know, moving towards
18	outcomes. I think that would be a good way
19	to start because those are place that could
20	use the measures and it would be a way to
21	inspire the rest of the system to become a
22	system that could also report measures like

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1	that.
2	And, then, the second thing to
3	reach for is in the goal creation and
4	attainment, which requires that you talk to
5	people in an open-ended way at first and,
6	then, potentially, in a more standardized way
7	about what are the things that they care
8	about. And, then, you follow up on it and
9	ask them again.
10	MEMBER SNOWDEN: Yes. I think I
11	would like to focus my comments on sort of
12	the next steps with sort of the example of
13	how we started. And, if I sort of summed it
14	up into sort of two main products, there was
15	a conceptual model.
16	And the conceptual model had the
17	advantage of being comprehensive. And we
18	spent a lot of time. I'm actually not a big
19	conceptual model person but I was impressed
20	with how, with each iteration, it actually
21	did get better.
22	My concern about what we've done

1	over the last day-and-a-half is that we have
2	very quickly gone from a very big list to a
3	very short list. And part of me thinks that
4	the future work will be to figure out a way
5	to iteratively think about what we did and
6	not prematurely close the door to ideas that
7	may, simply for the lack of time, not have
8	the same amount of discussion.
9	To me, that's going to be the real
10	challenge, to have the written part that goes
11	over the prioritization really do justice to
12	the breadth of what we did, while also trying
13	to get to a smaller set of things that are
14	very well explained.
15	So, to me, the bullet points I
16	think I sort of get. But just like the model
17	benefit, I think they're going to need to be
18	iteratively edited as well.
19	MEMBER HASHMI: So, for me like
20	Mark said, the whole experience of going
21	through this measure-development construct
22	was a new one and I have really loved the

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1	process of sort of coming at it from a larger
2	construct and, then, working towards
3	measures.
4	The worries that I have is that,
5	you know, you're developing this work in the
6	environment of such rapid change in the
7	external environment. And to not forget that
8	dollars really do drive behavior, intended
9	and unintended.
10	And the payment model, the
11	provider payment model is undergoing rapid
12	innovation and there is also kinds of, even
13	now, emerging intended and unintended
14	behaviors on the providers' side.
15	There's rapid assimilation of a
16	variety of practices being sold, for example.
17	So, there's a lot of change going on and we
18	don't yet know what all it is going to mean.
19	So, to keep that in mind, that,
20	you know, if you want to put something out
21	there that considers what's happening in the
22	external environment.

1	Then, the last thing is just an
2	
2	observation. You know, when we talk about
3	team-based care in medical homes and ACOs,
4	geriatric care is the ultimate example of
5	team-based care because this team extends not
6	only in the healthcare setting but it is a
7	team consisting of providers in a healthcare
8	setting and others both those that are
9	recognized, you know, and unpaid providers of
10	care.
11	So, this is the ultimate team.
12	So, how do we evaluate the effectiveness of
13	team-based care in this larger team constant?
14	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Susan, I feel
15	that I should have started with you. We've
16	so poorly neglected you. Are you there?
17	MEMBER COOLEY: I'm here. I don't
18	feel neglected at all.
19	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Good. Okay.
20	So, now is your time to leave us with your
21	parting thoughts. You have the floor.
22	MEMBER COOLEY: Well, it's never

1	over. I'm sorry but, you know. I feel like
2	I've been well included and I thank you all
3	very much. My regret is that, by not being
4	able to see you visually, I don't know who
5	was speaking. Some people's voices I know
6	but even people I know very well sometimes I
7	can't remember their voices. But many
8	people's voices I don't know. So, I don't
9	know who said what.
10	So many things I agreed with and
11	it's like, yes, yes, yes. I just feel like
12	you didn't see me nodding my head and
13	clapping and do other visual responses. But
14	one thing I do want to say is that it has
15	been very helpful to me to listen to as well
16	as participate with this broad group.
17	I've been dealing with these
18	issues or trying to grapple with then anyway
19	for some time. And, at least, there is some
20	validation that it's not just me not being
21	able to solve all these problems. But, you
22	know, there are no easy answers.

1	These are many, many needs, of
2	which I knew, some new things that I heard at
3	this meeting. There are very complicated
4	measurement issues and it's just not an easy
5	area. So, just like everybody else, I have
6	my favorites of what I think are top
7	priorities or ones that are more urgent needs
8	that others flow from. Others have their
9	favorite lists.
10	But the conceptual model to me
11	also we very helpful going through that
12	experience as a overarching guide. So, I
13	appreciated having the conceptual model as
14	something to go back to, after we were
15	deconstructed, as I would have said, over the
16	past couple of days.
17	And, then, I will just also say
18	that many times I feel I am overwhelmed by
19	this because there are so many needs, such
20	pressing issues and it can feel overwhelming.
21	I know I feel overwhelmed many times. And
22	one of my bosses, in a different but related

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1	context, told me don't lose heart. So, I						
2	wrote that down. I have that in front of me						
3	among other things on my computer. Don't						
4	lose heart because I do believe, at least I						
5	hope, that we can make progress and we can						
6	help improve lives. We can help people and						
7	that's a bottom line.						
8	So, I'm trying not to lose heart						
9	and I've found a lot of encouragement through						
10	the rest of you at this meeting.						
11	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Thank you,						
12	Susan. Matthew, you haven't						
13	MEMBER JANICKI: I'm dealing with						
14	a flight cancellation, so my mind is trying						
15	to get home. Could I pass for a minute?						
16	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: Sophie, do you						
17	want to?						
18	MS. OKOLO: I just want to say						
19	thank you for all your comments and ideas. I						
20	have really learned a lot the past two days.						
21	And, normally, one thing will be I think,						
22	until we become a pro-aging society, then						

1	these things can be works in the well. So,						
2	that's my only think. Thank you.						
3	CO-CHAIR FELDMAN: So, I guess						
4	it's my turn to say a few words. There are						
5	two words that my friends and colleagues						
6	would never use to describe me. One is						
7	humble and the other is quiet.						
8	So, I must say that I really feel						
9	great humility at being in this group. You						
10	know, the amount of knowledge, expertise,						
11	wisdom and commitment to this whole area is						
12	just so great. I've really been humbled and						
13	I really thank you.						
14	You've contributed enormously to						
15	this meeting but, also, I really, as I think						
16	I said at the beginning, have been, you know,						
17	genuinely impressed at people's willingness						
18	to do extra tasks and to do things by email						
19	and so forth. That's not always, by any						
20	means, typical of a group like this. And,						
21	so, that's number one.						
22	I also wanted to thank my co-						

1	chair, Eleanor, from whom I've also learned a						
2	huge amount and who was just amazing. And to						
3	thank the staff, Karen and Juliet and Taylor.						
4	You get a sense of all the lot of preparation						
5	that they've done for this. And, if you						
6	could have seen. The annotated agenda is						
7	about ten pages long and there is just not a						
8	detail left.						
9	And I think, certainly for myself						
10	and I probably speak for Eleanor, you know,						
11	part of the reason that this meeting has gone						
12	so well has to do with the amount of care and						
13	preparation on the part of the staff that						
14	went into this. So, I'm really grateful for						
15	that.						
16	I do have a couple of parting						
17	shots. One is kind of this lingering						
18	concern. There's a lot of research on care						
19	coordination and care management and there's,						
20	you know, in one of the early IOM reports						
21	that said, you know, if everybody's						
22	accountable, nobody's accountable and that						

1	the person, they used the term "patient," but						
2	if the person and the family don't have sort						
3	of a person and a phone number who is the						
4	single accountable person, that this doesn't						
5	work very well.						
6	And, so, I deeply believe and we						
7	have taken the approach about recommending						
8	performance measures at all levels and across						
9	the system. I'm not sure that we've fully						
10	addressed this issue of when a person						
11	encounters the health and social service						
12	system, is there an accountable person. I						
13	don't know how we do that.						
14	But I mean we talked a lot about						
15	linkages and stuff but that's something						
16	that's kind of lingering in my mind.						
17	Secondly and granted I do speak from the						
18	point of view of somebody who's sat in a						
19	large and sophisticated community based						
20	healthcare organization over the last almost						
21	20 years and, also, as a lay person in terms						
22	of my own experience, but I want to be						

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1	cautious that, in this report, that, in our						
2	effort to include community-based						
3	organizations and families, that we not						
4	absolve the medical part of the system from						
5	its responsibilities here.						
6	- And it goes back to what, you						
7	know, Eric had to say. It's very easy when						
8	the person and the family are in denial and						
9	it takes a lot of time and it's very complex						
10	to just treat the immediate, whatever the						
11	immediate thing is not to delve further.						
12	And, so, I think we've been very						
13	conscientious and genuine in talking about						
14	the role of the community-based organizations						
15	and so forth.						
16	But, in doing so, I want to be						
17	sure that we don't absolve the medical part						
18	of the system here from its responsibilities						
19	and recognize that very often families who						
20	are in denial, even when they contact the						
21	Alzheimer's Association, they're looking for						
22	a physician.						

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1	And, you know, most often people						
2	are going to their primary care physician						
3	with these amorphous unnamed things that are						
4	bothering them and they're looking to their						
5	primary care physician for some advice and						
6	recommendation. And, so, again, I think it's						
7	very important that we emphasize the role of						
8	the person's point of contact with the						
9	healthcare system.						
10	So, you see, I said I was feeling						
11	humble but I definitely was not quiet. You						
12	know? So, thank you all. Karen, you wanted						
13	to speak and do we do our public comments						
14	next? How do we want to do that?						
15	MS. FELDMAN: Hi, operator.						
16	Kathy, can you please open up the lines for						
17	public comment?						
18	OPERATOR: At this time, if you						
19	have a public comment, please press star one						
20	on your telephone keypad. We'll pause just a						
21	moment to compile the roster.						
22	MS. FELDMAN: We'd also like to						

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1	invite any of the public attendees to offer						
2	comment at this time.						
3	OPERATOR: Again, for comments,						
4	please press star one.						
5	MS. JOHNSON: I'm going to give						
6	D.E.B. a chance. We've heard from her a						
7	couple of times. So, just in case you want						
8	to have some parting words.						
9	MS. POTTER: I just wanted to						
10	thank you all for your thoughts. It's really						
11	appreciated. As someone who comes from long-						
12	term care, it's really nice to hear long-term						
13	care and healthcare be talked about at the						
14	same meeting and community-based supports and						
15	social services.						
16	I want to thank you all for your						
17	aspirational thinking because, in order to						
18	move the system, we have to be aspirational.						
19	That's my personal opinion. Do not attribute						
20	it to any organization I work with.						
21	(Laughter)						
22	But I just wanted to thank you and						

1	I wanted to thank Penny and Eleanor and the
2	NQF staff for all their help. And you should
3	all give yourself and everyone else an
4	applause, including Susan. So, thank you.
5	(Applause)
6	MS. JOHNSON: Okay. We're going
7	to end up with just a few final next steps.
8	Since everybody else got to say thank you for
9	everything, I'd really appreciate, I know you
10	guys have given us a lot of feedback, a lot
11	of help. My co-chairs have been fantastic.
12	I haven't had nightmares about the meeting
13	because I knew we'd be in good hands.
14	And D.E.B. is a great GTL. You
15	wouldn't imagine the number of emails with
16	information that she sends me. Almost daily
17	I get something from D.E.B. and I really
18	appreciate it.
19	MS. POTTER: Please, not daily.
20	MS. JOHNSON: Well, maybe it just
21	seems like daily sometimes because I can't
22	keep up with everything. But I've learned a

1	lot from you and I really appreciate that.
2	So, it's just great to work with people who
3	care and are willing to share with others.
4	So, with that, let's talk about
5	next steps and what we plan to do next.
6	MS. FELDMAN: So, obviously, after
7	this meeting, we are going to be synthesizing
8	all of these deliberations. We'll be
9	drafting a meeting summary over the next
10	week, which is due to HHS within seven
11	business days. So, that'll be our first task
12	at hand. We'll be sure to circulate that to
13	the group.
14	And, then, after that, we are
15	going to get into drafting the report. And
16	we'll be sure to involve you and we'll be
17	following up. We've identified at least two
18	subgroups of the Committee that we'll be
19	working with during the next summer months.
20	And, just as this slide indicates, the draft
21	report is due to HHS on August 15th.
22	There will be a public comment

1	period on that draft report. It's a three-						
2	week public comment period between late						
3	August and early September. There will also						
4	be a public webinar. But the final report						
5	due to HHS on October 15th.						
6	MS. JOHNSON: And let me close						
7	with just a couple of things. We've						
8	mentioned at least twice I think in these						
9	meetings and even before that that there are						
10	the other task five gaps projects that are						
11	going on. The ones that are particularly						
12	salient to us are the workforce one, the care						
13	coordination one and the person and family						
14	centered care and outcomes task.						
15	And those reports, they had						
16	meetings similar to this. Those reports are						
17	going out soon for comment. Several of you,						
18	throughout the meeting, have made comments						
19	that make me think you might be particularly						
20	interested in one or two of those. So, if						
21	you have the time and the inclination, it						
22	would great if you would take a peek at						

1	those.					
2	And, if you have any comments,					
3	particularly if you have it in terms of, you					
4	know, how the dementia might be folded in,					
5	so, again, we're learning from them and we					
6	did that specifically for this project. But,					
7	if you have any comments for them about how					
8	workforce and dementia should go in, so that					
9	they can enfold that into their work, that					
10	would be a nice feedback loop.					
11	So, we're not going to ask you					
12	formally to do that and certainly not as a					
13	group to do that. But, if any of you					
14	personally have the inclination, that would					
15	be great.					
16	MS. FELDMAN: And I can circulate					
17	the link for that.					
18	MS. JOHNSON: Well, we have an					
19	half hour extra time. I don't see anybody					
20	sad about that. So, safe travels everyone.					
21	(Whereupon, the above-entitled					
22	matter was concluded at 1:27 p.m.)					

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#### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Committee

Before: NQF

Date: 06-03-14

Place: Washington, DC

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

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