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NATIONAL QUALITY FORUM + + + + + REGIONALIZED EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE SERVICES STEERING COMMITTEE + + + + + MONDAY, MAY 23, 2011 + + +The Steering Committee met in the Monticello Room in the Marriott Crystal City, 1999 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia, at 9:00 a.m., Arthur Kellermann and Andrew R. Roszak, Co-Chairs, presiding. **PRESENT:** ARTHUR KELLERMANN, MD, Steering Committee Co-Chair, The RAND Corporation ANDREW R. ROSZAK, JD, MPA, EMT-P, Steering Committee Co-Chair, Health Resources and Services Administration BRENDAN CARR, MD, MA, MS, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine ARTHUR COOPER, MD, MS, Columbia School of Medicine JOHN FILDES, MD, FACS, FCCM, UNLV Medical Center KRISTI ANNE HENDERSON, DNP, NP-BC, FAEN, University of Mississippi Medical Center HOWARD A. KIRKWOOD, JR., MS, JD, EMPT-P, EFO, National EMS Management Association JOHN A. KUSSKE, MD, University of California-Irvine School of Medicine THOMAS LOYACONO, MPA, NREM T-P, CMO, Chief EMS Operations Officer - City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge RONALD V. MAIER, MD, FACS, Harborview Medical Center

Page 2 RICARDO MARTINEZ, MD, FACEP, Emory University School of Medicine ALLEN McCULLOUGH, PhD, MS, MPA, MSN, Fayette County Public Safety NICK G. NUDELL, BS, NREMT-P, FirstWatch Solutions, Inc. JESSE M. PINES, MD, MBA, MSCE, The George Washington University Medical Center KATHY J. RINNERT, MD, MPH, FACEP, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center MICHAEL R. SAYRE, MD, The Ohio State University GARY WINGROVE, Mayo Clinic Medical Transport JOSEPH WRIGHT, MD, MPH, FAAP, Children's National Medical Center RICHARD ZANE, MD, FAAEM, Brigham and Women's Hospital NQF STAFF: HELEN BURSTIN, MD ERIC COLCHAMIRO, MPA LAURA RICHIE SALLY TURBYVILLE, MA, MS ALSO PRESENT: TABINDA BURNEY, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response CHARLES CAIRNS, MD, FACEP, UNC-Chapel Hill IAN CORBRIDGE, Health Resources and Services Administration ANDREW GARRETT, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response KATE GOODRICH, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation CYNTHIA HANSEN, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response MONICA LATHAM-DYE, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response GREGG MARGOLIS, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response SUSAN MCHENRY, NHTSA-Office of Emergency Medical Services

JOE MORRIS, DHS-Office of Health AffairsMIKE RAPP, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ADRIENNE ROBERTS, American Association of Neurological Surgeons DAVID RYKKEN, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response CYNTHIA SINGH, MS, American College of Emergency Physicians NOAH SMITH, NHTSA-Office of Emergency Medical Services TINA TURGEL, RN, Health Resources and Services Administration

JEFF WILLIAMS, MD, UNC-Chapel Hill

Page 4 C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S WELCOME/OPENING REMARKS: Andrew Roszak, Co-Chair 11 INTRODUCTIONS/DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST: REMCS: PROJECT OVERVIEW & EXPECTATIONS: FEDERAL PARTNER REMARKS: Susan McHenry, NHTSA. 49 Joe Morris, DHS 51 Gregg Margolis, ASPR. 52 Andrew Garrett, ASPR. 53 Michael Rapp, CMS 54 Tina Turgel, HRSA 59 REMCS FRAMEWORK REPORT: Charles Cairns, UNC-Chapel Hill . . . 60 REMCS DEFINITIONS & TAXONOMY: Charles Cairns, UNC-Chapel Hill170 **REMCS GUIDING PRINCIPLES:** CLOSING REMARKS: **ADJOURNMENT:**

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1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	9:06 a.m.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I'm Art
4	Kellermann. I am Co-Chair of this august
5	group and this important process along with
6	Andrew Roszak from HRSA and we want to welcome
7	you to this event.
8	I'm going to start by passing
9	things over to Helen for a moment, who is
10	going to offer a few introductory comments,
11	but we very much appreciate your coming here
12	today. We very much appreciate your bringing
13	your background, your experience, your
14	disciplinary expertise and your knowledge of
15	a complex and complementary literature as we
16	go through the process today.
17	I'll have a few more remarks in a
18	moment, but I wanted to hand things over to
19	Helen and let her start and then Andrew and I
20	will offer a couple of comments before we move
21	into the agenda.
22	DR. BURSTIN: Great. Good

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1	morning, everybody. Thanks for coming. I'm
2	really pleased to see such a great crowd,
3	including many of our federal colleagues, as
4	well as our colleagues from UNC for a great
5	kickoff Commission paper.
6	I think this will be a great
7	discussion. I just wanted to briefly get just
8	a couple of comments about frameworks, because
9	we don't we do do frameworks at NQF. It's
10	one of our endorsed standards.
11	We endorse frameworks, preferred
12	practices and measures. And I want to set the
13	context here. Basically, two kinds of
14	frameworks that we tend to do. We tend to
15	either do frameworks when it is a completely
16	new area of measurement and we think it's
17	useful to set up almost a tree of domains and
18	sub-domains that people then begin to populate
19	with the needed measures or practices, as they
20	see fit.
21	A couple of examples of that. We
22	recently did some work on cultural competency

	Page 7
1	and a framework for that, that clearly
2	identified the key domains and sub-domains
3	where we hope measures will emerge.
4	The second kind of framework, and
5	I think this one sort of fits in both camps a
6	bit is when there is a new area of
7	measurement, where it's not so much an issue
8	of identifying the key domains and sub-domains
9	in the measurement gaps, but really thinking
10	through a set of principles about how this
11	measurement area may move forward.
12	So, for example, we did a
13	measurement framework just a couple years back
14	looking at an episode of care framework and
15	how you would begin to align cost and quality
16	together to get value.
17	And the thought is that there may
18	be opportunities in this project to think both
19	about measure gaps, but also there might be
20	some interesting principles as we have had
21	some of the discussions on the telephone
22	about, for example, when can you take measures

	Page 8
1	that were developed for the healthcare system
2	at the provider level and think about
3	opportunities to have that flex up and down.
4	There are certain principles just
5	as an example you might pick to select which
6	kinds of measures would be most likely to be
7	appropriate to flex up and down. So issues
8	like that.
9	You've got a great team with you
10	today. On our side, they have got they
11	really know how to do this stuff, but also
12	we're really pleased to have all this input
13	from this group, our federal partners and I'll
14	turn it back over to Art.
15	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Thank you.
16	A couple of quick housekeeping measures. You
17	will notice we have these really cute
18	microphones. They have a button. When you
19	push the button, you get a little glowing red
20	light, that tells you that you are active and
21	you can speak.
22	The reason for this is not because

	Page 9
1	this room isn't small enough that our voices
2	could carry, but so that they can capture this
3	for posterity, because when you offer
4	particularly pithy or compelling comment and
5	we are going oh, I wish I had written that
6	down, it will be on tape if you will push the
7	little button.
8	It's equally important when you
9	stop. So I may from time to time have to
10	remind some of you over the course of the day
11	to hit your little red button or unhit your
12	little red button.
13	Second, I really do want to
14	encourage everybody to be candid and
15	forthcoming with your comments. The goal of
16	this process is to make this document, make
17	this the best possible start in a very
18	important arena of work, which is to develop
19	quality measures for regionalized assistance
20	of emergency care.
21	We have a very solid beginning. I
22	know we can make it even better. And all of

	Page 10
1	you around the table, I know, will have good
2	thoughts, good ideas. This is not an occasion
3	to be shy. Please, speak up. Please,
4	contribute. This is a collective process and
5	the goal is to have the best possible document
6	that we can collectively put together. And so
7	that's also very important.
8	The third request I would offer,
9	unlike me, at the moment, please, be brief.
10	When you offer comments, try to be succinct.
11	Andy and I from time-to-time might ask you to,
12	please, wrap up your comments, only because we
13	want to have as much give and take around the
14	table as possible.
15	If one of your colleagues has made
16	a terribly compelling point and you know it is
17	a great point and you really feel like if you
18	could only have five minutes to say it again
19	we would really get it, it's okay to say I
20	agree with Dr. Maier and that will capture
21	your sentiments perfectly.
22	But again, the goal is to be

Page 11 1 dynamic, move forward, work through the 2 information and come out of this with the best possible product. And again, I want to thank 3 all of you for your time, your journeys for 4 5 those of you who came from a long way and most 6 importantly for your knowledge and your 7 experience and your insights as we go through 8 the day. Andrew? CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: 9 I agree with Dr. 10 Kellermann. Thank you very much everyone for attending. This is a very important process. 11 12 Thank you, particularly, to the NQF staff, Eric and Sally, and numerous others who have 13 worked on this and the UNC who has started us 14 off on the right track. 15 16 So I really appreciate everyone's 17 time and effort. We do have a jam-packed 18 agenda, as you have all noted. So I would 19 like to go ahead and move into it and get 20 started, if we could, please. 21 I believe we are going to do the 22 disclosure of interests. And go ahead, Sally.

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MS. TURBYVILLE: Okay. As all of
you may recall, we did request that you
complete a written disclosure of interest form
some time ago. Today, we ask that you orally
disclose any interest that you consider
relevant to your participation on the
Committee and that you believe your fellow
Committee Members should be aware of.
We do not ask you to summarize
your entire CV or everything that you may have
revealed, but things that you may consider
particularly relevant to the service on this
Committee.
We suggest that you disclose
grants that you have received in the last two
years as well as consulting or speaking
relationships that you may have within an
organization.
I also want to remind you that you
serve on this Committee as an individual, not
as a representative of your employer or any
other group with which you may be affiliated,

Page 13 including the group that may have nominated 1 2 you. 3 So what we are going to do is while you do your brief introductions, then, 4 5 please, also follow that up with a disclosure of interest that you think is important and 6 7 relevant to this Committee and that you want 8 your Committee Members to be aware of. 9 So we can go ahead and perhaps 10 just start with Andy and then move around the 11 table. 12 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. 13 Thank you. My name is Andrew Roszak. I guess 14 I should disclose that I work at the United States Department of Health and Human Services 15 for the Health Services and Resources 16 17 Administration. I'm their Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Administrator for 18 19 Special Health Affairs. 20 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Art. 21 Kellermann. For the last year, I have been 22 working for The RAND Corporation and currently

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1	direct RAND Health. Current funding includes
2	contracts with the Agency for Healthcare
3	Research and Quality and HHS, ASPR, but RAND
4	Health, obviously, does work with a number of
5	federal, state and local agencies and
6	foundations.
7	I have also done work in the past
8	with CDC and NIH. I have no industry ties to
9	speak of. I am co-patent holder on a use
10	patent for progesterone and traumatic brain
11	injury and that is at an experimental level in
12	clinical trials and not available for
13	marketing or for inappropriate promotion.
14	So you will not be hearing me
15	advocate that during this meeting.
16	DR. MAIER: Well, I'm Ron Maier.
17	I'm a General Surgeon, Trauma Surgeon, Chief
18	of Surgery at Harborview Medical Center, which
19	is the Level 1 Trauma Center for one-quarter
20	of the land mass of America, as we like to
21	say, including Alaska and part of Montana.
22	It's easy.

Page 15 I'm a Professor of Surgery at the 1 2 University of Washington. I have been there my whole career, 30 plus years, which gives me 3 the background and interest in today's topic. 4 5 I have, a major component of my time is spent with the Glue Grant, which is a consortium 6 7 grant from NIGMS looking at the genomic 8 response to injury severity over time, working with Stanford, Harvard and the consortium in 9 that effort. 10 I have been the recent Chair of 11 12 the Board of Directors of the Trauma Center Association of America, which is a somewhat 13 dissimilar source of collection of volunteer 14 trauma centers who collaborate trying to put 15 together information, primarily at the CEO 16 17 level for financial stability and strength of the trauma centers in their various 18 19 institutions. It should not be a conflict for 20 this group. 21 And then, I guess, last I should 22 throw in my son just graduated last year and

	Dago 16
1	Page 16 got an outrageously paying job at Covidien,
2	
	but I don't think I'll be bringing up anything
3	for Covidien while we are here today.
4	DR. WRIGHT: Joseph Wright. I am
5	Senior Vice President at Children's National
6	Medical Center here in the District of
7	Columbia and I'm a Pediatric Emergency
8	Physician by training. I've been there 20
9	years and am a Professor of Pediatrics
10	Emergency Medicine and Health Policy at the
11	George Washington University Schools of
12	Medicine and Public Health.
13	In terms of relationships that I
14	need to disclose, I am the principal
15	investigator at the Emergency Medical Services
16	for Children National Resource Center and have
17	been a continuously funded grantee in the EMSC
18	Program for 15 years.
19	I also serve on the American
20	Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Pediatric
21	Emergency Medicine. And I am also a member of
22	the National EMS Advisory Council. No

industry ties and I think that's it. 1 2 DR. CARR: Thanks very much. My name is Brendan Carr. I'm from the University 3 of Pennsylvania. The disclosures that I think 4 5 are pertinent are that I ran a conference for the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine a 6 7 year ago about regionalized emergency care 8 systems. I was Co-Chair of that conference 9 and also co-PI of two Arthur T. grants, one from NINDS and one from AHRO to fund that 10 11 conference. 12 The conference was co-funded by 13 ACEP-SAM and the Emergency Department Practice 14 Management Association. In addition to that, 15 we, along with my partner, Charlie Branas. At 16 Penn, we hold two research grants, one from 17 the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality 18 to study stroke systems of care and the other 19 from the CDC to study trauma systems of care. 20 But no disclosures of note from industry. 21 DR. FILDES: Good morning. My 22 name is John Fildes. I'm an acute care

> Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc. 202-234-4433

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1	surgeon from Nevada. I'm a Professor of
2	Surgery at the University, Vice Chairman,
3	Program Director for General Surgical
4	Training, Surgical Critical Care, Trauma Burns
5	and Acute Care Surgery. And that's my day
б	job.
7	I have had grants related to that
8	that come from the Department of Defense in
9	Fluid Warming in the Austere Environments and
10	also Informatics Grants from Transportation
11	and Injury.
12	I have a second job, which is that
13	I'm the Medical Director of Trauma Programs
14	for the American College of Surgeons. The
15	American College of Surgeons Committee on
16	Trauma holds grants from the CDC. And under
17	grants from HRSA, I wrote the Open Source,
18	Open Code National Trauma Data Bank and its
19	Dictionary, which is a NEMSIS-compliant
20	information system.
21	And I think that's enough for one
22	day. Thank you.

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1	MR. COOPER: Art Cooper. I'm a
2	Pediatric General and Trauma Surgeon from New
3	York City. Professor of Surgery at Columbia
4	and a Director of Trauma in Pediatric Surgical
5	Services at Harlem Hospital, one of our Level
6	1 Trauma Centers in New York City.
7	I have been deeply involved with
8	the Emergency Medical Services for Children
9	Program also for 15, 20 years working
10	primarily with my colleagues at New York
11	University and Bellevue Hospital in terms of
12	that effort.
13	Most recently, we have been
14	working with the New York City Department of
15	Health and Mental Hygiene on several disaster
16	preparedness projects that are funded both by
17	CDC and HRSA. I also have some small grants
18	from the New York State Governor's Traffic
19	Safety Committee for injury prevention
20	purposes.
21	I, too, am a member of the
22	National EMS Advisory Committee in addition to

	Page 20
1	several New York State advisory committees.
2	And my primary professional involvement of
3	late has been through the American College of
4	Surgeons Committee on Trauma and the AMA
5	National Disaster Life Support Executive
6	Committee.
7	MR. KIRKWOOD: Good morning. I'm
8	Skip Kirkwood. I'm the Chief of the Wake
9	County EMS Division in Raleigh, North
10	Carolina. I currently serve as President of
11	the National EMS Management Association and
12	I'm a senior consultant with Fitch and
13	Associates in Kansas City. A paramedic,
14	recovering attorney and no industry interest
15	to disclose.
16	MR. WINGROVE: Good morning. I'm
17	Gary Wingrove. I work for the Mayo Clinic's
18	Ambulance Company. I'm a member of the
19	National EMS Advisory Council. I did some
20	work in NHTSA's Performance Measures Project
21	and also convened a group that looked at some
22	consensus measures and did some testing with

Page 21 NEMSIS data. 1 I'm a recovering former State EMS 2 Director and no industry interest to disclose. 3 I'm Ricardo 4 DR. MARTINEZ: 5 Martinez. I am currently faculty in Emergency Medicine over at Emory School of Medicine in 6 7 emergency medicine. And I work clinically at 8 Grady. The other roles I have is I'm on the ACEP Federal Government Affairs Committee. 9 Ι was Co-Chair with Dr. Carr on the Consensus 10 Conference about changing from Regionalization 11 to Integrated Networks of Care. 12 I'm the senior physician for the 13 14 National Football League for Super Bowl and 15 yes, I can get tickets, so 23 years doing 16 that. And until recently, was President of the East Division of the Schumacher Group that 17 18 was an emergency medicine company. 19 DR. ZANE: Good morning. I'm Rich 20 I'm the Vice Chair of Emergency Zane. 21 Medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital, 22 Associate Professor at Harvard Medical School

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1	and I'm the Medical Director for EMS and
2	Preparedness for Partners Healthcare, which is
3	a large network of hospitals in Boston.
4	I have funding from the DoD, AHRQ
5	and HHS for preparedness work. I have no
6	conflict of interest and I'm the Medical
7	Director for the New England Patriots.
8	MS. HENDERSON: Hello. I'm Kristi
9	Henderson from the University of Mississippi
10	where I am the Chief Advanced Practice Officer
11	there and have been a Nurse Practitioner in
12	the Emergency Department there for many years.
13	I am Assistant Professor at the School of
14	Nursing there and am on the Health IT
15	Committee as well as the Director of the
16	statewide telemedicine program there.
17	I do have funding from FCC and
18	USDA.
19	DR. RINNERT: Good morning. I'm
20	Kathy Rinnert. I'm an Emergency Physician in
21	Texas. I have an Associate Professorship in
22	Emergency Medicine at the University of Texas

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1	in Dallas. I have been involved in emergency
2	care for almost 30 years now, although
3	everyone says you look too young to have been
4	doing it for that long.
5	I have been working with the
6	Arkansas Department of Health in Missouri and
7	Department of Health and Senior Services for
8	a number of years and helping them develop
9	their statewide trauma accreditation programs.
10	And I have also been working with the American
11	College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma for
12	trauma consultations, which assist states in
13	developing trauma systems in their
14	jurisdictions.
15	I have no industry funding or
16	grant funding to declare.
17	MR. NUDELL: Good morning. I'm
18	Nick Nudell from Encinitas, California. And
19	I work for FirstWatch Solutions. We do a lot
20	of biosurveillance and 911 data surveillance,
21	a lot of our customers are CDC-funded
22	customers. We do a lot of CDC-funded work.

Page 24 I have also previously served on a 1 2 committee funded by CDC, the TIDE Committee where we worked on triage systems. 3 And I'm a paramedic. And I have also done a lot of 4 5 consulting work for states and systems who are 6 funded by flex grants or local state grants. 7 Otherwise, I have no declarations. 8 MR. McCULLOUGH: Hello. T'm Allen 9 McCullough. I'm a Public Safety Director for Fayette County, which is a Metro County in and 10 In that capacity, I'm over 11 around Atlanta. 12 the seven departments of public safety. I'm 13 also an Emergency Nurse Practitioner. I work 14 part-time at one of our urgent care centers and also one of our family free clinics. 15 I'm Chair of Education for the 16 American Heart Association, also involved with 17 EMS Section 4 International Association of 18 19 Fire Chiefs. I have been involved with the 20 National Registry and the Board of Directors. 21 I have been for about seven years. 22 And I'm actively involved in the

Page 25 EMS education teaching at the paramedic and 1 2 critical care level for about 30 years and no conflict of interest. 3 DR. KUSSKE: Good morning. 4 I'm 5 John Kusske. I'm the Interim Chairman of Neurosurgery at the University of California-6 7 Irvine. My third time around as Chairman. Ι 8 have no industry disclosures to make, at this 9 time. 10 I have been involved in emergency care in California for about 30 years helping 11 12 to set up the trauma systems in the state. And I have been involved with the National 13 14 Neurosurgery for many years regarding EMTALA 15 and emergency care. 16 I am presently the Chairman of the 17 Board of the Institute of Medical Quality, which is a portion of the CMA, which deals 18 19 with quality issues in the State of California. And I was the member of the 20 21 EMTALA Tag and was Chairman of the On-Call 22 Committee for physicians in the United States.

Page 26 1 MR. LOYACONO: Good morning. I'm 2 Tommy Loyacono. I am a paramedic, currently the Chief Operations Officer for the City of 3 Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I have been actively 4 5 involved in pre-hospital EMS for about 37 6 years. 7 I currently sit on the Board of 8 Directors of the National Registry of EMTs as their Vice Chair. I'm also a member of the 9 10 Advisory Board of NEDARC and the EMSC National Resource Center in Washington. 11 I was a member of the sub-12 13 committee of the IOM Panel on the Future of 14 Emergency Healthcare in the U.S. system and I have no grant funding to disclose, but have 15 done many, many reviews, mostly in HRSA. 16 17 Thank you. 18 DR. SAYRE: I'm Michael Sayre and 19 I'm an Emergency Physician at The Ohio State 20 University, Columbus, Ohio. I did that for 21 Chuck. 22 DR. CAIRNS: Thank you.

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1	DR. SAYRE: And I currently have
2	funding from Medtronic Foundation to help lead
3	a project to improve cardiac arrest survival
4	in five states by improving the systems of
5	care in those locations.
6	I'm also currently the Chair for
7	the American Heart Association Emergency
8	Cardiovascular Care Committee, which produces
9	training materials that are used in several
10	countries and have received travel
11	reimbursement from AHA for those activities.
12	DR. CAIRNS: Hi. My name is Chuck
13	Cairns. I'm the Chair of the Department of
14	Emergency Medicine at the University of North
15	Carolina-Chapel Hill.
16	We have a number of grants that
17	engage with this area of regionalization. So,
18	first of all, it has been our pleasure to work
19	with NQF on the development of the
20	environmental scans and on the draft of this
21	framework paper.
22	We have a group that is active in

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1	EMS, particularly in regionalization quality
2	and care issues, that has been funded
3	currently by CDC and it is EMSC, The Robert
4	Wood Johnson Foundation, the Duke Endowment,
5	the Medtronic Foundation in conjunction with
6	Michael's project, the American Heart
7	Association Outcomes Project, as well as the
8	State of North Carolina.
9	We also are engaged in
10	biopreparedness research on a regional basis.
11	That is funded by the North Carolina Public
12	Health, the CDC and the Department of Homeland
13	Security.
14	And then I am the co-director and
15	principal investigator of the NIH U.S.
16	Critical Illness Injury Trials Group along
17	with Karen Cobb. And I serve on a number of
18	data and review committees for the
19	Resuscitation Outcome Consortium, the
20	Pediatric Emergency Clinical Research Network.
21	And I have a number of
22	organizational affiliations. I serve on the
	Nool P. Grogg & Co. Ing

	Page 29
1	American Heart Association Leadership
2	Committee for the Council on Critical Care and
3	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. I also am the
4	past Chair and current member of the Research
5	Committee of the American College of Emergency
6	Physicians.
7	I also am the Co-Chair of the
8	American College of Emergency Physicians
9	Society for Academic Emergency Medicine
10	Federal Task Force. And then finally, I serve
11	on the Steering Organizing Committee of the
12	U.S. Critical Illness Injury Trials Group.
13	MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning. My
14	name is Jeff Williams. I'm an EMS Fellow and
15	attending physician at UNC in the Department
16	of Emergency Medicine funded by NQF for this
17	project, the environmental scan and the draft
18	framework that we have created.
19	I have a university grant, small
20	university grant to study community cardiac
21	arrest and integration of AEDs with public
22	emergency systems. And I very soon will be

Page 30 the Associate Medical Director for the North 1 2 Carolina State Highway Patrol. 3 MS. RICHIE: Hi, my name is Laura 4 Richie. I'm actually a Project Manager at 5 I manage a couple of projects related to NOF. renal disease where I have just recently been 6 7 asked to assist Sally and Eric in this 8 project. 9 MR. COLCHAMIRO: Hi, Eric Colchamiro, NQF staff, and great to meet 10 everyone today. If you have any questions 11 12 over the next couple of days while you are here in D.C., feel free to contact me. 13 14 MS. TURBYVILLE: Are there any 15 Steering Committee Members on the phone? 16 Robin Shivley? Okay. Yes, it's open. Okay. We will --17 DR. WRIGHT: 18 Sally, I have one 19 more that is important to disclose. I'm 20 currently a senior investigator with funding 21 from the Office of EMS at NHTSA to investigate 22 proof of concept of evidence-based guideline

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1	development for pre-hospital protocols. And
2	that is a project that is ongoing and about
3	halfway through and I think important to the
4	process. Thanks.
5	MS. TURBYVILLE: Okay. And I'm
6	Sally Turbyville at NQF. I'm the Senior
7	Director on this project. So before we move
8	on, thank you, all of you, for providing your
9	introductions and oral disclosure.
10	I want to provide each of you now
11	an opportunity, if you have questions of your
12	colleagues regarding their disclosure, please,
13	go ahead and do so now. Okay. Great.
14	So let's get started on the
15	content of the meeting. I'm going to hand it
16	over to Eric to kick us off and we will just
17	keep moving through this agenda.
18	MR. COLCHAMIRO: Okay. And again,
19	welcome. I am just going to touch over the
20	next few minutes, and feel free to interrupt
21	me if you have any questions, a little bit
22	more about some of the work that has been done

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1	and what is ahead for the Committee.
2	So the Regionalized Emergency
3	Medical Care Services Project began in
4	November of 2010, funded under NQF's contract
5	with the Department of Health and Human
6	Services. As discussed previously, this
7	project has two core components in this first
8	phase:
9	The environmental scan, fully
10	developed or pipeline measures which was
11	completed in February 2011, which is a
12	resource document moving forward and then the
13	Measurement Framework Report, a conceptual
14	guide for measure development and what we are
15	here today to really work on and to develop.
16	And, as discussed, we have been
17	working with the University of North Carolina
18	as partners in this effort, but looking
19	forward to your expert review of the document.
20	The objectives of the framework
21	report:
22	To provide guidance to policy

-	Page 33
1	makers, healthcare leaders and other key
2	stakeholders toward a high performing
3	healthcare system; to identify crucial gaps in
4	measurement; and as a springboard for defining
5	performance measurement; and to signal what
6	type and where performance metrics are needed.
7	Really a key document in the
8	potential second phase of this project where
9	measures would be endorsed, this framework
10	would really serve as a key point and a key
11	guide for the community of measure developers
12	as they seek to develop measures and submit
13	them to NQF for potential endorsement.
14	And as the arrow at the bottom
15	notes, NQF aims to establish that road map, so
16	that when the measure endorsement happens down
17	the road, that we will have a guide to where
18	those critical gaps are.
19	The Steering Committee acts as a
20	proxy for NQF within this project. It works
21	with the staff and makes recommendations to
22	the NQF membership for endorsement. So

	Page 34
1	following this meeting and subsequent
2	conference calls, there will be a vote on a
3	recommendation for endorsement.
4	As discussed during the
5	orientation, there will be a review period
6	where the framework goes out for comment from
7	NQF Members and the public. And really, NQF
8	gathers that consensus that is so important
9	and that we all are going to be focusing on
10	and the Committee will have an opportunity to
11	respond to the comments compiled from NQF
12	Members and the public.
13	And then moving forward as
14	following a potential endorsement of the
15	framework, the co-chairs would represent the
16	Steering Committee when the CSAC meets to give
17	final approval of the framework report.
18	A quick look at the time line. As
19	mentioned previously, this project is going to
20	be moving forward very quickly and we have
21	noted the days previous, the orientation
22	webinar, the first draft due, you can see the

Page 35 in-person meeting and some tight turnarounds 1 2 here, but all the more emphasis as to why this Committee's work is so essential and the 3 4 comments today are so critical. 5 You can see the Member and public comment will happen in July and then as well, 6 7 we will have additional conference calls to 8 discuss the work as we move toward potential 9 endorsement, followed by Member vote and then 10 approval by NQF, CSAC and Board of Directors. As far as relevant external 11 12 efforts, as often discussed during the orientation call, there was the IOM and the 13 important work done there that many of you on 14 this Committee have seen and were involved 15 with and the workshop from September of 2009 16 and the subsequent report released in March 17 18 2010. 19 The National Quality Strategy that 20 NOF, through its National Priorities 21 Partnership, was involved in putting together 22 and the importance of better care and

Page 36 1 improving the overall quality and making care 2 patient-centered, reliable, accessible and safe. 3 And then some of the other 4 5 efforts, we received suggestions about some of 6 the other critical work for the Committee to 7 consider and just a few of them are listed 8 here, but the ACEP work on the State of 9 Emergency Medicine, the Emergency Nurses 10 Association Benchmarking Guide and then work done by folks in the international community, 11 12 including Canada, as far as EMS planning, which can serve as kind of a comparative at 13 14 looking how other countries have dealt with this work. 15 16 And as discussed during the 17 orientation, a whole range of efforts to 18 consider. These are just a few of them, 19 including the work of many different specialty 20 societies which were mentioned during the 21 orientation call, but a few efforts to 22 consider here.
	Page 37
1	So that concludes my thoughts as
2	far as the overview and relevant external
3	work. And other comments from NQF staff to
4	report?
5	MS. TURBYVILLE: Any questions
6	from the Committee Members about the project
7	or expectations from us and from you today and
8	through the course of the report writing? Oh,
9	yes, thank you.
10	We did a disclosure of interests
11	and introductions and thank you for joining us
12	today. If you could, please, just provide any
13	relevant disclosures of interest that you
14	think your Committee Members or the public
15	should know about? And then also a brief
16	introduction, we would appreciate it.
17	DR. PINES: Sure. I'm Jesse
18	Pines. I am currently at George Washington
19	University where I serve as the Director of
20	the Center for Healthcare Quality.
21	And I think the only relevant
22	disclosure is currently I'm on the Advisory

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1	Board for a company called The Doc Clock that
2	measures ED waiting times.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Thanks
4	again, everybody, for your introductions. I
5	think as you hear us go around the room two
6	themes emerge: One, this is an incredibly
7	accomplished group with a broad array of
8	backgrounds and interests. Second, all of you
9	are terrible business people, because you
10	haven't sold yourself to a lot of commercial
11	interests, it's obvious to me.
12	Again, I want to express my hope
13	that, as we go through this process, you will
14	be very actively engaged, contribute your best
15	ideas and really push this process, so that we
16	can have the best possible product at the end
17	of the day.
18	Are there any questions from that
19	overview of the process that any of you have
20	about what we are about today and how we are
21	going to be going about our business that you
22	would like to direct to the NQF staff? Dr.

Page 39 1 Martinez? 2 DR. MARTINEZ: I echo your 3 We have a lot of smart people in comments. here. And looking at what we are trying to 4 5 do, my question is at what level are we trying to come up with measures? In other words, I 6 7 can get real down nitty gritty. We're trying 8 to just get high level measures for systems? 9 What's the charge to the Committee? So we 10 don't get bogged down at maybe the wrong 11 level. 12 DR. BURSTIN: Just one correction. 13 We are actually not going to get to measures 14 today. This is really staying above that. Ιt would really be identifying what are those key 15 16 areas where you think measures are needed, rather than the actual measures themselves. 17 18 The hope would be that this report 19 will then serve as an opportunity for measure 20 developers to look towards and say this is 21 what is needed. 22 I appreciate that. DR. MARTINEZ:

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1	Thank you.
2	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
3	questions? Andrew?
4	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: So we all have
5	the agenda and the handout that kind of
6	outlines what we are going to be going to be
7	doing for the U.S. today. And then tomorrow,
8	I'm sure all of you have received and
9	hopefully have reviewed the UNC document that
10	will serve kind of as a template or a
11	strawman, if you will, as we start discussing
12	some of these issues.
13	And I think it's safe to say,
14	based on the conversations with the UNC staff
15	and the NQF, that we are certainly not tied to
16	this by any means. This is a starting point,
17	not an ending point. And I don't think
18	anyone's feelings are going to get hurt if you
19	make suggestions or changes or deletions to
20	this document.
21	So looking at the rest of the day
22	today, we are going to go into a little bit of

	Page 41
1	detail and talk about some of the background
2	work that has been done and hopefully set the
3	stage to look at what measures are out there,
4	what areas are already being measured and then
5	also determine some of the gaps.
6	We are going to spend a little bit
7	of time on some of the definitions and I know
8	we have talked at great length about trying to
9	define regionalization and we've done that for
10	many years and I don't think that we are going
11	to have a magic bullet and solve the
12	regionalization definition problem today, but
13	I do think that we are going to have to put
14	forward at least a working definition, so that
15	we can define what it is exactly we are
16	talking about here.
17	So, you know, kind of in keeping
18	with the comments about keeping this at kind
19	of an elevated 30,000 foot level, I would
20	implore you, please, not to get buried in the
21	detail and we won't make a definition, but
22	it's certainly not going to be something that

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1	is the end all definition for regionalization.
2	We will have an opportunity for
3	some public comment and I appreciate the folks
4	who have joined us here in the room as well as
5	those who are listening on the phone.
6	And tomorrow, we will be breaking
7	into sub-groups to talk about the individual
8	domains or buckets that we would like to
9	examine to look at regionalized systems of
10	care.
11	So that's kind of a brief
12	overview. As the time line showed, this is
13	kind of a tight time line. However, there are
14	many opportunities built in to reevaluate what
15	was done, to reevaluate what was done after
16	that and to reevaluate again. So there will
17	be opportunity by the Steering Committee, as
18	well as the general public, to provide input
19	and comment. So, please, don't think that,
20	you know, after you walk out of here tomorrow,
21	you will never hear from us again, because
22	that's certainly not the case.

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1	So that's kind of a little bit of
2	an overview of what is going to happen today
3	and tomorrow.
4	Art, have you got a few other
5	things you would like to highlight?
6	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes. Just
7	it occurred to me that while we have a number
8	of accomplished people at the table, we have
9	an equally, if not more accomplished group,
10	looking onto the table. And I wonder if the
11	audience would indulge me for a moment and let
12	each of you introduce yourselves as well.
13	You don't necessarily have I
14	suppose actually, I could make you all parade
15	up here to the microphone, but if you would be
16	happy to do we have a traveling mike? I
17	think that would be helpful, both for
18	capturing the record and because we really
19	have some extraordinarily accomplished people,
20	both as individuals and representing
21	organizations, and I would appreciate if the
22	audience in attendance would introduce

Page 44 1 themselves as well. 2 And at the end of that, we will go back to see if there is anyone in particular 3 on the phone that would like also to introduce 4 5 themselves that may be listening in. So if we 6 could start on this side? Thank you. 7 MS. SINGH: Cynthia Singh. I'm 8 the Director of Grant Development for the 9 American College of Emergency Physicians. 10 Monica Latham-MS. LATHAM-DYE: Dye. I'm a Public Health Analyst with the --11 12 with ASPR. MS. GOODRICH: Hi, I'm Kate 13 I'm a Medical Officer at ASPE and 14 Goodrich. I am the Project Officer for the NQF contract. 15 16 MS. HANSEN: Good morning. I'm 17 Cynthia Hansen. I'm a Clinical Psychologist 18 working in the Division of Preparedness 19 Planning at the Office of the Assistant 20 Secretary for Preparedness and Response. 21 MR. MORRIS: I'm Joe Morris, 22 United States Public Health Service, assigned

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1	to the Department of Homeland Security, Office
2	of Health Affairs.
3	MR. SMITH: Good morning. I'm
4	Noah Smith with the NHTSA-Office of Emergency
5	Medical Services.
6	MS. McHENRY: Good morning. Susan
7	McHenry, also with the NHTSA-Office of
8	Emergency Medical Services.
9	MS. TURGEL: I'm Tina Turgel. I'm
10	the Nurse Consultant for Emergency Medical
11	Services for Children under HRSA.
12	MS. ROBERTS: Hi, Adrienne
13	Roberts, the Senior Manager for Legislative
14	Affairs with the American Association of
15	Neurological Surgeons.
16	MR. MARGOLIS: Hi. My name is
17	Gregg Margolis. I'm the Director of Health
18	Systems and Health Policy for the Office of
19	the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and
20	Response.
21	MR. CORBRIDGE: Good morning. Ian
22	Corbridge. I work with my colleague, Andrew

Page 46 1 Roszak, at HRSA. 2 DR. GARRETT: I'm behind the 3 pillar. Good morning. I'm Andy Garrett. I'm the Deputy Chief Medical Officer for the 4 5 National Disaster Medical System, also on 6 detail as the Interim Director for the 7 Emergency Care Coordination Center, an ER 8 Doctor and an EMS and Disasterologist by 9 training. 10 MR. RYKKEN: Good morning. I'm David Rykken and I'm the Senior Public Health 11 12 Analyst at ASPR. 13 MS. BURNEY: Good morning. I'm 14 Tabinda Burney. I work at the Emergency Care Coordination Center at the Office of the 15 16 Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and 17 Response. MS. FRANKLIN: Hello, Angela 18 19 Franklin, Director of Quality and Health IT at 20 the American College of Emergency Physicians. 21 DR. RAPP: I'm Michael Rapp. I'm 22 an Emergency Physician and a Director of the

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1	Quality Measurement and Health Assessment
2	Group at CMS.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Thank you
4	very much. Are there any individuals
5	listening in on the telephone that care to
6	introduce themselves? Either no one is
7	listening in or they are all being shy, but
8	that's all right or they can't find their mute
9	button, one of those possibilities.
10	Okay. Well, we are a bit ahead of
11	schedule, but I want to give Dr. Cairns an
12	opportunity to compose his thoughts, so we
13	will take an uncharacteristically early break
14	to give people a chance to stretch their legs
15	and process their coffee and then we will
16	reconvene.
17	Why don't we start a little
18	huh? Will that work? Okay. And we will plan
19	we were going to reconvene at 10:30. I
20	will propose that we actually reconvene at
21	10:05, that will get us a little ahead of
22	schedule and then we can beat on Dr. Cairns a

Page 48 1 little more later. 2 So we will take a short break. 3 (Whereupon, at 9:48 a.m. the above-entitled matter went off the record and 4 5 resumed at 10:09 a.m.) CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Okay. Thank 6 7 you all very much. Before we start with the 8 presentation, a couple of other items we are 9 going to cover quickly. Eric asked me for the Committee 10 Members to give a show of hands for those who 11 12 would be interested in going to a nearby restaurant for dinner tonight, particularly 13 14 for out-of-towners or in-towners who would like to do that. So if you are interested in 15 16 joining the group for dinner tonight, please, raise your hand, so Eric can get a count. 17 18 Tell me when you are done 19 counting, Eric. M&S Grill, a very nice 20 seafood place around the corner. That's 21 right. Eric, did you get your count? Okay. 22 Second, lest you all think that

Page 49 1 I'm being bossy and Andrew is being retiring 2 today, I have an unfortunate conflict with a 3 major event on the west coast tomorrow, so I will not be here with you tomorrow. So while 4 5 we are co-chairing, I'm getting to do a little bit more of the badgering today, because 6 7 Andrew gets the full weight of his office 8 tomorrow. So that's kind of how we have this division of labor. 9 And before we start with Chuck's 10 overview, it occurred to us during the break 11 12 that it would be really, really worthwhile to hear from our major federal partners to see if 13 14 they have any opening or introductory comments that they would like to offer the group. 15 So purely arbitrarily, Sue, if you 16 could start with NHTSA and then we will follow 17 18 if anyone from Homeland Security would like to 19 offer a few remarks followed by ASPR and then 20 we will let CMS bat cleanup. 21 MS. McHENRY: Thank you very much. 22 It's really -- is this on? Okay. It's really

	Page 50
1	good to see so many old friends and I look
2	forward to making some new ones today. I am
3	Susan McHenry with the Office of EMS at the
4	National Highway Traffic Safety
5	Administration.
б	And we are really glad to see this
7	effort underway and we have a couple of
8	initiatives that we have been working hard on
9	that I think relate to the work that you will
10	be doing.
11	One of the projects that I have
12	the real joy of overseeing is our effort to
13	develop our National Emergency Medical
14	Services Information System, NEMSIS. And it
15	is well along its path. We have now made it
16	through three levels of approval with HL-7
17	standard development organization, so we are
18	kind of moving into the real health
19	information technology arena and we are very
20	excited about that.
21	We now have 30 states submitting
22	to the national database. Everybody is
	Neel D. Greek Co. Inc.

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1	working hard on it. And our next version of
2	NEMSIS, which is Version 3.0, is going to be
3	much more robust relative to the various time-
4	critical conditions and really enable us to
5	measure performance in those areas.
6	And so I think that it will be a
7	really good resource to help and will also be
8	kind of a sequel to what happens in the
9	hospital. So I think that we can really look
10	at a whole system of care through some of
11	those measures. So we are very excited about
12	that.
13	And I'll be around, Noah Smith and
14	I will both be around, all day today, so if
15	any of you have any questions or anything, I
16	would be glad to answer those. And I'm just
17	going to leave it at that for now, because I
18	know you have important work to be done.
19	Thank you very much.
20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Thank you,
21	Susan. Joe Morris, do you have some Homeland
22	Security remarks? Not to put you on the spot.

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1	MR. MORRIS: I really don't know
2	if I'm qualified. I have only been there
3	since March, so I'm still in the steep
4	learning curve of Rick Patrick and his
5	tutelage. So I'll hold off right now.
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Okay. Very
7	good. Dr. Margolis from ASPR?
8	MR. MARGOLIS: It's a pleasure to
9	be here today and I'm looking forward to the
10	conversation. I would like to, on behalf of
11	ASPR, tell you how excited we are about this
12	particular project and how important this is
13	for us.
14	And I think that the work that has
15	been done up until now has been outstanding
16	and I would like to also encourage the group
17	to make sure that we consider some of the
18	broad systems issues that might help us get
19	our head around regionalization of emergency
20	care services, in particular, things like
21	emergency department and EMS system capacity
22	and capabilities and emergency preparedness

	Page 5
1	and resilience are really important issues for
2	our office, as we are trying to build a
3	healthcare system that is efficient and
4	effective every day and also is capable of
5	responding to disasters and public health
б	emergencies.
7	So I would ask that you make sure
8	that you think about those kinds of variables
9	in addition to the very important patient care
10	kind of individualized variables that are
11	indicators of quality emergency care.
12	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Thank you. Dr.
13	Garrett, would you like to make some remarks?
14	DR. GARRETT: I agree with Gregg's
15	comments, that's very much what I would say as
16	well. I think, you know, we're really
17	excited. The implementation, as you know,
18	it's just, you have a pillar for the emergency
19	coordination center and whatever strategic
20	plan moving forward acknowledging that the
21	role that we've been playing is really doing
22	great things in emergency care. So I would

3

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1	like to make a statement, a plug at this
2	point.
3	The strategic plan, which you will
4	see, is out right now. We would love any
5	comments from people who have had a chance to
6	review it. I would be honored to have any of
7	the thoughts from the folks around the table;
8	we're at a neat turning point. I guess this
9	is the important part. Thanks for inviting
10	us.
11	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Thank you. Dr.
12	Rapp?
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: CMS, if you
14	could speak through a microphone, that would
15	be helpful, so we can capture it. You can
16	borrow one of the
17	DR. RAPP: So thank you, Art. At
18	CMS, we were very supportive of this project,
19	too, and I would like to just give a couple of
20	perspectives on it as we think about
21	measurement.
22	So where we are right now at the

Page 55 1 CMS level and we do a lot of quality 2 measurement and those quality measures are incorporated into a variety of programs. 3 We started with just quality improvement and then 4 5 we moved to pay for reporting or we publicly report information and now we are in changing 6 7 how we pay individual providers and 8 professionals for their care, based upon that. 9 So that is focused at the provider level, at the professional level. We spend a 10 lot of time distinguishing one from another 11 and so forth that way. 12 13 But what, at least from my 14 perspective, we're hoping to get out of this 15 is not that. We are not trying to measure a 16 particular hospital. This is about a system of care. 17 18 And what I'm just sort of 19 emphasizing from my stand point, it's not even 20 about regionalization of care. It's about 21 measuring the care within a region, within an 22 area and I'll just give you sort of an

	Page 56
1	example.
2	We have measures that we apply to
3	hospitals on the time for to percutaneous
4	coronary intervention of 90 minutes. So we
5	measure that for every hospital in America.
6	And with those, we publish that information on
7	the website.
8	We exclude people if they are
9	transferred and so forth, but it is designed
10	to say what percentage of patients that come
11	to this particular hospital will get that
12	within 90 minutes.
13	When you do it at the system
14	level, that's not what you are interested in.
15	You are interested in patients that have the
16	condition that leads them to fall within that
17	type of measure to what extent do they get
18	that if they are in a particular geographic
19	area or within a system.
20	It doesn't matter what hospital
21	they go to. It doesn't matter what EMS
22	service they call. It doesn't matter whether

Page 57 1 they come by a car or whatever. But we are 2 interested in how well that emergency system works. 3 Now, part of it might be 4 5 structure. It would be better to have 6 designated hospitals, perhaps, and stuff like 7 that, but that is really -- you know, people 8 might disagree with that or it might not turn 9 out to be the case. We might think that's the 10 case, but it may not be. So I just want -- what I don't 11 12 think we need necessarily is to be able to measure the degree to which a system is 13 14 "regionalized." What we need to be able to do is have a framework for measuring the quality 15 of care. And when we do that, there are 16 17 different kinds of measures: Structure, process, outcome, and cost. And don't forget 18 19 about the cost piece of it, because that is 20 very much on the front burner of concern, at 21 least at the federal level. 22 I think it is really nationwide,

1	
	Page 58
1	wondering about the cost of healthcare. So
2	cost so I would look at measures that way,
3	those different things. So structural
4	measures might be to what extent the people
5	have transfer agreements and so on and so
б	forth, but that's really not getting us to
7	what I think is of greater interest, which is
8	outcomes, cost, processes of care are
9	important, but, again, we're sort of de-
10	emphasizing it at this point.
11	So there I just wanted to make
12	those points that mainly it's not about
13	regionalizing care. It's about how well the
14	care is delivered within a region.
15	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Thank you, Dr.
16	Rapp. I also wanted to extend a very special
17	thank you and a welcome to Kate Goodrich.
18	Kate manages the NQF contract for HHS. And
19	really on behalf of all the HHS family, we
20	really appreciate the great work you do, Kate.
21	Would you like to say anything, a few remarks
22	for the group?

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1	MS. GOODRICH: I just want to say
2	I'm really glad that I was able to come today.
3	It's great to see this group of people and all
4	of our my federal partners in this effort.
5	And I appreciate the comments thus far. I
б	think they are absolutely right on target. So
7	looking forward to the day. Thanks.
8	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Thank you
9	very much. Question?
10	MS. TURGEL: Not a question. May
11	I say a couple words? Sorry. Sometimes HRSA
12	offices don't necessarily speak to each other
13	and since I am part of HRSA and Andy, we have
14	just kind of gotten together, I work for the
15	Emergency Medical Services for Children
16	Program, so I just want to make sure that I'm
17	putting a bug in everyone's ear to make sure
18	that pediatrics are included.
19	And what we do within every state
20	and U.S. territory right now, we have
21	performance measures that they need to report
22	on. So we will have data in August regarding

Page 60 1 designation of hospitals within their states 2 and also interfacility transfer guidelines and 3 agreements. So we will have some of that 4 5 information from every state and U.S. 6 territory in August. So, please, feel free to 7 utilize us and I will keep probably hitting 8 you in the back of the head making sure that 9 pediatrics are included. Thank you. 10 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Knowing some of the people around the table, I can assure 11 12 you that we will not ignore children. Any other comments from federal attendees before 13 14 we go on with the program? 15 We are still ahead of Okay. 16 schedule, which is good. And, Dr. Cairns, you have the floor, sir. 17 DR. CAIRNS: Well, thank you very 18 19 much, Dr. Kellermann. And let me just 20 reiterate what a pleasure it is to be with 21 you. 22 This has been a project between

Page 61 1 the Department of Emergency Medicine, the 2 University of North Carolina, as well as our colleagues at NOF. And it has really been a 3 4 pleasure and, frankly, an honor to be involved 5 with this project. We are just going to give you an 6 7 overview in this session of the environmental 8 scan. I know that all of you have a copy of 9 it. And so I'm just going to briefly go through the process we follow, because it 10 certainly serves as a resource for our 11 12 discussions today on the framework report. 13 And the second aspect was to give 14 a brief overview of how we approached the framework draft. 15 16 Now, there are key components of 17 the framework draft that, frankly, we think we 18 need your input on and we want to be sure that 19 people understand and accept some of the 20 premises. So there will be more extensive 21 discussion of those key terms of the guiding 22 principles and of the domains later on in the

 day. So this just serves as kind of brief overview, but, please, feel free to 	
2 So this just serves as kind of	
3 brief overview, but, please, feel free to	
4 stop. We want this to be a conversation.	We
5 want this to be a discussion and as iterat	ive
6 as you all find valuable.	
7 So the first slide will just b	e
8 the introduction. So this is just directl	У
9 out of the environmental scan.	
10 The first comment is that the	
11 premise here is that efficient resource	
12 utilization is paramount to providing	
13 effective quality healthcare.	
14 Second, that this concept of	
15 regionalization has been identified as the	
16 potential method for improving medical car	е
17 through this efficient resource utilizatio	n.
18 And you could imagine that one of the key	
19 terms we will be discussing this afternoon	is
20 going to be regionalization, because we ju	st
21 heard what Dr. Rapp's concept of	
22 regionalization may be and that may differ	

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1	from some of the current practices of
2	regionalization.
3	Next slide. And while
4	regionalization is clearly not a new idea, we
5	have been serving people across geographies in
6	an integrated way in trauma, in heart attack
7	care, stroke care, evolving in cardiac arrest
8	care, pediatric care, but certainly it has
9	become a very functional aspect with lots of
10	heterogeneity.
11	And so honing in on which aspects
12	are important for quality efficient effective
13	care across populations and regions will be
14	the focus of the environmental scan.
15	Next slide. So the National
16	Quality Forum is engaged in an effort to
17	establish NQF-endorsed consensus standards
18	that evaluate the regionalization of emergency
19	care. So that was the purpose of the
20	environmental scan. It's to support this
21	effort.
22	Next slide. And this scan

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1	included the review of projects and measures
2	as well as to identify measurement gaps of
3	regionalized emergency medical care services.
4	Next slide. The core research
5	questions that we were tasked with taking on:
6	The first one, what current
7	performance measures or standards exist that
8	apply to regionalized emergency care? And at
9	what level of development or implementation
10	are these measures?
11	The second key question what
12	current projects exist in the realm of
13	regionalized emergency medical care services?
14	And we felt it important to look at an
15	overview of projects, because they can provide
16	a context for these measures and, frankly, can
17	help inform the context of emergency medical
18	care services across a wide range of settings,
19	across a number of different aspects of
20	systems and across different types of
21	patients.
22	And then finally, where do gaps

	Page 65
1	exist in current measures?
2	Next slide. So the products of
3	the scan were to:
4	One, provide a list of performance
5	measures, both in current use and the
6	pipeline. And the pipeline has a very
7	technical term at NQF for these regionalized
8	emergency medical care services.
9	Describe these existing projects
10	and then provide an analysis of measure gaps.
11	Next slide. So you could imagine
12	the task of taking on this issue. While there
13	isn't a technical definition of
14	regionalization, and I suspect that we might
15	have a wide range of opinions on what that
16	would be, we were guided by consensus
17	documents that have been recently developed in
18	order to provide a context for measures.
19	So, first of all, we look for
20	measures or products of emergency care that
21	include care that is time-sensitive or of high
22	acuity. A working definition of high acuity,

	Page 66
1	something that was time-sensitive and was
2	life-threatening illness or injury.
3	Second, a measure or project of
4	regionalized care was now within a system that
5	facilitates delivery of care that is not
6	universally available. And so, for example of
7	this, given the acute myocardial infarction
8	example that Dr. Rapp presented, Aspirin is
9	pretty much universally available everywhere.
10	PCI or percutaneous intervention
11	is not. So you can imagine there are going to
12	be a number of performance metrics in aspects
13	of that care across settings that are both
14	uniformly available and wouldn't be included
15	in this, but then some that are going to be
16	distributed unevenly across the region or a
17	population. That would be included as a
18	measure or project for this screen.
19	Next slide. So the exclusion
20	criteria is to measure a project for non-
21	emergency care or that's not within the
22	regionalized system. And another aspect of

Page 67
this is not just care that is universally
available, but also care that does not involve
a system of both in- and out-of-hospital
components, recognizing that there is going to
be a spectrum of care across these settings
that's going to contribute to a patient
outcome, to a system performance or an
integration across various settings.
We're going to talk a little bit
more about that this afternoon.
Next slide. So what were the
results? Well, we identified projects and
measures using this evaluation, both
regionalized and emergency care. The Norton
ghost just showed up. It resulted in 11
domains of what we call domains of
regionalized healthcare services.
And we had to put in a specific
definition for the technical aspect of the
report and that was now emergency care
treatment of high acuity or life-threatening
conditions in an expedited fashion recognizing

	Page 68
1	that timely care of emergent patients may
2	prevent mortality or significant morbidity.
3	That was kind of the standard for the
4	environmental scan.
5	And so this included out-of-
6	hospital areas, emergency departments and
7	other high acuity areas within hospitals.
8	Next slide. So research
9	strategies. We identified both formal
10	critical review approaches as well as
11	reviewing the NQF measurement library. We
12	reviewed the recent consensus conferences. It
13	has already been mentioned that the Society
14	for Academic Emergency Medicine has a recent
15	consensus conference.
16	The NIH had a series of
17	roundtables looking at emergency care
18	research, one on neurology and behavioral
19	emergencies, another one on medical and
20	surgical emergencies and a third one on
21	trauma, emergency trauma.
22	We also noted the IOM workshop on

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regionalization of emergency care and I had
 participated in the ASPR's regionalization
 roundtable.

After we reviewed those consensus 4 5 documents and reports, we then searched out experts in the areas of EMS, emergency care, 6 7 critical care, nursing care, medical care, and 8 biopreparedness to identify other projects and 9 measures that weren't captured in the formal literature consensus conference and 10 measurement review. 11

12 These identified measures and 13 projects were then screened by these inclusion 14 criteria to find those that might relate to 15 regionalized medical emergency -- excuse me, 16 emergency medical care services.

Next slide. The scan was done refined to focus in on these emergency care issues within regionalized healthcare. When you do that, the 11 domains become 8. And, next slide, you will get an example of what this process looked like. So

	Page 70
1	we had 11 domains of regionalized healthcare
2	that were identified. The first was trauma,
3	the next was stroke, the third was acute
4	myocardial infarction, the next one was
5	cardiac arrest, the next was critical care
6	medicine, including sepsis and medical shock,
7	pediatric specialty care, including neonatal
8	care, toxicology care, specific veteran
9	affairs networks of care, psychiatric care,
10	data management perspectives and disaster
11	preparedness.
12	Then they were filtered by, for
13	the purposes of, this environmental scan, this
14	definition of emergency care, which is
15	healthcare that is provided in an emergency
16	department or emergency medical services
17	system or acute care areas of a hospital,
18	emergency care refers to the treatment of high
19	acuity and/or life-threatening conditions in
20	an expedited fashion recognizing that timely
21	care of emergent patients may prevent
22	mortality or significant morbidity.

1	Page 71
1	So that was then the criteria for
2	which these were screened. Eight domains
3	remained, trauma, stroke, acute myocardial
4	infarction, cardiac arrest, critical care
5	medicine, pediatric specialty care,
б	toxicology, and psychiatric care.
7	And then within those domains, we
8	looked for specific project or measures for
9	time-sensitive acute or life-threatening
10	diseases, definitive treatment is not
11	universally available and, therefore, will
12	require a systems approach and care that
13	relies on both in- and out-of-hospital care.
14	Next slide. I'm not going to go
15	through the numbers. Jeff Williams deserves
16	an awful lot of credit, both public and
17	ongoing, for literally going through all of
18	these sources identifying appropriate domains,
19	lumping them into usable groups and buckets,
20	applying the filtering criteria and then
21	identifying in the tables that you will see in
22	the appendices those specific measures, as

	Page 72
1	well as the basis and state of development.
2	Next slide. And so when you do
3	this, you ended up with a sample frame of over
4	1,000 measures and the final source was just
5	210 and that's how we have been able to result
6	with the final number of measures that are
7	included in the report.
8	Next slide. Of these measures, if
9	you look at just where they are, they turn out
10	to be impressively in acute myocardial
11	infarction with 11 and then we have got
12	measures are that are 9 in stroke, 2 in
13	trauma, 4 in cardiac arrest, 4 in pediatric
14	specialty care and interestingly, despite the
15	importance of these other domains, there were
16	a number of projects, but very few measures.
17	And, frankly, that's the take home
18	from an environmental scan, is that we did a
19	fairly broad review of issues in emergency
20	care and we really did not find a large number
21	of performance metrics that have been widely
22	accepted and/or utilized.
Page 73 I know that's probably not a 1 2 surprise here, but it's impressive when you start to quantitate it, given the impact of 3 emergency care on the health of Americans. 4 5 Next slide. So does anyone have any questions about the environmental scan of 6 7 what we did? It is completed. It's up on the 8 NQF website and we certainly hope that it is valuable. It's a valuable resource as we move 9 to this phase of the framework report. 10 Jesse? Thanks, Chuck, really 11 DR. PINES: 12 great work. One of the questions I have and one of these discussions came up in some of 13 14 the small groups for the 2010 Consensus Conference for SAM, but why was the exclusion 15 criteria kind of non-time-sensitive 16 17 conditions? Why did that come up? And, you know, specifically as we 18 19 think about, you know, the overall proportion 20 of people who come into the ED with these 21 time-sensitive conditions, it's actually 22 relatively small compared to the, you know,

Page 74 1 other folks who were there. 2 You know, specifically, people with complex medical conditions who actually 3 4 may get the care in one system, but they may 5 be transferred to another system and have all their testing redone. Was there any 6 7 consideration given to looking at care coordination? 8 9 DR. CAIRNS: So thank you for that question, Jesse. We identified a number of 10 11 gaps. And one of the key areas that we 12 identified -- and, again, I would just like to thank our reviewers and our partners in review 13 14 of this document from ASPR, HHS and others. They highlighted some of these 15 16 needs in terms of non-emergent care. And so you will see in the draft of the framework 17 18 report that on the last page, 15, No. 27 in 19 your included documents, we have an area that 20 we have proposed for future research. 21 And so the need for development of 22 new measures or adaptation of existing

	Page 75
1	measures to ensure measurement of systems and
2	not only elements of systems. And we have to
3	look at both how transitions and
4	communications between units of service within
5	regionalized systems work, since most of the
6	effort has focused in on the individual units
7	themselves, as Dr. Rapp pointed out.
8	It's not patient interaction with
9	the healthcare system or a patient symptom to
10	balloon time and acute myocardial infarction.
11	It is currently reported as emergency
12	department to balloon time.
13	So I think we are trying to get to
14	those broader issues as you have talked of
15	coordination and communication. And clearly,
16	structural issues. So emergency department
17	boarding, crowding, ambulance diversion and
18	how this affects utilization, as well as how
19	does this affect utilization in the context of
20	the growth, of the need and demand for
21	emergency medical care services, by numerous
22	folks, including non-emergent conditions?

Page 76 And then how this will work in the 1 2 development of the healthcare system as it 3 undergoes not just response to growth and demand, but also evolution in terms of other 4 5 forms of payment. 6 And then these other areas where 7 there may be important quality measures that 8 may not have hit the specific disease 9 conditions. So, Jesse, that was a long-winded 10 answer to say, please, look at the draft report on page 15, No. 27 of your materials 11 12 and we expect and hope that we will have a lot of input today on those kinds of issues. 13 14 Jeff, did you want to add anything to that? 15 16 MR. WILLIAMS: I agree with Dr. 17 Cairns. 18 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I am so qlad 19 that people are listening. The floor is open 20 for comments or questions. Dr. Martinez? 21 DR. MARTINEZ: Yes, just to add on 22 that comment with Jesse, because I think you

	Page 77
1	were at some of the meetings we have been in
2	and the big turning point of this was the IOM,
3	really looking at that group. And what is
4	interesting, and I just go with your comments
5	just to give feedback to the Committee, is
6	Einstein says what you believe is often
7	determined by what you measure.
8	One of the questions we had was
9	all these people who get transferred and go to
10	another facility, what percentage of them are
11	discharged from the ED, meaning that they
12	didn't need to be transferred for, at least,
13	procedural issues?
14	And what we found from going to a
15	lot of the big data sources, including HRSA
16	and others, is no one knows, because they
17	don't measure it. And so it's an important
18	aspect to look at in terms of performance of
19	a system, not just a smaller group, but I
20	think Dr. Corrigan calls them time-sensitive
21	conditions or something like that.
22	We have a lot of people

	Page 78
1	transferred for belly pain or chest pain that
2	are really STEMI and so we just should keep
3	that in the back of our minds as we go
4	forward.
5	DR. CAIRNS: Rick, thank you for
6	those comments.
7	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Others? Yes?
8	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Looking at
9	all this from the point of view of acute
10	neurology and acute neurosurgical issues,
11	there is really a significant gap in the
12	measures that are available for that.
13	And if a system ever needed
14	regionalization, it would be acute
15	neurosurgical care because the resources are
16	limited, the facilities are complex and at
17	least anecdotally, I had knowledge of a lot of
18	situations where the delay in neurosurgical
19	care or the absence of neurosurgical care has
20	led to significant problems.
21	So I would hope regarding what was
22	just said that we are able to at least try to
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	Page 79
1	develop some measures to look at that, because
2	I think that is a significant weakness in the
3	entire system dealing with this acute
4	neurological emergencies that come up and with
5	the lack of neurosurgeons that are available
6	to help take care of these problems.
7	DR. CAIRNS: Yes, thank you very
8	much. In fact, we think this is an important
9	area, both in the general area of trauma, as
10	well as in specific conditions. And then
11	imagine if you run across into environmental
12	spectrum from pediatrics to geriatrics, there
13	is clearly going to be a need.
14	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Brendan?
15	DR. CARR: Chuck, I wonder if you
16	the task that was given to you was to do an
17	environmental scan to see what the label end
18	was. I get that. But I wonder if it a little
19	bit pigeonholes us into, you know, repeating
20	the past instead of drawing a blank slate and
21	thinking about how we could restructure this.
22	And I think that's a trap that we

	Page 80
1	should address early on, because if we were
2	happy with the system we had, we probably
3	wouldn't have asked you to go back and look at
4	it.
5	But in asking you to go back and
6	look at it, we are starting from, you know,
7	the past.
8	DR. CAIRNS: Brendan, excellent
9	point. And I'm going to use that as a
10	transition. So let's go to the framework
11	report, because I think that this is a
12	critical learning that we got from the
13	environmental scan is that in a very
14	comprehensive formalized approach, we found
15	this relative paucity of information and
16	measures.
17	And we know that there are huge
18	gaps and needs. And I think that this
19	framework report can provide a pathway if not
20	explicit direction on where we might go to
21	address those concerns.
22	So here is now just a brief

	Page 81
1	overview of the draft. Again, you all have a
2	copy of it. And we are going to go over some
3	very important components of this draft later
4	on today, but just to provide an overview then
5	about how we decided to framework these issues
6	in a draft report for your consideration
7	comment.
8	So the first was provide a context
9	and direction to key healthcare system
10	stakeholders regarding the evaluation of
11	regional emergency medical care systems. So
12	at least put in context for you all to give us
13	input on what you think is important and what
14	those key issues might be we need to address,
15	Brendan, in order to move forward.
16	Second is propose a mechanism to
17	identify the current measurement landscape
18	within regionalized emergency medical care
19	systems, as well as gaps and measurement. So
20	now that we have had a formalized review of
21	what is out there, what should it look like
22	moving forward?

Pa 1 And then to identify what	ge 82
1 And then to identify what	
2 performance measures are needed in this	
3 evolving area of healthcare? And hopefully,	
4 and we are convinced, that parts of this	
5 framework, if not all of it, will serve as a	
6 catalyst for the future development of	
7 measures and measure concepts, because it's	
8 just too important for us not to utilize this	
9 approach.	
10 So that's at least a broad	
11 overview, Brendan, in order to try and take of	n
12 some of those key issues you have identified.	
13 Next slide. So the way that we	
14 have outlined this, and, again, this was in	
15 conjunction with NQF and our federal partners	,
16 was to approach it by getting the definition	
17 key terms down. This is the third promissory	
18 note I have said that we are going to address	
19 it, but we will address it.	
20 Important terms, emergency care,	
21 regionalization, these kinds of issues. We	
22 are going to delineate the purpose.	

Page 83 We are going to introduce 1 Next. 2 an episodes of care paradigm. This is a care paradigm that NQF has found valuable as they 3 take on new areas of healthcare to identify 4 5 measures. And I do think there is applicability to emergency medical services 6 7 care, but there are some limitations. 8 Next. To identify some domains of 9 measurement for regionalized emergency medical care services. 10 11 Next. To generate guiding 12 principles which may not only provide guidance to this framework report, but to future 13 endeavors in this area. And so we will spend 14 some time in terms of what those might be. 15 And then to develop 16 Next. criteria for evaluating the measures within 17 the framework. And to be used as a basis for 18 19 the draft, the current NQF guidelines. They 20 clearly have been successful in developing and 21 guiding the implementation of care guidelines 22 across a wide range of areas and clearly

1 taking the approach to emergency medical care 2 services in a regionalization paradigm could 3 be a valuable start.

Next slide. So we did want to 4 5 introduce this idea of the episode of care approach. And this again is included in the 6 7 draft framework report that you all have 8 access to. And in this approach, you have a 9 population at risk, this is called the Phase There is the evaluation initial 10 1 aspect. management of disease, a Phase 2. And then 11 12 there is a follow-up care or a Phase 3. So in this generic episode of 13 14 care, there are three specific phases. One 15 might call the first phase prevention, second 16 phase evaluation, initial management, 17 including potentially emergency care, and 18 Phase 3 follow-up care, outcomes and further 19 intervention. 20 So then at the end of the episode, 21 you look for risk adjusted health outcomes, 22 mortality, clearly one of them, but also

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1	functional status and then in line with Dr.
2	Rapp's discussion risk adjusted total cost.
3	So in the evaluation of
4	appropriate times throughout this episode, you
5	look at key patient attributes for risk
б	adjustment, informed patient preferences, the
7	alignment of the care processes with these
8	patient preferences and the assessment of
9	symptoms, functional and emotional status.
10	So we are going to briefly talk
11	about how we applied that in this draft to
12	regionalized emergency medical care services.
13	Next slide. So in this paradigm,
14	we took the example of an acute myocardial
15	infarction. So you could imagine that a Phase
16	1, while valuable, we don't do as much with
17	risk adjustment, prevention, although there
18	may be an opportunity in Phase 1, certainly in
19	Phase 3.
20	But one thing that you can do in
21	preparation for an episode of care with a
22	patient would be to have a regionalized system

	Page 86
1	or at least an encompassing system within a
2	geography and a population that designates
3	where needed resources are.
4	So in the case of acute myocardial
5	infarction, where the cath labs are that are
6	available 24 hours a day, seven days a week
7	and can provide timely care to patients
8	delivered there.
9	Another example of what you can do
10	prior to the onset of a clinical episode is to
11	have an emergency medical services triage and
12	destination protocol for STEMI, so that the
13	paramedics, the 911 and ambulance folks know
14	where they are going to take a patient who has
15	an acute myocardial infarction, independent of
16	where they live or who they are.
17	A third potential component is to
18	have a communication technology that will
19	enhance and guide care or the care continuum
20	from EMS, emergency department, cardiology,
21	hospital resources.
22	So those are all components of

	Page 87
1	this Phase 1 that are all in place prior to
2	the clinical episode of acute myocardial
3	infarction.
4	So within this Phase 2 now that
5	the patient has symptoms and dials 911 is how
6	can we earlier identify acute myocardial
7	infarction, in particular STEMI ST segment
8	elevation acute myocardial infarction, a time-
9	sensitive type? Can that be done by EMS
10	personnel? What are the care process measures
11	that contribute to early identification?
12	What are the care process measures
13	that are consistent with high acuity care that
14	are life saving, for example, in an episode of
15	acute myocardial infarction? What are the
16	timeliness measures, recognizing that time and
17	mortality are closely linked in this
18	condition?
19	How do we optimize communication
20	between the units of service, between the EMS,
21	emergency department, cath lab and any
22	specialty services required? And then what

	Page 8
1	are the standards of care that are necessary
2	to provide high quality appropriate care to
3	patients with acute myocardial infarction and
4	how that should be coordinated across these
5	different specialties?
6	And then the Phase 3 approach
7	would be post-percutaneous intervention ICU
8	care and what measurements would be relevant
9	to appropriate care and outcomes? Care
10	coordination measures across these varied
11	units of care including rehabilitation and how
12	do we enhance communication between providers,
13	both within the acute episode of care and
14	potentially with the care provided by a
15	community health provider?
16	And the end of the episode could
17	be everything from death, functional status,
18	neurologically in tact and so on. So when you
19	look at appropriate times throughout the
20	episodes, we have got patient-oriented
21	intermediate outcomes. We looked assure
22	transitions across these units of service

8

	Page 89
1	during this episode of care and that we have
2	appropriate measurement to facilitate
3	comparison across similar regionalized systems
4	in different organizations.
5	And, Jeff, you spent some time
6	coming up with what some of the challenges and
7	limitations of this model are. Could you
8	highlight some of those?
9	MR. WILLIAMS: Sure, of course. I
10	did want to add two other comments as well
11	before we talk about limitations.
12	The first was, one, I think
13	benefit of the episodes of care approach is it
14	allows us to be patient-oriented. I think at
15	the end of the day, we are looking at
16	improving the quality of care delivered to a
17	patient. And so we felt that this was a good
18	model to be able to take a patient through a
19	system from when a care episode, using the
20	term, begins all the way through to, as Dr.
21	Martinez points out, he is either discharged
22	after transfer, which is, obviously, not the

	Page 90
1	optimal outcome, or receives definitive care.
2	So we thought that, and I think
3	Dr. Carr made an excellent point, applying to
4	this model, I think where we have gone in the
5	past, at least as much as I have been able to
6	catch up and read in this area, is essentially
7	Phase 2. And we are evaluating care and we
8	are looking specifically most of the time at
9	process measures, but looking at this sort of
10	episodes of care model allows, first of all,
11	the measurement of structures and systems that
12	are in place, potentially in Phase 1 and then
13	also allows evaluation of post-care
14	coordination, did care occur the way that it
15	should have, etcetera, potentially in Phase 3.
16	Clearly, this is a little bit of a
17	paradigm shift from the initial episodes of
18	care approach developed in some of the prior
19	NQF-endorsed frameworks. But this is how we
20	sort of envision the episodes of care approach
21	working in this area.
22	So as you chew on that for two

	Page 91
1	seconds, I'm going to flip to the limitations.
2	I think that, first, one, I think to put this
3	in context, benefit about episodes of care
4	that I just said is, essentially, you are
5	looking at care that occurs to a patient sort
6	of almost in real time.
7	The episodes of care approach
8	doesn't necessarily, and I think that there
9	are ways to address this, focus on whether
10	that care was appropriate. So I think Dr.
11	Martinez' point about whether or not, for
12	example, a transferred patient is cared for
13	appropriate towards the end of the episode,
14	may be something to emphasize, potentially in
15	Phase 3 or wherever.
16	But I think one potential
17	limitation is that the model does not
18	necessarily focus on whether care was
19	appropriate. You know, EMS provider
20	identifies a STEMI. The patient is taken to
21	the cath lab. The cath is done. The patient
22	goes to the post-ICU, post-PCI ICU care and

Page 92 1 gets excellent care. 2 Well, you know, are we focusing on whether or not that patient actually needed to 3 go to the cath lab? That's sort of a -- that 4 5 may not be the best example, but the point is that limitations arise when you consider 6 7 measuring care across the board. You don't 8 necessarily address whether or not the care 9 needed to occur in the first place. A second limitation is that if --10 you will focus on the box at the bottom 11 12 regarding emphasizing measurement to 13 facilitate comparison across similar 14 regionalized systems. So a regionalized 15 trauma system in one area of the country may be very similar and have similar outcomes to 16 17 a trauma system in another part of the country, but individual efficiencies and 18 19 individual practices in each system are not 20 necessarily highlighted by evaluating simply 21 one episode of care in one system. 22 So I think that as we consider

Page 93 1 this model, we should put a special emphasis 2 and find some place to put comparison between systems, so that those efficiencies can be 3 4 shared and potentially impact systems across 5 the country. 6 I think those were the two main 7 limitations we thought about. Clearly, there 8 are potentially others that I'm sure some of 9 you will address, but we hoped, basically, to 10 provide a comprehensive model that would allow for structural issues that come up, process 11 12 issues that come up to be, at the very least, categorized with this model. 13 Thanks. 14 DR. RINNERT: Hey, Jeff, don't you think that if we -- as we go forward and we 15 16 are looking at -- you are worried about sort of the overarching concepts contributing to 17 our missing the fidelity within individual 18 19 regions. In other words, there are some 20 regions that do things very well at the 21 grassroots level. 22 And by comparing them or looking

	Page 94
1	at them sort of with overarching brushes, you
2	may miss that fidelity. As we drill down and
3	get to the individual measurements that we
4	developed, won't some of that loss of fidelity
5	go away or not?
6	MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I think so.
7	I think that's an excellent point. I think
8	when you drill down to the measure level and
9	you assume that measures are going to be
10	applied similarly across systems, that that
11	will go away.
12	As Sally pointed out earlier
13	today, I think that the point of this
14	conference, to some extent, is to look at the
15	framework as a whole. So I agree with you.
16	I think that some of that will go away,
17	assuming that the measures are specific enough
18	to apply across systems.
19	But I think that the framework
20	should somehow address your point. You should
21	perhaps state that explicitly or state that,
22	you know, while we realize that there are

	Page 95
1	some, you know, trees lost for the forest,
2	that that will happen over time as the
3	framework is implemented in a given system.
4	DR. CAIRNS: So if I could just
5	follow up briefly on that? I think it's a
6	really important comment, so imagine that you
7	have a system where the paramedics can read
8	the 12 lead ECGs and then determine the next
9	available hospital. And they have decided to
10	distribute both the hospitals and the
11	paramedics in a geographically uniform way, so
12	the access to care is similar across that
13	system.
14	That would then require a
15	measurement of absolute time from interaction
16	with 911 to say balloon time, as in as a
17	measurement of the performance of the system,
18	as opposed to just saying we have a triage
19	destination policy in our system and,
20	therefore, meet the required performance
21	metric.
22	So I do think that when you put it

	Page 96
1	on an absolute scale, you can find optimal
2	kind of measurements, but there may indeed be
3	structural measurements that aren't
4	necessarily linked to absolute changes and
5	outcomes in an episode of care.
б	DR. WRIGHT: Jeff and Chuck, I'm
7	curious if you had an opportunity to apply the
8	model to domain one of the domains that is
9	not condition-specific and, for instance, more
10	developmentally-specific? And the reason I
11	ask is just to give you a concrete example,
12	the vanishingly small number of children with
13	time-sensitive conditions actually show up at
14	a place for definitive care at initial
15	presentation. Only 2 to 3 percent of severely
16	injured children show up at a pediatric trauma
17	center, for instance, initially.
18	So I'm wondering about the ability
19	of this model to incorporate a heavy dosing of
20	interfacility of triage beyond EMS in the
21	facility, interfacility transport to
22	definitive care, the kind of activity that

Page 97 1 would be more germane to a population-based 2 time-sensitivity occurrence than a condition-3 specific occurrence where we are looking for 4 a triage at the field level and appropriate 5 disposition there. 6 DR. CAIRNS: And, Joe, thank you 7 for that example. In fact, we played a little bit around with the pediatric model as well 8 9 for episode of care and again look forward to 10 the input of this group as to whether or not these examples are valuable as we approach the 11 12 framework. But I'm going to move back to this 13 14 particular example, because in many cases, and in North Carolina we track every emergency 15 department visit. We also track every EMS 16 visit of every patient every day. So we have 17 18 actually been looking at how this happens 19 across a state. 20 And it's remarkable how many STEMI 21 patients are taken from the field to a 22 hospital that doesn't have a PCI capability

	Page 98
1	and are then transferred to another one.
2	So I think it is somewhat
3	analogous to the pediatric trauma patient who
4	gets sent initially to a hospital with the
5	thought of stabilization, again, just for a
6	descriptive term and then gets transferred for
7	definitive care at another center.
8	And I think the wisdom of that
9	strategy, I think, may need to be addressed.
10	Certainly, one of the aspects as we look at
11	optimizing systems, back to this example in
12	acute myocardial infarction, is that there is
13	some thought of doing direct field to resource
14	appropriate hospital transport directly as
15	opposed to going through an intermediate
16	hospital.
17	And you can imagine if you look at
18	a timeliness measure under Phase 2, the third
19	one, that you get much lower times with direct
20	field triage to resource-specific hospital
21	than going through the intermediary community
22	hospital.

	Page 99
1	So, Joe, I think this is a really
2	important aspect to look at. And I think it's
3	one of the key components, at least we
4	identified, in using this framework.
5	MR. WILLIAMS: I would just add
6	one other comment in answer to that question.
7	I don't think that the episode of care
8	approach is necessarily limited to, in this
9	way, a particular place that the episode has
10	to begin.
11	So clearly, when dealing, for
12	example, with pediatric specialty or any other
13	specialty for that matter, I think that an
14	episode of care can begin whenever the need
15	for a regionalized system is identified. I
16	don't think it necessarily has to begin when
17	you are the kid's belly starts hurting at
18	home or when 911 is involved.
19	I think that the episode of care
20	can begin, you know, whenever the need for the
21	system is identified, whether that be in the
22	ED, whether it be on the floor in terms of

	Page 100
1	understanding the need for transfer to a
2	higher level of care.
3	I think that's a good point. We
4	should probably address that.
5	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I have a
6	process suggestion and that's going to be,
7	given that we all have these cute name tags,
8	when you have a question, if you will put it
9	sideways, that will give me a sense of the
10	queue. I'm not sure these things won't fall
11	over, but we will try that.
12	And so there is a hand here and
13	then we will go to you next.
14	MR. COOPER: Thanks. I want to
15	build a little bit off of Joe Wright's
16	comments and also the comments made by our
17	colleague from CMS, both of which take off, I
18	think, from some of the concepts that were
19	first enunciated or not first enunciated, but
20	strongly enunciated at the IOM Regionalization
21	Conference.
22	You know, regionalization is not

Page 101 1 centralization, necessarily speaking, in some 2 cases it may well be. But it is a reality of life that not every region is going to have 3 every resource immediately available to every 4 5 patient. And even if it did, the patient might not choose to avail himself or herself 6 7 or his or her child, you know, of that 8 resource. 9 And so I think in building any sort of episode of care model, we really have 10 to pay very close attention to the issue of 11 12 sustentative care, not just definitive care. You know, what can we do to begin the process, 13 14 you know, efficiently and effectively, you know, in effect, at the first receiver level, 15 16 so that the process of care can begin in an, 17 you know, appropriate fashion? 18 That's a -- I recognize that's a 19 slippery slope because, of course, when 20 patients end up in non-definitive care 21 facilities getting definitive care, if they 22 are getting sustentative care, they tend to

	Page 102
1	stay there longer than they might. And that
2	too can impact upon outcome.
3	But I just urge this as we go
4	forward thinking through this model that to
5	remember that we can't just be thinking about
6	the definitive care piece of it. And, you
7	know, all the bells and whistles that, you
8	know, you have listed by example in this
9	episode of care model. Thanks.
10	DR. CAIRNS: Can I comment just
11	briefly, Arthur? So we agree with you. And,
12	in fact, I think this also speaks to Jesse
13	Pine's point on non-emergent care just because
14	we have decided to come up with a technical
15	definition of emergency and, again, we look
16	forward to this group's input on what that
17	might be.
18	If you look back at the previous
19	slide, if you could do that, Eric? If you
20	look under appropriate times throughout
21	episode is No. 2 bullet "Assessment of
22	informed patient preferences in the degree of

	Page 103
1	alignment of care processes with these
2	preferences."
3	And we need to keep that in mind.
4	And I think it is into the NQF version of the
5	framework and how that applies to our
б	framework, I think will be very important to
7	continue.
8	MR. WINGROVE: I'm wondering if
9	there is any intent to exclude any
10	geographical parts of our country? And the
11	reason I ask that is one of Dr. Cairns'
12	comments about going and the PCI center.
13	There are lots of places in this country where
14	going to the PCI center, the first time is
15	absolutely the wrong thing to do.
16	And so one of my interests, being
17	kind of a rural guy, is making sure the system
18	rewards people for doing the right thing. And
19	sometimes that is not going to the specialty
20	center the first time.
21	DR. CAIRNS: Thank you, Gary, I'm
22	smiling. This is a research question that we

	Page 104
1	have had in North Carolina since you all may
2	be familiar, we have regionalized STEMI care
3	voluntarily in the state. And we actually
4	have areas of the state where thrombolytics
5	are given by paramedics because the time to
6	get them to a PCI center physically is just
7	too difficult.
8	Having said that, I think you can
9	move it from PCI to say reperfusion therapy.
10	And how do you then optimize reperfusion
11	therapy to resources, geographies and
12	populations, if time is an important
13	component? But let's not forget that, Gary.
14	This is a really important issue.
15	And our hope is to not exclude any
16	region of the country. Our experience has
17	been to be inclusive in our state. Remember,
18	we have mountains, we have coast and we have
19	got some rich urban places, but we have,
20	unfortunately, got some very poor rural
21	places. So I hope that we will maintain those
22	discussions.

	Page 105
1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Nick, did
2	you want to comment?
3	MR. NUDELL: I think you are
4	starting to address where my concern was also.
5	From the pre-hospital perspective, many
6	episodes of care sort of require you to know
7	the diagnosis in advance or at the beginning.
8	And from the pre-hospital perspective, that's
9	relatively uncommon to start with that
10	approach.
11	So could you address that, please?
12	DR. CAIRNS: Nick, thank you very
13	much. One of the premises of emergency care,
14	and I think we need to reinforce this in the
15	definition, is that we deal with
16	undifferentiated patients. And for example,
17	in acute myocardial infarction, when you start
18	looking at populations and geographies
19	inclusive, you find very different answers.
20	So one of the benefits of our
21	state is that we can look at all these
22	complaints as they show up in emergency

Page 106 departments and it turns out that less than 50 1 2 percent of patients over 80 who present with acute myocardial infarctions present with 3 4 chest pain. 5 And you compare that to 85 percent 6 in patients less than 40 years-old. So you 7 even have to be careful on a symptoms-based 8 approach along differentiated illness and 9 injury. And I think that is a key component 10 that we need to recognize, that patients don't present with diagnoses. They present with 11 12 conditions. And we really want to address that 13 14 in terms of our definition of emergency, for example, if you all agree. 15 16 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Chuck, I've 17 got a few questions, but I will weave them in whenever we have lags. But I will start at 18 19 the beginning, which is back to environmental 20 scan for a moment. 21 There are a number of AHRQ-funded 22 evidence practice centers in the country that

	Page 107
1	have done systematic reviews over the last
2	several years. I have got the privilege of
3	working with one in southern California. I
4	think RTI has one close to you all.
5	And they have a very structured
б	process for ascertaining literature and
7	filtering documents. Did you all follow that
8	process or is your process different? And the
9	reason I say this, in my little piece of this
10	world, which is cardiac arrest, your scan did
11	not pick up all of the really noteworthy
12	reports.
13	And so the current draft is
14	excluding a couple of papers that I think
15	and data systems there were very relevant. So
16	I'm just wondering how you got to the measures
17	that you did and whether, in fact, there may
18	be others in some or the other domains that
19	are also not quite haven't made the report
20	yet?
21	DR. CAIRNS: Art, thanks for those
22	comments. Number one, we didn't follow that

	Page 108
1	formal approach. I'm familiar with it. I was
2	part of the technical center at Duke for RTI
3	in terms of looking at some of those issues.
4	To be honest, Art, I think if we
5	did that, we would find even less measures
6	than we found. Now, having we did set up
7	certain parameters though that may have
8	excluded some of the measures that you thought
9	should be identified.
10	We ended up with over 1,000
11	projects and measures. But as we went through
12	the filters, we did put very specific filters
13	on it. We put through the filter that it had
14	to fit our definition of emergency, that it
15	had to fit our definition of system. And then
16	it had to fit both emergency and system in
17	order to be included as a project or as a
18	measure.
19	So there are a number of
20	measurements, for example, in cardiac arrest
21	that are clearly valuable, time to
22	defibrillation. One of the challenges, of
1	
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	Page 109
1	course, is how does that apply across the
2	system?
3	And so we are trying to come up
4	with components of how we would put specific
5	process measures in this broader regional
6	context. We have gotten it wrong, Art, and we
7	look forward to further suggestions on how we
8	might include it.
9	A second key component were those
10	things that we named that are systems and
11	structural and process issues. So, for
12	example, another component of cardiac care are
13	these systems, such as the Ontario-based
14	projects on advance cardiac life support where
15	an entire system has been put together and
16	demonstrated an impact on outcomes.
17	If there is components
18	unidentified to a system approach, then they
19	wouldn't have made it into our screen, but
20	clearly, they are effective when applied. So
21	how we can identify measures and even
22	projects, then form those measures, would be

	Page 110
1	very valuable. So I would look forward to
2	your inputs.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN:
4	Specifically, I'm thinking, you know, you have
5	OPALs, ROCs, several others, but the CDC Care
6	Registry is not cited. We have known for 15,
7	20 plus years that return to spontaneous
8	circulation is not only a proximate outcome
9	measure for a well-functioning EMS system,
10	911, bystanders, first responders and
11	paramedics, but it is by far the most potent
12	predictor for a successful outcome with good
13	neurological status at discharge and neither
14	of those made the cut for the first draft.
15	So I and that's I don't want
16	to dive into the weeds too soon, but it would
17	seem to me those are examples of the process.
18	If and that's leaving aside a whole other
19	conversation we will have later, which is
20	where are the holes that we need to be
21	conceptually advising NQF as we go forward
22	where we don't have measures today, but want

Page 1 them. That is what, at least, jumped out to 2 me. 3 There may be others in other 4 domains, but that's the one that I know best. 5 DR. CAIRNS: Those are good points	e 111
<pre>2 me. 3 There may be others in other 4 domains, but that's the one that I know best.</pre>	
There may be others in other domains, but that's the one that I know best.	
4 domains, but that's the one that I know best.	
5 DR. CAIRNS: Those are good points	
	3
6 on all those. We clearly are aware of the	
7 OPAL group and I intersect with the ROC group	
8 and I'm going to let Dr. Sayre comment on how	
9 many of those findings have come out in terms	
10 of measures and performance measures that are	
11 used for that purpose.	
12 I know are dropping the standards	
13 in the emergency care coordination excuse	
14 me, the Emergency Cardiac Care Guidelines	
15 Group has been doing a lot of work with that.	
16 DR. SAYRE: I kind of agree with	
Dr. Kellermann, in that I think part of it	
18 gets to the definition of what you mean by a	
19 system here. So if what you are saying is	
20 that the measure has to touch maybe two	
21 different organizations at some level, that's	
22 perhaps the threshold here for something to be	ž

Page 112 1 included. 2 I'm reading, but I also think that there are probably measures that impact what 3 happens to patients further down in that 4 5 system, that if they are not optimized in the 6 beginning, and I think that was part of what 7 the comment was over here, they're not going 8 to allow for high quality care to happen 9 later. 10 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Ron? And then we will go to you, Tom, because your side 11 12 has been --13 DR. CAIRNS: And I just wanted to 14 point out --CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Go ahead. 15 16 DR. CAIRNS: -- that if you look at the list of projects, the entire American 17 Heart Association Cardiac Arrest Guidelines 18 19 are listed as a cardiac arrest project. 20 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Ron? 21 DR. MAIER: Just to further flog this point, I agree completely with your 22

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	Page 113
1	concern. And as an extension, one of the
2	things about and before I start, I have to
3	give you this is a great document. And I
4	congratulate you on your effort. It's a
5	phenomenal effort and it's sort of always
6	going to be somewhat deemed for failure,
7	because you know you're going to be able to
8	set up the parameters and actually capture
9	completely.
10	But I think that's what the group
11	is here for is to add individual experiences
12	and fill in some of the gaps that are obvious.
13	But continuing with our theme, the only things
14	that bother me a little bit about your
15	approach, which I agree with, I like the
16	episode of care. I think it's a great way to
17	sort of look at the system.
18	But it leaves off a big hunk of
19	the front end and I don't know how far we want
20	to go with that and that is access. So if you
21	want a buzz word in medicine these days,
22	access to care has got to be there, because

	Page 114
1	this can become an increasing challenge.
2	And as you know, 20 years ago at
3	the CDC when we were debating trauma systems
4	an we had this big final fight as we came down
5	to inclusive versus exclusive as opposed to
6	using the regionalization word, the concept
7	was divided around the access issue.
8	And I think it's something we'll
9	resolve with the inclusive system that's
10	allowed the access for that patient. It had
11	sort of missing in your approach right now.
12	I think you can add it on and I think the
13	group needs to decide how far towards access
14	they want to go, because that can be another
15	whole topic.
16	And again, I don't know where the
17	group wants to go, but I think it's something
18	we should explicitly define, we're either
19	going to go there or not, because right now,
20	it really isn't dealt with very much.
21	And as an extension of that, the
22	impact which you allude to, but don't really

	Page 115
1	go into, is the impact of disasters on access
2	in the system. And again, that may bog us
3	down for the next two months and we may not
4	want to go there, but I think, explicitly, we
5	should deal with the concept and put it where
6	we want to put it.
7	DR. CAIRNS: Ron, thank you very
8	much. And what a key issues. And so we talk
9	about infrastructure, we talk about diversion.
10	We talk about overcrowding. We talk about
11	rural versus urban. Really, we are talking
12	about access. And I think that we need to
13	address it.
14	How we address it, I think, is
15	going to be a little challenging, because I
16	think we are going to have to when you try
17	to do a scan for performance measures in these
18	things, it becomes challenging, especially if
19	you want to have them have an impact on
20	mortality or significant morbidity.
21	However, that doesn't mean that we
22	don't need them. And I think the framework

	Page 116
1	can provide an opportunity to identify those
2	areas where we need better performance metrics
3	and we can define what some of the key gaps
4	are.
5	You had made another important
6	point. Did I address your questions, Ron?
7	DR. MAIER: I don't think there is
8	an answer you can give. I think it's
9	something the group, I just think, needs to
10	wrestle with, because I think it's something
11	that we need to come up with at the end of the
12	two days.
13	DR. CAIRNS: Oh, disaster,
14	disaster. Thank you, sir. I agree. And so
15	disaster, now, imagine the idea of across a
16	geography and a population, regionalized
17	emergency care where there is a surge or there
18	is an overwhelming incident and you can
19	imagine that you could have even an episode of
20	care approach to such a thing, because you
21	have got preparedness, you have got response
22	and then, of course, you are going to have to

	Page 117
1	figure out the plan and integration for the
2	next one.
3	And, unfortunately, we have had
4	too many examples where we haven't done Phase
5	3 after that.
6	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Chuck, just
7	a quick point of clarification. As Ron said,
8	nobody is here to criticize you or Jeff for
9	the report, but to contribute and because
10	we've got three cards up and I'm sure we will
11	have more, you are welcome to respond if you
12	think there is an immediate, but also, I just
13	want to make sure we get all of the ideas out
14	on the table, so NQF staff and the group can
15	hear them, particularly as we barrel into
16	lunch.
17	So we have got three and we'll
18	just move around so there will be Tom, and
19	then Kristi and then John.
20	MR. LOYACONO: Thank you. I
21	wanted to piggyback on Gary's comment about
22	the system doing the right thing in the first

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	Page 118
1	place. You know, destination and location of
2	the incident is not the only variable. If you
3	have services that are not available in the
4	first place, it could change the
5	appropriateness of going to a place for
6	stabilization versus going on.
7	And a part of that is
8	communication and making sure that the right
9	resources are sent in the first place. In
10	many systems, there are no choices in very
11	rural areas and in many systems an early
12	decision has to be made. And I think all that
13	has to be a part of whether or not the measure
14	was appropriate, given the circumstances in
15	that area at that time. I hope that makes
16	sense.
17	MS. HENDERSON: Yes. I just
18	wanted to make sure that we include discussion
19	about telehealth, the regionalization access
20	to care, all of these issues cost. We can't
21	always take the patient to the expertise.
22	There is a lot of times we are going to have

	Page 119
1	to do the opposite.
2	And there is a lot of
3	sophisticated telemedicine networks across the
4	country that we could look into and explore
5	how we could build off of that.
6	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: You are
7	being quite modest. I believe that you all
8	run one of the most sophisticated in the
9	country.
10	MS. HENDERSON: We do, in
11	emergency medicine.
12	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: John?
13	DR. FILDES: I just wanted to
14	build on what Art said and that I think that
15	the environmental scan is excellent and well-
16	thought out. I was surprised to see that only
17	two performance measures surfaced in trauma,
18	considering its history back to 1966 and the
19	number of studies done.
20	I'm sure there are lots of reasons
21	for it, including even that some of that early
22	work was never computerized.

	Page 120
1	But I would mention though that
2	the systems guide written by the college is
3	probably the most recent iteration, "The
4	Living Organ," of the 2008 HRSA document. And
5	it contains over 100 citations in it. It
6	would be and I'm sure that you have waded
7	through that, but there are many measures that
8	are in there that are currently in use that
9	have actually proven their worth, but somehow
10	escape recognition by the methodology that was
11	used.
12	So I just bring that up as a
13	point.
14	DR. CAIRNS: Yes, these are good
15	points, John. And it's one of the challenges,
16	because, you know, we identify projects, so
17	you will see that, you know, we have pretty
18	broad swaths of projects. So, you know,
19	similar, you know, to cardiac arrest, clearly,
20	there are guidelines and there is evidence-
21	based and there is a lot of different
22	components to it.

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Page 121 The translation of those into 1 2 measures that have -- you know, that then have reduction in mortality or significant 3 morbidity is where some of the challenge in 4 5 our screen comes up. So that does suggest that there are clearly successful endeavors 6 7 that are going on. 8 And frankly, we recognize trauma 9 as the earliest and potentially one of the most comprehensively studied. So how we 10 translate those projects, those learnings, 11 12 those findings into performance metrics that kind of meet these criteria, I should tell you 13 14 that one of the -- we didn't go into our next level of performance metric evaluation, 15 16 because NQF has a very formalized approach to 17 what is an acceptable measure. 18 But some of the things that we 19 look at are things that not just have evidence 20 behind them, but that they are not universally 21 applied and, therefore, have incremental And there are a number of other 22 value.

	Page 122
1	components, performance metrics that we think
2	may be valuable for acute care.
3	We cited one of our papers from
4	2008 in emergency medicine regarding that, but
5	that's just something for this Committee to
6	discuss.
7	DR. FILDES: Can I follow-on?
8	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes.
9	DR. FILDES: I think it's
10	important as a group that we don't lose focus
11	on some other things. And I use this example
12	often, the Injury Foundation's Guidelines, I
13	believe it is Chapter 2, "The Use of Oxygen."
14	It says that "There is no evidence to prove
15	that oxygen is useful."
16	The study was never done. You
17	can't prospectively randomize people to be
18	hypoxic or not. There are going to be some
19	things that are just evident that may not be
20	captured with a rigorous approach like that.
21	But I don't think that they can be dismissed
22	out of hand.

	Page 123
1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Kathy?
2	DR. RINNERT: I wonder, if maybe,
3	at this point, it's reiterative that I think
4	we are sort of tying together the inclusive
5	system and the issue of access, because they
6	really are one in the same. And then that,
7	obviously, parlays into the comments from our
8	the group that is watching from over here
9	that has to do with then building systems
10	capabilities and capacity to deal with it.
11	Not every hospital needs to be
12	able to do everything for everyone. And yet,
13	we would expect that there are at least some
14	basics that can be accomplished to determine
15	whether or not this person needs more
16	subspecialty care and pass them further down
17	the line.
18	What those metrics are to say that
19	it is an inclusive system, to say that it is
20	access rich versus on that sort of is more
21	relegated to preventing patients from having
22	access, I don't know what those metrics are,

	Page 124
1	but that certainly would be one an
2	overarching principle that I think we need to
3	address. And it certainly wasn't something
4	that you all set out to do in your project,
5	but would be something that I think would be
6	of value.
7	DR. CAIRNS: Can I briefly
8	respond? Yes, when we looked at just kind of
9	our intellectual approach, so I'm amongst
10	friends and I know they are on the phone, too,
11	we really sought to identify what would be
12	potentially unifying themes across a
13	regionalized emergency care system.
14	So the first kind of threshold was
15	those conditions for those patients in whom it
16	has been proven that time is a key component
17	and time measured in hours and minutes, not
18	days, weeks and months, and that there is
19	evidence for reducing death.
20	And so when you start taking a
21	look at other issues, such as access and
22	process and structure, that there are going to

	Page 125
1	be some challenges.
2	Our, again, intellectual approach
3	initially was well, what are those structures
4	and processes that help support the care of
5	those time-sensitive life-threatening
6	conditions?
7	So that is not inclusive. And we
8	recognize that the evidence may not be there
9	in a regular fashion for very important
10	conditions. And we have already discussed the
11	idea of non-emergent conditions in a disaster
12	plan in surge.
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Jesse?
14	DR. PINES: Thanks for those
15	comments. One of the issues, key issues,
16	which comes up logistically with performance
17	measurement is the attribution to a particular
18	system or hospital or physician. When it
19	comes to regionalized emergency care, this
20	becomes a real challenge because, you know,
21	when someone comes into an emergency
22	department in a hospital and you are trying to

Page 12 get that patient to the cath lab quickly, you kind of know who the players are in that system and if there is a delay, you can figure out what happened and attribute it to the hospital who ultimately is responsible for all those players. When it comes to transferring patients between different systems, now, you are talking about EMS. You are talking about, you know, bringing pulling that back to closer to when the emergency actually starts. Then the level of attribution becomes a lot	
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<pre>10 you know, bringing pulling that back to 11 closer to when the emergency actually starts.</pre>	
11 closer to when the emergency actually starts.	
12 Then the level of attribution becomes a lot	
13 more complex, because it may be that a delay	
14 could happen at any of the parts of the	
15 system.	
And, ultimately, the question is	
17 are these measures intended to be applied to	
18 hospitals, regions? I mean, where I don't	
19 know if there has been a lot of discussion	
20 about where there might	
21 DR. CAIRNS: Jesse, good point.	
22 And, clearly, we have a lot of internal	

Page 127 discussions on it. And so one of the filters 1 2 that we put is that it needed to be a system and it needed to have different settings 3 contribute to the outcomes. 4 5 And so antibiotics for pneumonia, for example, wouldn't make it in our 6 7 measurement framework, despite evidence that 8 has been presented in its adoption as a 9 national metric, because antibiotics are 10 pretty universally available and the system is within the emergency department. 11 12 So that was at least the basis of You know, there are critical 13 the scan. 14 components that could occur outside of the hospital, like I'll go back to defibrillation 15 times where, you know, there is clearly 16 evidence to show they are beneficial. What 17 18 that time might be and how you attribute that 19 to the system, the paramedic, the 911 group, 20 the availability of AEDs, these are 21 challenging questions. 22 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Chuck, given

	Page 128
1	that I see no cards up, I'll take the Chair's
2	prerogative and launch another question.
3	Let's take the episode of care
4	paradigm for a moment. And I look at the
5	document and I see you have pulled out
б	candidate measures or domains. I'm not sure
7	I see yet much clarity about where holes might
8	be.
9	And let me give you sort of put
10	this into an episode of care, if you will, for
11	a moment as to possibilities. Imagine that I
12	am a patient with severe pulmonary edema
13	developed over 15, 20 minutes. I call 911.
14	I'm hypoxic. I'm in ventilatory failure.
15	I would want to know from a
16	quality perspective, first of all, if the
17	hospitals in my areas have been designated as
18	to whether or not they are a cardiac receiving
19	center with the various modalities and skills
20	to manage. So designation of capabilities.
21	I might like to know whether that
22	hospital is, in fact, available, because it is

Page 129 not so overloaded with patients that it is on 1 2 diversion or the cath lab is, in fact, open and staffed and the cardiologist isn't either 3 4 in the cath lab tied up or on the back nine of 5 the local golf course, and, therefore, not available to intervene. 6 7 I would like to know whether or 8 not the paramedics have to call each hospital 9 individually to find one who can take me or whether they can call a single number or radio 10 or look on their dashboard of their ambulance 11 12 and know that my hospital is open and available or is not for whatever reason. 13 14 I would want to know whether I got diverted once, twice or three times before I 15 16 ended up finding a hospital that was able or 17 willing or had to take me in. And then, obviously, I would like 18 19 to know much more basic performance measures 20 like time from I dialed 911 to the point that 21 I did receive PCI or whatever, definitive care 22 I needed.

	Page 130
1	And most importantly, I would like
2	to know, ultimately, whether I lived or died
3	and had a decent outcome.
4	Some of those, I think, are in the
5	candidate list now. Others aren't yet and
б	maybe because we don't have good ways of
7	measuring and many regional systems don't have
8	these capabilities today, what are your
9	thinking and your colleagues about sketching
10	those sorts of measures out, particularly
11	issues again of capability, capacity,
12	diversion, some of these performance metrics
13	that could really potentially have a very
14	major effect on outcomes.
15	And I might have missed them when
16	I went through.
17	DR. CAIRNS: No, you didn't. And
18	we think they are critical. And, in fact, we
19	think that's the real value of the framework.
20	So I'm going to go back to the episodes of
21	care paradigm though and say that I think it
22	could encompass an awful lot of those

1 components. 2 I think it can encompass whether or not that hospital has the structure and 3 staffing to handle a wide range of acute 4 5 cardiac emergencies or let's make it broader 6 to critical care emergencies. 7 I think that you could have a 8 component of what the communication systems are between these units of service, such as 9 10 EMS and emergency departments in order to be able to match patient need with available 11 12 resources. And I think that would also speak 13 14 to a lot of issues in terms of emergency department capacity and capability and how it 15 communicates with EMS to match during times of 16 stress or surge or diversion the needs of 17 patients with its availability. 18 19 And there were a number of other 20 key components within that episode of care 21 that I think could be put in this framework 22 for Phase 1, structures, systems.

	Page 132
1	I think the other issue, in fact,
2	I took down Dr. Rapp's comments here of
3	structural process outcomes and cost and I
4	think we could probably, if the Committee is
5	interested, put a component of that in each
6	one of those phases, because I think you hit
7	it.
8	Undifferentiated patient with
9	shortness of breath. Wide range of potential
10	needs and causes. Time-sensitivity given it's
11	an acute condition. And now, we have got to
12	understand how that episode of care plays out
13	across those units of service within that
14	geography, understanding time and life-threat
15	are going to intersect in the needs of this
16	patient.
17	Is that a fair enough synthesis?
18	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes, I think
19	so. We have got three signs up now, so we'll
20	move up the table this way. Dr. Martinez, you
21	are up.
22	DR. MARTINEZ: Yes. Just very

Page 1331quickly. As unaccustomed as I am to being2heretic, I'm glad you made that last comment,3because I wanted to mention that with Mike.4You know, the current system as it5stands right now, we don't measure a lot of6things talking about gaps. And, to me, the7cost issue is a big one, because the system,8as it sits right now, is killing a lot of our9hospitals. It's just killing them.10And so, you know, what we proposed11several years ago was to flip it around, so12that it was a two-way system and not a one-way13system.14But I'll tell you, Chuck, I just15stepped down a role. I had 103 hospitals and16probably half of those were rural. And we17have gotten to the point to where they18transfer as much as they admit.19DR. CAIRNS: Yes.20DR. MARTINEZ: And those patients,21as you follow them up the chain, and our22surgeons were great about that looking over		
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	20	DR. MARTINEZ: And those patients,
22 surgeons were great about that looking over	21	as you follow them up the chain, and our
	22	surgeons were great about that looking over

	Page 134
1	triage, because they wanted to get rid of that
2	because of the cost involved with that, the
3	vast majority of those patients are discharged
4	from the receiving facility.
5	So it's really not a procedural
6	issue. So I really wanted to put it on the
7	radar screen.
8	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Rick, it
9	just occurred to me, I'm not sure everybody
10	would follow. You talked about the system
11	that's killing our hospitals, you are talking
12	about a system where everything goes to the
13	DR. MARTINEZ: Yes.
14	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: big
15	central hospital as opposed to
16	DR. MARTINEZ: Because the natural
17	end of this is we're going to build a 40 story
18	building in the midwest Omaha and we are going
19	to just transfer everybody there.
20	And so what happens is that the
21	smaller facilities are losing their
22	capabilities and their knowledge and

Page 135 1 everything else, the patients aren't 2 repatriated and so, you know, I go back to Dr. Carr's comment, is that if we put the measures 3 to reinforce what is already done, then we end 4 up with that issue of people won't see the 5 6 effects until we can't correct it. 7 So I just think the cost issue has to be in there somewhere. 8 9 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: And that fits again into Kristi's comment earlier about 10 do we have systems to get information decision 11 12 making to the bedside of these first hospitals? 13 14 DR. MARTINEZ: We started talking last week. 15 16 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Right, 17 right. MS. HENDERSON: Okay. Can I 18 19 comment to that? 20 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes. 21 MS. HENDERSON: When we 22 implemented our telehealth, we had that same

	Page 136
1	problem. Everyone was being transferred to
2	our one trauma center in the state, most of
3	them discharged.
4	Now, we have a 20 percent increase
5	in local admissions to the rural hospital,
6	because we have helped them stabilize, feel
7	comfortable with the patients and they don't
8	have that expertise, because they only get one
9	cardiac arrest every three months, so they
10	lose that. And they are not comfortable, so
11	they want them out.
12	So telehealth just can support
13	that and keep them in their rural area.
14	DR. MARTINEZ: And, Chuck, just
15	the measure we may not have it, but I threw it
16	out there, is that the capacity of the system
17	rises when that communication you have been
18	very good about mentioning communications and
19	those links, those hand offs.
20	But you see that with TeleStroke,
21	that they over-transfer everybody and over
22	time the knowledge goes up and they are able

	Page 137
1	to discern better what needs to go and not go.
2	And so the local hospital becomes better, but
3	it is also our key access points in America.
4	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: So, for
5	example, playing on that thought, if we are
6	measuring things like moving of patients, we
7	might also consider measuring the movement of
8	CT images, so that we can make clinical
9	decisions where the doc or nurse practitioner
10	in a small hospital can say this patient does
11	not need to come to me. This patient can be
12	managed by you at your local you know, et
13	cetera.
14	So I hear what you are saying.
15	Brendan and then Jesse or you took your sign
16	down.
17	DR. CARR: I was wondering and I
18	don't know who to even direct this question
19	to, but if someone could tell me if this is
20	outside of the scope of what we should be
21	talking about, I think that's okay. But I'm
22	sitting here thinking about how this will be

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	Page 1.
1	someday operationalized.
2	And I wonder if that needs to
3	impact the way that we talk or think about
4	these things. And specifically, I'm wondering
5	in the world of the ACO when if it makes
6	sense to be thinking about how the episode of
7	care model interacts with the world of the
8	ACO.
9	Are we thinking that multiple
10	hospitals, independent of payer, are going to
11	be jointly held accountable for the outcomes
12	of patients in whatever that catchment that
13	Jesse was referring to is? Are all the
14	hospitals in my hometown of Philadelphia
15	jointly responsible for the cardiac arrest
16	outcomes of the city?
17	And somehow CMS incentivizes or
18	disincentivizes the communal performance,
19	because it's hard for me to get my head around
20	how the end piece, who pays the bill at the
21	end of it is related to the Phase 1 building
22	of the system.

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1	DR. CAIRNS: So first of all,
2	really good comments. And I think that they
3	frankly, just a quick comment on cost,
4	telemedicine, resource matching and
5	potentially implementation.
б	We recognize that a lot of these
7	issues are challenges. And if you take a look
8	at the last few pages of the draft framework
9	report, we put in some criteria for evaluating
10	measures. And these are from the NQF's
11	perspective. And then we put a little bit of
12	a spin on it and we cited it.
13	The key components are is it
14	important as a contributor to quality of care,
15	scientific acceptability or, you know, how
16	does the measure define strength of evidence,
17	the validity, the usability?
18	In other words, how meaningful are
19	they going to be to attend in audiences? And
20	what's the relationship between the measured
21	use and the outcome? And is it of sufficient
22	magnitude to make a difference? And is it

	Page 140
1	feasible?
2	Do we have the data readily
3	available across the systems of care? And is
4	it cost-effective to implement the measure?
5	So, obviously, I assume in the
б	telehealth world that you all found it to be
7	useful, feasible and valuable. And that may
8	be independent of the scientific validity of
9	the approach.
10	And there may also be other
11	aspects where feasibility is just not
12	available in order to do it. But I think the
13	idea of connecting patients with units of
14	service to effectively, efficiently and cost-
15	effectively provide their care may be a
16	valuable theme for this group to consider.
17	MS. TURBYVILLE: I would like to
18	add to that. Because this is a measurement
19	framework effort, it also provides a fantastic
20	opportunity for all of you to inform where the
21	data platforms should be going.
22	So if there is an ideal set of

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measurement that you can understand or intuit today, for example, but you realize that it might not be feasible right now, we still would like that captured in this framework report.

6 It also serves as an important 7 signal, you know, getting all of you together 8 of where we might want to continue pushing in 9 order for those measures to then be feasible 10 and usable in the future. So do not limit yourself with just what we are able to do now, 11 12 but, yes, continue to push us. We want to 13 capture that in this report. 14 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Dr. Maier? 15 DR. MAIER: Also just because we don't have so much time, but you talk about 16 17 inappropriate transfer. Saturday night or 18 Sunday morning, I got a transfer in from 19 Anchorage by Lear jet and talk about somebody

21 and then figure out how to get back to Alaska 22 without any money, I mean, the system we have

20

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that doesn't need to be there to be discharged

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1	is really great at optimizing rural impacts.
2	But what I wanted to say is an
3	extension of what Art was saying when he gave
4	his great example of I think you can use as
5	you argue to talk about using the episode of
6	care to try and figure out what we don't know.
7	But there is an amazing overlay to
8	that. And I think again, something which we
9	should address and that is I think it almost
10	has to be disease-specific driven on top of
11	the regionalization plan and that is, you
12	know, a trauma system may be perfect to answer
13	all of their parallel questions that Art
14	asked, but then they have nothing to do with
15	the same question with an acute cardiac event.
16	And it may or it may not, but I
17	think some how we have to build a system that
18	can analyze that the cardiac patient is going
19	to go through the regionalization
20	appropriately and cost-effectively the same
21	way the trauma patient, using potentially
22	totally different hospitals.

	Page 143
1	And the system has to be able to
2	feed that correctly to optimize the current
3	outcome.
4	And then as the last extension,
5	somebody had mentioned earlier we just don't
6	want to reproduce the past. And I think it
7	was also mentioned that it is time to move on.
8	One of the things that Chuck puts
9	in his report is that he implies from his
10	review that the system that has the most risks
11	under its name, such as stroke or MIs, is
12	therefore the most mature and advanced, which
13	I would argue with.
14	Because one of the things we have
15	done in the last 30 years is we went through
16	a lot of that process monitoring approach and
17	that is if acute subdural is not operated on
18	four hours, the process was not met and it's
19	bad care. And as you know, it's all those
20	that disappeared over the last 30 years,
21	because they don't hold up as carved in stone
22	approach to monitoring quality of care.

	Page 144
1	And I think actually the longer
2	list means you haven't been in the game long
3	enough to figure that out and that as we also
4	heard process may be time to move on and
5	actually start looking at outcomes that are
6	valid markers for the system. And if the
7	system can produce a great outcome, then we
8	can start looking at the components to
9	individualize and make each of those better.
10	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I would say
11	yes and in measuring outcomes in episodes in
12	a true regional system, whether we define
13	regional in terms of populations or geography
14	that it is population-based.
15	So it's not just the outcomes of
16	the 100 patients that we know about, but the
17	150 that we aren't capturing today. And
18	that's what Mike Rapp properly said before the
19	start of the morning. He said from a CMS
20	perspective, we want to know how are
21	communities doing managing life-threat X as a
22	community?
Page 145 I already know whether or not Dr. 1 2 Martinez can manage the patient with lifethreat X in front of him, but I want to know 3 can the community optimize outcomes within 4 5 their population for people with that lifethreatening condition? 6 7 That requires a different data 8 collection strategy than just the referral 9 center and its registry in order to capture that type of information. 10 11 Nick, you are up next. 12 MR. NUDELL: The conversation reminds me of the question I asked on our 13 14 telephone call about the definition of a system or a region and I know that that's a 15 million dollar question. 16 17 But for example, I know of 18 hospitals that are licensed hospitals within 19 their state, but are unable to accept 20 obstetrical patients or other -- there is many 21 hospitals where the physician is a family-22 practice physician at home and is called to

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1	the emergency room and has 30 minutes to get
2	there.
3	There are a lot of different kinds
4	of systems and different ways that they are
5	implemented, so having some measurement or
6	some way to compare could be important for
7	helping those systems to mature or change or
8	find the ideal way to implement their system.
9	DR. FILDES: Sally, I want to
10	thank you for your comments and this follows
11	on to some of the others. And so, I mean, in
12	grappling with what your goals are in
13	measuring care in the regionalized system, you
14	know, I'm getting the idea that really what
15	you are trying to do is just to, you know,
16	capture the background of what is happening as
17	opposed to taking an FAA approach to, you
18	know, having a top down set of directives
19	within specters and standards and so forth and
20	so on.
21	Am I right in that? You're trying
22	to get a population-based background count and

	Page 147
1	what emergency care looks like? And then back
2	into what is happening in the region? Because
3	that's different from the FAA approach, which
4	says tomorrow we are going to write a book
5	that says what do you need for STEMI?
б	And then we are going to send a
7	bunch of people out to make sure that there
8	are hospitals that can do it. And then we are
9	going to measure whether or not they are doing
10	it.
11	DR. CAIRNS: I can answer it from
12	our perspective and get Sally's reflection.
13	So this is a process. All right. So the
14	environmental scan, remember we came up with
15	those criteria. We came up with a search
16	approach and proposed it and just used that as
17	kind of an information document, right? Just
18	to show what would happen if one were to use
19	that approach now.
20	Clearly, the framework, I think,
21	is to kind of identify where we are, where we
22	need to go, where do we have mature

Page 148 1 opportunities? Where do we need to develop 2 some? And I think that there will be an 3 4 ongoing process beyond that before a specific 5 measure comes out, is endorsed, much less 6 implemented towards Brendan's comments. But, 7 Sally, I'll defer to you. 8 MS. TURBYVILLE: I think how you 9 stated it is right. We are looking to set a framework, not a strict set of rules about 10 what it is going to look like. We want to 11 12 signal to measure developers. We want to signal to those who are building the systems, 13 14 those who are maintaining them how we might 15 evaluate and assess as we continue to improve quality of care that is paying attention to 16 17 the resource allocation throughout our system. 18 So I think it's a fair way to 19 think about it. 20 DR. FILDES: My next question 21 would be what data system is going to be used 22 to collect data?

	Page 149
1	MS. TURBYVILLE: So NQF doesn't
2	collect the data or develop measures, right?
3	So what we are trying to do is get the experts
4	together that will help inform those who then
5	do look to build the data system to help
6	inform those who do develop the measures.
7	So that's a good question and I
8	think to the extent that there are
9	recommendations or suggestions that come out
10	of this expert group, we would want to share
11	that with that community within our quality
12	enterprise.
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Mr.
14	McCullough and then Dr. Kusske.
15	MR. McCULLOUGH: Just in follow-up
16	to the invitation that Sally has made about
17	looking out of the box a bit more. One of my
18	concerns is just in general in the barriers
19	and implementation. And I'm just going to
20	pick my home State of Georgia here.
21	Our noncompliance now with so many
22	things that have been the national standards

Page 150 1 for decades and I think no matter whatever 2 system we create, until we can get at the local level, the fire chiefs, the EMS 3 directors, the hospital administrators, who 4 5 are willing to give up their perceived market shares, then we are not going to have success 6 7 at whatever is created. 8 And so I'm hoping that's something 9 that may come out of this as well is whether 10 we increase our stakeholders at the table, but unless we get the buy-in from fire chiefs and 11 12 local EMS directors who are going to be willing to embrace the national standard and 13 to even follow any kind of national 14 guidelines, then I'm afraid a decade from now 15 we are still here, still not implementing what 16 17 was approved 20 years ago. Dr. Kusske? 18 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: 19 DR. KUSSKE: Taking that a step 20 further, one of the issues that has retarded 21 the development of regionalization and systems 22 is the EMTALA laws. And the EMTALA laws have

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	Page 151
1	until recently, the regulations have not
2	specified how CMS would approve of community
3	call systems and community is a large term.
4	It doesn't necessarily just refer to a city,
5	but it may refer to a state.
6	And whenever this is done, I think
7	the we are going to have to pay attention
8	to those regulations, because they will
9	certainly affect whether any regionalization
10	system is effective or not.
11	And so I think that needs to be a
12	consideration. It's a little bit tangential
13	to what you are talking about, but it's a key
14	issue that has to be dealt with, I believe.
15	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Arthur?
16	MR. COOPER: I can't stand my tag
17	up, because it's on the floor, so forgive me.
18	I want to build a little bit off of Ron
19	Maier's comments. We have had a lot of
20	experience in New York State with population-
21	based trauma registry.
22	And as Ron has indicated, one of

	Page 152
1	the things that we have discovered is that
2	unless you are actually doing the individual
3	risk adjusted measures for the individual
4	diseases that you wish to study, you are not
5	going to have a true picture of what is going
6	on.
7	The hospitals that you would think
8	on the basis of, you know, academic
9	excellence, high volume, etcetera, are not
10	always the best performers. In fact, there
11	are many, many performers that have low
12	volumes and aren't publishing a whole lot of
13	papers that have outstanding risk adjusted
14	mortality statistics.
15	Now, developing a population-based
16	trauma registry, you know, with all the bells
17	and whistles and collecting data on every
18	single, you know, patient, is difficult
19	enough. When you multiply that by X number of
20	emergency conditions, you know, it becomes
21	really a formidable task. Easier now with an
22	electronic medical record.

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	Page 153
1	But one of the things that we have
2	learned is that if administrative data is
3	constructed in a way that it includes at least
4	an initial set of vital signs from the first
5	you know, from an emergency department visit,
6	a first set of vital signs builds in the
7	physiologic component, therefore, the time-
8	sensitive component, that plus, you know, a
9	few basic items of interest from the emergency
10	department record, coupled with the discharge
11	data abstract data set that is available in,
12	you know, virtually every single state and
13	territory, at this point, gets pretty darn
14	close in terms of the reliability of the data
15	to which you would get with a trauma registry.
16	So I think as we look towards the
17	future, and I'm, you know, thinking of Sally's
18	comments here, unless we are really looking at
19	the outcomes, unless we use the tools that we
20	have, maybe enhance them very slightly across
21	the board, you know, we are going to be
22	missing, I think, a great deal of opportunity

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	Page 154
1	for improvement.
2	DR. CAIRNS: Can I make a brief
3	just a brief comment?
4	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes.
5	DR. CAIRNS: I agree. I mean, I
6	think that we clearly need to have the data
7	systems in place. I think they have to
8	recognize how we cross the units of service.
9	Then we have to think about what an episode of
10	care is and where it starts and where the
11	critical elements of the data are required to
12	evaluate that episode of care.
13	And, you know, I like the
14	emergency department vital signs. Imagine if
15	we presented that to the EMS vital signs for
16	those that intersect first with the EMSes.
17	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Chuck, it's
18	always dangerous when I don't see name tags
19	up, because it gives me an opportunity to ask
20	another question or two, but as we roll into
21	lunchtime, because I feel like with no obvious
22	candidate for toxicology or for mental health

	Page 155
1	at the table, could you talk for a moment
2	about the "absence of any measures" in either
3	of those domains?
4	I think I was struck at the
5	comment in the draft that while we didn't see
6	anything for acute psychiatry, because it sort
7	of is available everywhere, and I might have
8	thought you would have said it's sort of
9	available nowhere.
10	And so given that we don't have an
11	emergency psychiatrist at the table, could you
12	just elaborate for a moment on what either
13	wasn't there or what needs to be there to
14	capture behavioral health, which is an
15	enormous challenge in this country, a major
16	cause of morbidity and a not inconsequential
17	cause of mortality from suicide, family
18	violence and the like?
19	DR. CAIRNS: Absolutely. I agree
20	with both your comments that psychiatric care
21	is a big challenge and needs to be addressed.
22	I would hope it would be addressed in the

Page 156 1 framework and toxicology. 2 So in psychiatric care, I think one of the challenges in terms of looking at 3 4 measures from an NQF perspective is that they 5 are just not there. And that doesn't mean that they shouldn't be there. 6 7 So imagine the components that 8 would be important. One would be how to match 9 patients with need. How to address acuity. 10 How to develop interventions that are impactful within a time frame, especially 11 12 identify any of those that are associated with short-term mortality or severe morbidity. 13 14 And then the issues that we have discussed here in terms of access, 15 16 infrastructure, a regionalized approach, including recognition of geography and all-17 18 inclusive patient populations would seem to me 19 to be a good start. 20 And if I were to take a look at 21 the episode of care, I can imagine that the 22 Phase 1 would be to be sure that there is a

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	Page 157
1	system of identification of where psychiatric
2	emergency patients intersect with system and
3	how they are best served.
4	Phase 2 would potentially include
5	everything from evaluation and risk
6	ratification to communication between
7	emergency and psychiatric providers, between
8	resources available and patients required,
9	guarding the need and I would hope to develop
10	some standardized care that would show an
11	impact on outcomes.
12	And then the Phase 3 side is to
13	figure out how we can intersect the system,
14	the entire emergency system to better serve
15	this population of people with a huge chronic
16	demand for service where severity is clearly
17	demonstrated. That's the first shot.
18	Secondly, on toxicology. You
19	know, toxicology does have a series of papers
20	and a series of conditions where time has been
21	shown to make a difference. So, for example,
22	it would be bicarbonate and tricyclic

	Page 158
1	antidepressant toxicity and there is a time-
2	sensitivity to it, there is a characterization
3	intervention mortality reducing effect.
4	So most of it is based on
5	electrocardiogram characterization. And so
б	EKGs are fairly universal and bicarb is fairly
7	universally available. How that integrates
8	though into a geography of say poison control
9	centers and serves every patient within a
10	population or geography, so that they can get
11	the benefit of that time-saving intervention,
12	would be an example of another episode of care
13	approach.
14	So Phase 1 would be how do you
15	intersect poison centers and other readily
16	accessible information system? How do they
17	either determine destinations or triage or
18	similar to your telemedicine approach to apply
19	to populations?
20	And then for an episode of care,
21	how does that system them deliver patients to
22	the appropriate care setting to get that life-

Page 159 1 saving intervention? 2 So I think you can use the episode of care framework for both of those 3 conditions. Dr. Kellermann, I do think that 4 I appreciate Dr. Maier's approach that 5 disease-specificity may be important. 6 7 Although, I recognize the EMS paradigms that 8 patients don't necessarily differentiate 9 themselves. 10 And so we have got this challenge of undifferentiated conditions that is really 11 12 going to be a key component, all-inclusive geographical-based systems and maybe there are 13 14 going to be strategies that can do it, whether it's telemedicine, whether it is EMS, triage, 15 whether it is some new form of systems. 16 17 Nine-one-one to me seems like another opportunity, just because it's an 18 19 immediate access point. Those are initial 20 thoughts here. 21 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: One could imagine measures like suicide within 24 hours 22

Page 1601of an emergency department visit as a measure2of bad outcome. Another might be a length of3time from presentation to emergency department4to admission to an inpatient unit for5involuntary commitment currently measured in6days, rather than hours in many communities.7DR. CAIRNS: In fact, you are8absolutely right. And, you know, during this9scan, you can imagine the universe of10potential things one could look at in this.11So, you know, like the sad person scale, which12is supposed to be a13CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Right.14DR. CAIRNS: suicide predictive15scale, you know, if we could have a valid16specific applicable measure that has been17proven to make that difference, that could be18universally applied, well, I can imagine that19would be a great performance metric.20And so, for example, NIH just put21out a recent U01 to try to develop that so it22could be applied. And so, obviously, that		
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	20	And so, for example, NIH just put
22 could be applied. And so, obviously, that	21	out a recent UO1 to try to develop that so it
	22	could be applied. And so, obviously, that

	Page 161
1	would then be a wonderful measure for us to
2	consider or certainly a gap to identify.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Okay. We
4	will go to Helen and then to Howard and then
5	we are going to break for lunch. This is a
6	very energetic session.
7	DR. BURSTIN: Great. Just one
8	overarching comment as you think through their
9	framework and the domains and the sub-domains.
10	It is important to consider which kinds of
11	measures could actually live in a non-disease-
12	specific mode and which ones require that they
13	don't.
14	I would argue a good number of
15	these cross-cutting domains, like care
16	coordination and communication, I would hope
17	you would not have us wind up with thousands
18	of measures for every disease entity.
19	DR. CAIRNS: Great point.
20	DR. BURSTIN: And instead think
21	about what is cross-cutting and what works
22	best, especially considering there is a team

Page 162 1 approach for many of these. 2 And then specifically though, four conditions where you think that is really 3 important, I would argue those should be 4 5 branches off this framework and then identify the key domains and sub-domains for those key 6 7 areas. But otherwise, you wind up with 8 literally care coordination measures for every 9 condition and that's not optimal either. 10 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: We are going to indulge my traumatic colleague from 11 12 Washington State here for a moment. 13 DR. MAIER: Because I'm being 14 traumatized. No, but I just wanted to reemphasize what you said. I think you are 15 16 absolutely correct. In fact, if anything, if 17 you look at the current processes and 18 standards that are being used, they are sort 19 of picked for diseases being totally different 20 and they shouldn't be. 21 I mean, the vast majority should 22 be standardized across and I think that's a

I	
	Page 163
1	big thing that is missing as seen in the
2	survey is that we haven't done that.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Howard, you
4	get the last word.
5	MR. KIRKWOOD: Okay. Well, this
б	is more in the nature of food for thought and
7	since it's time for food, I'll be brief.
8	One of the bits of background
9	noise that is having giving me some
10	difficulty getting my head around all of this
11	points to the need to, you know, sort of begin
12	with the end in mind.
13	And I'm kind of cluttered by how
14	are these going to be used, because a lot of
15	the discussion we have had, you know, I think
16	there is somebody who has used the word pay
17	for performance before in the background and
18	there is other compensation issues, so it
19	would help me focus in on the target if we
20	could talk a little bit more about how these
21	are going to be used.
22	The second point we have talked

Page 1 about a variety of domains and we haven't 2 mentioned patient or customer satisfaction in 3 there. And I think the greatest system you	ge 164
2 mentioned patient or customer satisfaction in	n
-	n
3 there. And I think the greatest system you	
4 develop will fail if the people who are	
5 supposed to use it, hate it. So satisfaction	n
6 is an issue.	
7 And third, and I'm glad you	
8 brought up the example you did, when we talk	
9 about EMS, I would like folks to keep in mine	đ
10 that EMS is more than just transporting	
11 patients to hospitals.	
12 We have just undertaken a project	ī
13 among its pieces utilizes EMS providers in th	ne
14 field to get mental health patients to the	
15 right resource, rather than just delivering	
16 them all to the back door of the emergency	
17 department.	
18 In our community, a mental health	n
19 patient will consume a monitored ED bed for 3	14
20 hours before they can be replaced. And when	
21 we did the arithmetic the other day, we had	
22 made enough room for 500 additional chest pa	in

Page 165 1 patients to be evaluated by keeping those 2 people out of the ED. 3 So there is a lot more to be 4 contributed by them than transportation. 5 Thank you. 6 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: It reminds 7 me of another historic document courtesy of 8 NHTSA, the "The EMS Agenda for the Future," 9 which talked about a number of these topics 10 many years ago. That was an excellent 11 Okay. 12 morning session. We are going to break for 13 lunch. We reconvene at 12:45. And my 14 colleague Mr. Roszak will chair the first half of the new session. 15 16 (Whereupon, at 12:03 p.m., the 17 above-entitled matter went off the record and 18 resumed at 12:54 p.m.) 19 20 21 22

	Page 166
1	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
2	12:54 p.m.
3	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. If
4	we could start making our way back to the
5	chairs, we will get back underway. Amazingly,
6	we were pretty well on schedule this morning.
7	You AMS guys break it up back
8	there. All right. Well, thank you all for
9	getting back. I hope you enjoyed your lunch.
10	Skip, do you have some opening
11	remarks to start off the afternoon?
12	MR. KIRKWOOD: Thanks. Just
13	following up on my closing remarks, we are
14	talking about high level framework kind of
15	stuff here. And one of the thoughts that
16	evolved over lunch, after a couple of
17	discussions was, you know, maybe we are not
18	looking at one set of measures, maybe we are
19	looking at two.
20	One being the actual performance
21	of the system and the other being something
22	that looks like a capability index. Because

	Page 167
1	again, going to where we think this is headed,
2	pay for performance and adjustments of
3	compensation, you know, the best any given
4	regional system can do is the best it can do.
5	And that may not be the same as
6	the region next door. So just a thought.
7	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Very good.
8	Well, thank you. I'm glad to hear that it was
9	a working lunch. So we are going to move into
10	the definitions section and I believe we have
11	some PowerPoint visual aids for this section.
12	So I will turn it back over to our
13	folks at UNC to kind of lead us through the
14	definitions. And remember, like I said
15	before, these are very much working
16	definitions, but they are definitely subject
17	to modification. So if you do see some things
18	that stick out and would like to make a few
19	amendments here and there, we are certainly
20	open to that as well.
21	So, Chuck, are you going to be
22	leading the way?

Page 168 DR. CAIRNS: My pleasure, Andy. 1 2 So we talked about in the framework concept that there were key terms and definitions that 3 really needed to be decided upon. And we 4 5 realized that there have been a number of attempts to define these terms. 6 7 But in recognition of the 8 functional aspects of this project, we felt it 9 was important to get something down on paper, a minimum as a strawman, if nothing, to kind 10 of inform what the next steps are in the 11 12 framework. So we plan on running through 13 these. And so if I could get next slide? 14 15 The first is emergency care. So we are 16 defining emergency care as healthcare that is 17 provided in an emergency department, emergency 18 medical services system or acute care area of 19 a hospital. 20 A further clarification around 21 this is that emergency care refers to the 22 treatment of high acuity or life-threatening

	Page 169
1	conditions in an expedited fashion recognizing
2	that timely care of emergency patients may
3	prevent morbidity or a significant excuse
4	me, prevent mortality or significant
5	morbidity.
6	The next term is regionalization.
7	Regionalization refers to the concept of an
8	established network of resources that deliver
9	specific care, for example, protocols,
10	definitive procedures, higher care levels or
11	care pathways that is not universally
12	available in the out-of-hospital setting.
13	For example, a physician's office
14	or it's acute care hospitals.
15	Importantly, regionalized does not
16	equal centralized care.
17	The third key term is system. A
18	system or system of care is a coordinated
19	chain of healthcare providers and associated
20	infrastructure, including both in-hospital and
21	out-of-hospital components, that delivers care
22	to patients with specific emergent medical or

1 surgical needs. 2 Next slide. A system of care may 3 exist to serve a particular geographical area, patient population or disease condition. 4 The out-of-hospital component may be represented 5 by the pre-hospital, for example, emergency 6 7 medical services, recognition of a timesensitive condition and initiation of a system 8 9 of care or could also be represented by the transfer of a patient for definitive care 10 within a regionalized network. 11 12 MR. COOPER: Chuck? 13 DR. CAIRNS: Yes? 14 MR. COOPER: Given your initial 15 definition of emergency care, would a patient 16 who is hospitalized in an acute care area of a hospital who suddenly develops an emergent 17 condition, either related or unrelated to the 18 19 reason they are in the hospital, would that 20 count as part of this as well or you mean to 21 focus only on care that is initiated outside 22 the hospital?

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	Page 171
1	DR. CAIRNS: Great question, Art.
2	So I think that's something the group can
3	decide on. Clearly, there are going to be
4	cases where patients are going to be sent to
5	a setting that does not have the specialized
6	services they need and they could have a time-
7	sensitive life-threatening condition that will
8	require transfer and management in another
9	facility.
10	So from the perspective of the
11	eventual destination, that was an out-of-
12	hospital transfer for an emergency care
13	condition.
14	I would also understand the
15	perspective of the episode of care started
16	with the initial condition and then followed
17	them through those different units to service.
18	So I think it's something worth discussing.
19	No, it's great.
20	MR. McCULLOUGH: One comment.
21	DR. CAIRNS: The other part of the
22	you know, we are excuse me, I didn't
l	

Page 172 1 preface my remarks. I'm trying to make this 2 as interactive as possible. MR. McCULLOUGH: 3 One comment 4 regarding that. I know from the perspective 5 of the American Heart Association, many of our courses, especially those in resuscitation, 6 7 advanced life support for adults and for 8 pediatric centers around both the out-of-9 hospital and in-hospital emergent event and 10 how that is treated differently than what would be the reaching care provided on a 11 12 medical order in a pediatric facility. So I would not like to say that we 13 14 exclude an emergency event, you know, particularly from the area of training and 15 also in the concept of many facilities that 16 17 have organized medical emergency response 18 team, well, that is becoming a growing body of 19 knowledge in and of itself of how to deal with 20 those pre-arrest events and how to manage 21 those again differently from reaching care 22 measures.

	Page 173
1	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Chuck, do you
2	want to go through these and then come back
3	and relitigate them all or do you want to do
4	it one at a time? What's your preference
5	here?
6	DR. CAIRNS: Whatever works for
7	the group, Andy.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Okay.
9	DR. CAIRNS: I certainly could go
10	through them. They are not extensive and then
11	we could go back to key terms.
12	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes. Let's go
13	ahead and get through them all and then we'll
14	come back and relitigate the issues, if need
15	be.
16	DR. CAIRNS: Fair enough. Did you
17	say relitigate? Well, the good news is that
18	I think the next slide starts the domains. So
19	if you want to go back through the
20	definitions, Andy, maybe this would be a good
21	opportunity to do so.
22	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes, why don't

	Page 174
1	we go back to the first one. I believe the
2	first one was emergency care?
3	DR. CAIRNS: Yes.
4	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Okay. So
5	emergency care. Do we have comments around
6	the table about the working definition? Oh,
7	for God's sake, you're supposed to be up here.
8	What are you doing?
9	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I'm not
10	chairing this session, so I get to act like
11	that. Chuck, personally, I like the second
12	paragraph a lot more than the first paragraph,
13	because it's generic, rather than provider
14	organized.
15	And the other limitation in my
16	mind with the first paragraph is that you are
17	leaving out another very important component
18	which is the bystander and that's not just for
19	cardiac arrest, it's for trauma and a lot of
20	other things.
21	In particular, we talked about
22	disasters and resilience. Community

Page 175 1 engagement is going to be more and more 2 important in systems of care. So I would back away from a provider focus and consider more 3 the conditions for defining it. Because it 4 5 starts with the next door neighbor, the family member, the witness. 6 7 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. 8 Rick? 9 DR. MARTINEZ: Yes. Just to further actually look not from the provider, 10 but it's actually the location of care. 11 And 12 I think that is going to change dramatically, so we might limit ourselves as this thing 13 14 grows in time, given the comments made by I do like the second paragraph quite 15 others. 16 a bit. 17 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. 18 Nick? 19 MR. NUDELL: Going back to 20 something I said earlier, I think I do also 21 like the second paragraph more, but I think it still also requires somebody to identify if an 22

	Page 176
1	emergency exists in order to know. And in the
2	911 world, that really starts with dispatchers
3	doing triage.
4	So they are not always thought of
5	as being part of the healthcare system, but it
6	starts very early in the process, or it could.
7	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Skip, do you
8	have a comment? Your tent is still up there.
9	MR. KIRKWOOD: No.
10	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: No? Okay.
11	John?
12	DR. FILDES: I am sure there is a
13	way to reconcile it, but, for example, if the
14	healthcare that is provided in the emergency
15	department is say obstetrical or burn and it
16	might be in a high acuity treatment area that
17	is not exactly in the four walls of the
18	emergency department, I'm sure there has got
19	to be some way to reconcile that.
20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Jesse?
21	DR. PINES: Just thinking about
22	that second paragraph, I mean, you know, this
I	

	Page 177
1	is, I guess, getting back to the initial
2	comment that I made, what percentage of
3	emergency department care really is
4	encompassed in that second paragraph?
5	I mean, that's, you know, part of
6	what we do, but that's not really the majority
7	of what we do. So when we seek to define
8	that, you know, particularly when it comes to
9	regionalization, it may be helpful to broaden
10	it a bit too. Just a thought.
11	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Go ahead, Rich.
12	DR. ZANE: I think there probably
13	should be mentioned the episodic or
14	unscheduled nature of the care as well.
15	MR. COOPER: Yes, that's a very
16	good question. And I think we need a little
17	bit more discussion by the group. Are we
18	speaking about, you know, in effect fast-track
19	care? Are we including that in our do we
20	mean to include that in our definition of
21	emergency care or not? I am not sure I know
22	the answer to that question, but my guess is

Page 1781that, you know, the greater public is probably2more interested in the emergency component of3it than the fast-track component of it.4I may be wrong, but I just raise5the issue for discussion.6DR. MAIER: I mean, I agree. I7think it is difficult and I think my personal8bias is to stay more focused on the two9emergency life-threatening high acuity, except10that the rest of the patients in the emergency11department have a great effect on the12resources and availability and access of those13high acuity patients.14So I think it's definitely a part15of the process. Whether it is absolutely16defined in this paragraph or definition maybe17not, but I think they have to be a strong18consideration of the system and how you19monitor the systems effectiveness.20CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I think that's a21great point. That's going to be really key.22Of course, people in the room understand that,		
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21 great point. That's going to be really key.	19	monitor the systems effectiveness.
	20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I think that's a
22 Of course, people in the room understand that,	21	great point. That's going to be really key.
	22	Of course, people in the room understand that,

	Page 179
1	but as we expand this concept beyond people
2	who are not, you know, familiar with the
3	intimate details of what we do on a daily
4	basis, it's important to capture that very
5	sentiment.
6	Other comments? Tom?
7	MR. LOYACONO: Yes, just to follow
8	that. I think the definition of emergency
9	care would focus on the care and the point
10	that is being raised about location would
11	follow in the system or one of the other
12	definitions.
13	If we decide to retain the first
14	paragraph though, I think we need to identify
15	what we mean by emergency medical services.
16	Are we implying the three hospital care piece,
17	because there are varying definitions that
18	depending on who you are talking to, what it
19	really means.
20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes. And I know
21	this was an issue that we struggled a little
22	bit at the conference that, you know, Brendan

	Page 180
1	and Rick hosted not too long ago. Of course,
2	the IOM struggled with this as well as many of
3	you are intimately aware.
4	So, Chuck, Jeff, any comments on
5	the definitions on the thoughts that we have
6	heard?
7	DR. CAIRNS: One, I thought there
8	was excellent discussion. And you know, when
9	you think of a system of care and we take the
10	episode of care model, it is easy to try to
11	put these into frameworks of systems we could
12	hold accountable.
13	But I think taking a step back and
14	just looking at the second paragraph and
15	saying this is what we want to define
16	emergency care and then put that in the
17	framework would open up, first of all, Phase
18	1 for everything from preparedness as well as
19	community engagement.
20	And then number two, would still
21	allow us to have frameworks within units of
22	service, including bystanders. So I think
Page 181 1 this is a very robust discussion. 2 I would just add MR. WILLIAMS: I agree with what Dr. Maier said 3 one point. regarding the bias maybe to stay on true 4 5 emergency care. And the only thing I would 6 add to that is the extent that the sort of 7 urgent care components that Dr. Cooper 8 mentioned, which are important, clearly, 9 especially as they impact the care of acute 10 patients may be less relevant to a regionalized system. 11 12 You know, you don't necessarily need regionalized ankle sprain care. And so 13 14 for that reason, we had sort of focused more in our brains on the high acuity life-15 16 threatening side. But I think I agree it's a qood discussion. 17 DR. PINES: 18 Just to expand on 19 that, I mean, when -- we have a word up there 20 that says timely care. And most of the 21 diseases we are talking about today, our time 22 is measured in minutes. But time, you know,

	Page 182
1	could also be measured in days and weeks.
2	And Ron talked about the access
3	issue. You know, to give a clinical example,
4	someone comes in with chest pain who doesn't
5	have an AMI, are we talking about
6	regionalization for that individual? You
7	know, that patient wouldn't be seen in the
8	urgent care side.
9	And I agree that when we are
10	talking about what we are not talking about
11	ankle sprains here. We are talking about the
12	most common thing complaints that people
13	come into the emergency department with, which
14	are chest pain and abdominal pain and a
15	fraction of those actually have time-dependent
16	diseases that are time-dependent on the order
17	of minutes and hours and maybe even days.
18	So when we are thinking about a
19	regionalized system, you know, I think it
20	would be more helpful to broaden a little bit
21	and think, you know, perhaps more complaint-
22	based stuff, you know, for someone with chest

	Page 183
1	pain.
2	You know, the 2007 ACC Guidelines
3	say chest pains should have a stress test
4	within 72 hours. You know, is that the job of
5	regionalized system to ensure that actually
6	gets done, assuming that they don't show up
7	with ST second elevations?
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: So would you
9	like to see the word timely removed? Is that
10	your suggestion or what is your
11	DR. PINES: I think we are talking
12	about timely, but I think we might want to
13	have a qualifier in there about exactly what
14	we are talking about. You know, perhaps I
15	would have to think about it exactly as to the
16	wording, but I think the notion that timely
17	care means, you know, from the patient
18	perspective. Yet, getting access to, you
19	know, the medical care that they need in a
20	timely fashion from their perspective.
21	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Okay.
22	DR. PINES: And also from a

Page 184 1 guideline perspective. 2 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: John? 3 DR. FILDES: So the real question 4 is do you want to capture the universe of 5 patients who get their medical care in the 6 emergency department or do you want to go in 7 the direction of a disease-specific registry 8 that is acuity-based? Because that sounds 9 like where you are trying to go. 10 You're trying to go to if you are this sick or sicker, then we want to record 11 12 you. But if you are less sick than that, we 13 don't want to record you. 14 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Well, I 15 certainly think those comments have been reflected before. I think there is definitely 16 17 the people that are always going to be there no matter what, and I don't know what we can 18 19 exactly qualify if they are there for 20 emergency purposes or not, but they are still 21 there, so we can't just discredit them. 22 But I am kind of inclined like

1	Page 185
1	Jeff was saying there, are we really going to
2	set up a system for toothaches and ankle
3	sprains and this kind of stuff? Is that
4	really the intent of regionalization?
5	So it is a little bit of a
6	quandary and I appreciate everybody's input on
7	that. Now is the time to speak up experts and
8	let your voices be heard. With that, Dr.
9	Carr?
10	DR. CARR: I actually think that
11	we are describing I think emergency care
12	captures a piece of this. It captures the
13	piece that I think most of us in the room are
14	talking about building regional systems
15	around. I just think there is another term
16	that isn't on here that is the broader picture
17	of what gets done for unscheduled care.
18	So would it change things to add
19	another definition to say, you know, to
20	describe what acute care is or unscheduled
21	care or something like that and to create a
22	definition around that? And then to say that

	Page 186
1	a piece of that, 10 percent of it, I don't
2	know if the number is Jesse is sort of
3	asking somebody to put their neck out there
4	and say what proportion of what we do.
5	Some smaller percentage of that is
б	emergency care and is the piece that needs to
7	be regionalized.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: That may, you
9	know, play into some of the stuff that Skip
10	and, of course, Gary have been talking about
11	with their community, you know, EMS programs,
12	community paramedics and all that kind of
13	stuff would still be kind of captured in that
14	second bucket of, you know, unscheduled care
15	or maybe something that is not under this
16	definition classified as emergent care, so
17	that might be a good idea.
18	MR. McCULLOUGH: I think we have
19	to define for ourselves whether we want to
20	define emergency care what we would like for
21	it to be or what it is now and most likely
22	what it will continue to evolve to be in the

Page 187 1 future. 2 Even within the same definition of EMS, truly we are an emergency medical 3 service, but probably only about 10 to 15 4 5 percent of what we do are the emergency 6 components. The 80 percent is big MS, the 7 medical services. So again, I think we should 8 consider not just what we envision it to be or 9 should be, but what in reality it is now that the community uses us. 10 11 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Chuck? 12 DR. CAIRNS: You know, it's interesting because we, obviously, took a 13 14 functional approach as we put together our thoughts in the framework draft. And so I 15 think that one thing is true is that this area 16 17 has evolved rapidly. As an example, discussing with Art 18 19 Kellermann during the break, that at the NIH 20 roundtable on medical and surgical 21 emergencies, and by the way they took on the 22 whole area. The first time we went with the

 NIH Directors, Dr. Sohini said what is the hypothesis of for emergency care? In other words, what is the hermitian thermitian the hermitian th	Page 188 ne
2 hypothesis of for emergency care?	le
) To other words what is the l	
3 In other words, what is the b	Dasis
4 for the field? We responded back saying	that
5 time makes a difference in people's lives	5.
6 And we were able to find 14 conditions wh	lere
7 time has proven to make a difference in t	cerms
8 of reducing mortality and that time is	
9 measured on the order of minutes to hours	5.
10 And so if you were to take or	ıe
11 perspective of that status of the field,	we
12 say that time-sensitive mortality reducin	ıg
13 conditions would be a focus of emergency	care.
14 I would hope that the evidence	ce
15 will expand beyond those 14 conditions an	nd I
16 suspect that it will there will be a r	number
17 of conditions once the systems are in pla	ace,
18 they will also become targets for	
19 intervention.	
20 So in that sense, clearly, th	le
21 current status is a valuable construct.	When
22 we talk about what may move forward in th	1e

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patients admitted to my hospital now come to the emergency department. That's up from 35 percent 15 years ago. So our role in the healthcare system emergency care's role in the healthcare system is clearly increasing. And to not recognize that evolution and challenge, I think would also be difficult. So I gave you a split answer, but I do think one of the valuable things in this framework is for this group to define it. This is an opportunity to talk about how it will be defined for a population and
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14 will be defined for a population and
15 geography.
16 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Go ahead, Jesse.
DR. PINES: I mean, I don't have,
18 you know, any great great answers, but I guess
19 one of the ways to think about it may be what
20 patients that we see with you know,
21 certainly the patients with MI and the really
22 critically injured and a few other diseases

	Page 190
1	would benefit from regionalization?
2	But what patients do we see on a
3	daily basis who would potentially benefit from
4	regionalization? And it is probably not the
5	dental pains and the ankle sprains, but it is
6	it definitely goes beyond that type of
7	condition that we are talking about.
8	So if we're thinking about, you
9	know, regionalizing a system, I think taking
10	it from a patient perspective and, you know,
11	perhaps coming up with a set of conditions or,
12	you know, expanding that list of 14 to things
13	that, you know, we see commonly that could,
14	you know, for the most part are taken care of
15	by us, you know.
16	There are when you have chest
17	pain, you don't, in general, go to urgent care
18	centers and retail clinics. You know, that's
19	what we take care of. We take care of
20	abdominal pain. You know, looking at the top
21	10 list of things that we see and thinking
22	about from a complaint perspective, rather

	Page 191
1	than a disease perspective.
2	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Dr. Wright?
3	DR. WRIGHT: Where this thread of
4	discussion particularly, Chuck's comments
5	about the role of emergency care in the
б	broader healthcare system is leading me is to
7	suggest that if we don't consider the
8	functional aspect of what emergency care is
9	about in the context of the broader healthcare
10	system, what we miss is the opportunity to
11	really address the resource consumption that
12	is at play.
13	When we want to deal with the
14	time-sensitive and need to deal with time-
15	sensitive conditions and have the other, I'm
16	picking out a number right now, I'm not done,
17	70 percent of what goes on or whatever, that
18	consumes resources and perhaps impacts the
19	time-sensitive delivery of care.
20	The other element of that that
21	comes into play is that just like you, all of
22	us are experiencing an increase in these

Page 192 ambulatory care sensitive conditions in the 1 2 department that if -- I think we have an obligation to contribute to the definition of 3 not just the time-sensitive, but the non-time-4 5 sensitive things that don't need to be there 6 and begin to suggest where they are best cared 7 for, how they are best cared for. 8 And I think if we don't recognize that on the context of our discussion and our 9 10 framework here, then we will not be informing the rest of the system as we should. 11 12 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Would your 13 recommendation be to have -- create an 14 additional definition then or would you like to see this one modified? 15 16 DR. WRIGHT: I think that a more 17 expansive definition that does recognize the non-time-sensitive conditions that 18 19 functionally do operate in the emergency care 20 environment. 21 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Ron? 22 DR. MAIER: So I would like to

	Page 193
1	argue against that approach. To me, the
2	concept I thought we were addressing is how do
3	we deal with time-sensitive disease. Maybe
4	that's not why we are here, but I thought
5	that's why we were here.
6	And it's more than just what
7	happens in the emergency department. It's
8	what happens. Do you have the operating rooms
9	available? Do you have the ICU beds? Do you
10	have the rehab? You know, do you have the
11	access on the front end for time-sensitive
12	diseases?
13	Not that what is being discussed
14	is not important. And the fact that if it
15	keeps going the way it is, it may collapse the
16	whole emergency regionalized system and that's
17	why I say it needs to be a factor. It is a
18	great risk factor to being able to deliver
19	time-sensitive care.
20	But to me, it should be brought in
21	in that sort of construct that it is a major
22	business of the emergency department, it has

	Page 194
1	a major potential negative impact on
2	optimizing time-sensitive care, but what we
3	are trying to do is look at a way to optimize
4	development of the system to ideally deal with
5	the time-sensitive diseases.
6	And bringing in these other things
7	are going to be a negative impacts on that,
8	but truly focus on that and the longitudinal
9	aspect of it, which has never been done
10	before. We have gotten stuck in the emergency
11	department. What can the emergency department
12	do for acute MIs?
13	What can the pre-hospital people
14	do for acute MIs? And to me, this is the
15	opportunity to look at it as a system approach
16	to the disease, which is time-sensitive
17	illness. And that has never been done. And
18	to try and bring some standards of care to
19	that process for multiple diseases.
20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right.
21	Let's go to Allen.
22	MR. McCULLOUGH: It sounds as if

	Page 195
1	we are just trying to define three concepts
2	under the umbrella of emergency care. At
3	least the three concepts I'm hearing is what
4	is an emergency? What is emergency care? And
5	then what are emergency services?
6	So perhaps we might need to, if we
7	are really attempting to define those
8	components, define those individually and not
9	attempt to try to define that all-inclusively
10	under one term.
11	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Rick?
12	DR. MARTINEZ: Going back to
13	John's point earlier. I think, you know,
14	every day under federal law, I have to
15	determine whether an emergency medical
16	conditions exists or not. And I do that very
17	well, although I have no idea what that is.
18	Okay. I mean, it's true, right?
19	It's very subjective. But it is interesting
20	if you are going to measure the system and the
21	system is required by federal law to deal with
22	emergency medical conditions, we ought to

	Page 196
1	probably maybe add some light to what the
2	definition is.
3	Is it time-sensitive? And I kind
4	of think we are going along that line. I know
5	Dr. Carr has done some great work along those
6	lines, but that may be one of the benefits
7	coming out of this.
8	DR. CAIRNS: Yes. In fact, I was
9	just going to refer to Dr. Carr, because you
10	took on this issue along with Dr. Clancy, the
11	Director of the AHRQ.
12	DR. CARR: Is that okay?
13	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes.
14	DR. CARR: I'm sorry. It's nice
15	of these guys. I was looking it up to make
16	sure I got the words right while they are
17	throwing me under the bus. So we wrote a
18	paper describing an emergency care sensitive
19	condition, which I think which we wrote
20	with Dr. Clancy because the universe of
21	ambulatory care sensitive conditions are
22	known, make sense to folks and we just sort of

	Page 197
1	said there must be this parallel universe of
2	conditions that emergency care makes an impact
3	upon.
4	And so I guess I think that we are
5	saying or that most of the table is saying
б	yes, emergency care is very broad and probably
7	we shouldn't regionalize at all. What is the
8	subset that we want to regionalize? And I
9	guess I would argue that the emergency care
10	sensitive condition, the analog, the
11	ambulatory sensitive care condition is that
12	which we might want to regionalize.
13	And I promise you, I will read the
14	definition if I could find it. So ambulatory
15	care sensitive conditions are conditions for
16	which good outpatient care can potentially
17	prevent the need for hospitalization for which
18	early intervention can prevent complications
19	or more severe disease.
20	All right. Those are exist and
21	those exist and we know what those are. And
22	emergency care sensitive conditions, I still

	Page 198
1	can't find.
2	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I got it.
3	DR. CARR: I want to get the words
4	right.
5	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: We can come
6	back to you.
7	DR. CARR: Thank you, sir.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Gary, go ahead.
9	MR. WINGROVE: I am going to
10	switch to someone earlier said we should
11	define what emergency medical services is.
12	And in the last 12 months or so a term has
13	kind of cropped up out here that has been
14	fairly widespread adopted to describe those
15	parts of EMS that aren't the hospital and it
16	is field EMS.
17	That would not include the 911
18	centers. So if we are going to talk about the
19	911 center, we need to include it specifically
20	as well. But at the time this paper was
21	written, that term probably wasn't out here,
22	but it is widespread now and maybe that's a

Page 199 1 better term to use in the definition. 2 DR. CARR: Yes, sorry about that. 3 So emergency care sensitive conditions would then be described as "Conditions for which 4 5 rapid diagnosis and early intervention in acute illness or acutely decompensated chronic 6 7 illness improve patient outcomes. 8 DR. PINES: So just to make that a 9 little broader, I mean, where we are talking about, you know, I think those conditions and 10 people with symptoms of those conditions. 11 Ι 12 mean, I think that's where the differentiation is between the ankle sprains and the chest 13 14 pain is that, you know, if we just add, you know, potentially high acuity and life-15 threatening conditions, I think that would be 16 more reflective of what we do. 17 18 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: John? 19 I just thought I DR. FILDES: 20 might add something for the discussion. Ι 21 hold up National Burn Repository and, of 22 course, National Trauma Databank. So to get

	Page 200
1	into the National Burn Repository, you have to
2	first have a diagnosis of a burn.
3	You either have to die, be
4	admitted or be transferred out to a hospital
5	that can take care of you. That's the only
б	way you can get into that repository. And it
7	represents about 90 percent of burn centers in
8	the United States.
9	And then in the National Trauma
10	Databank, you have to have an ICD-9 Injury
11	Code. You have to die, be admitted or be
12	transferred up to a level of care, and that
13	has about 90 percent reporting from Level 1s
14	and 2s in the United States.
15	So it's a matter of diagnosis,
16	geography and outcome that qualify you for
17	that disease-specific registry for both burns
18	and for trauma.
19	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Weighing in
20	on this, I have come down on the grade that
21	favors focusing on very high acuity conditions
22	and symptoms, because that's really where the

Page 201 1 time criticality piece of this comes in. I do believe that everyone else 2 profoundly affects how well the system can, in 3 fact, deliver on that. And thinking back to 4 5 the pre-lunch admonition that we look for common things across conditions before we go 6 into conditions, it seems to me in a sense, 7 8 for lack of better terms, we are talking about 9 measures of capability, capacity and staffing across multiple conditions. 10 Capability is kind of what we do 11 12 when we designate various centers now -- often deals with stuff, but it can also deal with 13 14 expertise, etcetera. Capacity is when we are swamped or on diversion or overloaded or out 15 of ambulances or no 911 operators available. 16 17 Staffing is clearly an issue Dr. 18 Kusske was getting to with on-call specialist 19 coverage, etcetera, and systems that manage 20 that may be better positioned to do that than 21 otherwise. All of those are, if you will, 22 structure measures using the Donadedian

Page 202

1 quality of care metric.

2	Then there is going to be a whole
3	other set of metrics on performance, which is
4	the process part of quality. And then
5	outcomes and costs. And it seems to me if we
6	keep that in mind as an overall capability,
7	capacity, staffing, performance, outcomes and
8	costs that we've got, we are a long way
9	towards where we want to go, but with a focus
10	on high acuity conditions, time-critical
11	conditions.
12	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Let's go to
13	John.
14	DR. KUSSKE: Just real quick.
15	Well, when I first read this, all this
16	material, I immediately thought of time-
17	sensitive conditions, because that's all we
18	deal with primarily. And I thought that we
19	were going to be talking about regionalizing
20	those conditions like neurosurgical problems,
21	which do require personal expertise, staff,
22	facilities, a whole host of things to make it

	Page 203
1	work right.
2	And just having a neurosurgeon on
3	call doesn't make it a specialized capability.
4	There are a lot of other things that are
5	needed. And it seems to me that that is going
б	to require a system that has identified
7	facilities that can do that, and that seems to
8	me to be part of the regionalization.
9	And some of the other things that
10	have been talked about, I mean, it's the same
11	way. A 16 year-old with an epidural with a
12	dilated pupil has got about an hour to live
13	before they herniate and die. So they are
14	time-sensitive and need to be done.
15	So that's where I'm coming from.
16	And I recognize that setting up systems that
17	are going to accommodate that may be difficult
18	in various parts of the country, because of
19	the distance and a number of other factors,
20	but that's how I came into this system,
21	thinking we are going to be talking just about
22	time-sensitive care.

	Page 204
1	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. For
2	the purpose of time management, we are going
3	to have to wrap this discussion up pretty
4	quickly. We have a few more definitions and
5	a few other things to get to. So, Chuck, I'll
6	let you ask some last I think there is
7	it's pretty safe to say some general agreement
8	at least about what we are talking about here.
9	People are shaking their heads, yes ?
10	Some people are not shaking their
11	heads, yes. I think it's pretty safe to say
12	that we have a general idea and I think we
13	kind of share the general idea of what we are
14	talking about when we are talking about
15	regionalizing services. It seems to me
16	everyone has kind of expressed that in similar
17	terms. So we will certainly, you know, be
18	able to redraft some definition that is more
19	Helen, you want to jump in here? Go ahead.
20	DR. BURSTIN: Just one, again, a
21	context piece. I think it is fine to define
22	emergency care and I think you are kind of

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coming towards that. There is lots of other
 opportunities in a framework, though, beyond
 definitions.

So what it sounds like you are 4 5 talking about is -- it sounds like there is 6 probably a very important domain of sort of 7 contextual issues around primary care access, 8 ambulatory care, sensitive conditions that are 9 going to be important to measure for people to 10 really be able to understand the effect of regionalized emergency care. 11 12 But it doesn't have to be part of 13 your definition of emergency care, but it

14 might be a very important arm of your domain 15 or sub-domain.

DR. CAIRNS: Helen, I just wanted 16 17 to say: well put. I mean, the reason to go 18 through these key terms and definitions --19 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. 20 DR. CAIRNS: I'm done. 21 DR. MAIER: Well done, period. 22 DR. CAIRNS: But I get the

Page 206 1 microphone again, Ron. 2 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. Let's go to the next one, and we will keep 3 chugging away here. 4 5 DR. CAIRNS: So the next 6 definition regionalization. This was taken 7 from, you know, many reports. I see Ron has 8 already got his tent up, so go ahead and fire 9 the first shot if you will, sir. DR. MAIER: I think this is 10 actually a very good definition. The problem 11 12 I had is then you read the next one and, to me, you use different words to say exactly the 13 14 same thing. And I guess that's why I just bring up the lock -- to sort of lump them both 15 16 together. I think they are saying exactly the 17 same thing. 18 And the question gets back to --19 do we need to spend a lot of time 20 disassociating them, or just recognize that 21 they are integral parts of each other. Since 22 you call this -- actually, I guess the next

Page 207 1 one you use the word -- yes, it's regionalized 2 system. 3 Then the next word is system. So, you know, there is total overlap. So I would 4 5 just bring that up as a first point of 6 discussion, as to whether these two -- we need 7 to spend an hour trying to disassociate these 8 two concepts as pertinent to our goal. 9 DR. CAIRNS: No. 10 (Laughter.) All right. 11 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Any 12 other comments on the working regionalization 13 definition, as it appears on the board? No? 14 We're all happy with that? Okay. Let's go to 15 the next one then. 16 System. So I guess -- kind of 17 building on what Ron was saying -- is there a need to have this term defined? 18 Is it 19 integral to this process? 20 DR. MAIER: As I say, I couldn't 21 tell any difference between the two, unless 22 what you are trying to do is say that region

Page 2081is part of a system or something that way.2But I really couldn't, just reading the words,3prove that from the verbiage, and I didn't4know whether it was important to say that5regionalized care becomes part of a larger6system of care, in which case if you you7know, if that's the important point, take home8point, I guess we could wordsmith it.9But just from what is written up10there now, I don't get that from it.11DR. CAIRNS: So fair enough, Ron.12I think the reason that they were separate is13just to have a discussion around this term14regionalization. It means many things or15it used to mean many things to many people,16and frequently they didn't intersect.17I think when you start putting in18the context of a system, you begin realizing19how they would intersect, both in terms of20geographies, populations, resources and21certainly any framework of a discussion of22performance, metrics, quality measures, and		
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	20	geographies, populations, resources and
22 performance, metrics, quality measures, and	21	certainly any framework of a discussion of
	22	performance, metrics, quality measures, and

Page 209 1 everything else. 2 So I agree that systems kind of unifies a lot of the definitions of 3 regionalization, and one of the key concept 4 5 discussions we had was on this emergency care. And once you tackle that with regionalization, 6 7 I think the system is inherent. 8 MR. McCULLOUGH: I would just 9 recommend if we maintain that word in the 10 definition of system, we may want to broaden it beyond again just the healthcare providers 11 12 to include first responders, the public safety community, and certainly just community-at-13 14 large, since really that is where EMS systems begin -- is at the community level, so the 15 word inclusive. 16 17 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Well noted. 18 Rick? 19 DR. MARTINEZ: Yes, the only --20 and my little two bits on this is that -- I 21 really hate the word regionalization. And the 22 reason why I do -- I agree with it in many

	Page 210
1	ways. Like, I hate patient satisfaction, but
2	I love patient-centered care, because one is
3	measuring after the fact. You know, if I
4	design it right, they are right in front of
5	me. That's probably a better way to approach
6	it.
7	But if you look at that
8	conference, it was actually called "Beyond
9	Regionalization: Building Integrated Networks
10	of Care." And I don't know what the answer is
11	on this, Chuck, but, you know, the reason we
12	got that way is that a lot of people believe
13	regionalization is all top-down.
14	Remember when we kind of started
15	saying, we've got to do things differently as
16	well, but who is going to run this thing? If
17	you look at what is happening in the
18	marketplace, people are aggregating together
19	to build these networks, with or without us.
20	And so I don't have a right
21	answer, but somewhere along the lines I just
22	want to raise the question again. We do want

	Page 211
1	to make sure we are not using old terms that
2	people believe in, and stopping innovative
3	approaches that have to occur down the road.
4	That's all.
5	DR. CAIRNS: I think it's a very
6	fair comment and, frankly, some of our initial
7	discussions with NQF and our partners were a
8	rather pointed one about using the word
9	regionalization.
10	The mechanical answer was: that's
11	what the RFP was. I'm the departmental chair,
12	I have to be a little bit practical when it
13	comes to these things.
14	But secondly, it did provide a
15	really broad discussion of those issues. So
16	again, I think this is an opportunity in this
17	framework paper for us to define those. And
18	I think the regionalization conference SAM put
19	together I think the IOM workshop really
20	helped put these issues into a broader context
21	than they historically have been used.
22	And so now, it's the case of,

	Page 212
1	again, making it functional.
2	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I think what
3	we have is fine, but you have to have some
4	definition for a population. You can't
5	measure quality without rates and you can't
6	measure rate without a denominator. And if
7	you think back, Chuck, even to your original
8	figures, those little funnel graphs, that
9	first funnel was population at risk.
10	So somewhere in the definition,
11	system could be a system for one person or a
12	system for 300 million people, but what's the
13	population? It may not be geographic, but I
14	do think there needs to be some term in there
15	that references that this is a population-
16	based concept. Otherwise, we can't really, as
17	Mike Rapp said this morning, measure care
18	across systems otherwise.
19	DR. CAIRNS: Art, I would just
20	like one, I agree with you. In fact, it
21	harkens back to some of the earlier work done
22	on emergency care and regionalization, in the

Page 213 sense of defining a population within a 1 2 specified geography. It was one of the old terms we 3 4 used to use, because whether we like it or 5 not, Rick, I mean, a lot of these things are 6 defined by geographical distributions, whether 7 that is by a state -- by a county, for 8 example, in terms of EMS -- or in terms of 9 accountability, at least in our current 10 system. So defining that as an inclusive 11 12 population within a specified geography would be one approach. 13 14 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes. Ι 15 mean, I just think whatever it needs to be for a defined population, because it could be 16 geographical, but it could be the subscribers 17 18 in your system. I think back to the IOM 19 Regionalization Conference and Dave Magid's 20 carrying on about how Kaiser patients were 21 better going to their Kaiser hospitals, or to 22 the nearest hospital, or whatever.

	Page 214
1	So I just think we can keep it
2	open, but there needs to be the concept, the
3	population-at-risk embedded in it.
4	DR. CAIRNS: Yes, I mean, that's
5	fair enough. I think what the challenge is,
6	when you get into ACOs and we get into Kaiser
7	and other models, is the intersection with the
8	EMS. It's just one of those things that I
9	consider challenging.
10	It's interesting how electronic
11	healthcare records are definitely leading to
12	development of ACOs and concepts across those
13	care settings for a defined population. But
14	how EMS, which is caring for that population
15	at this initial episode, has not been
16	integrated.
17	And I think that is just being
18	one of the challenges that I find when we
19	select populations based on, say, an ACO
20	model. But that's just for the group to
21	discuss.
22	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: John?

	Page 215
1	DR. FILDES: To me, one of the key
2	differences between regionalization and a
3	system is that a system implies that you have
4	got a plan, you have authority, and that you
5	have someone who is managing the operations of
6	the system.
7	And that's a lot different from
8	regionalization, which can occur if somebody
9	builds a cath lab and sends out an
10	announcement to everyone, or if there is only
11	one neurosurgeon in three counties, or if
12	there is only one obstetrician on call at one
13	hospital. Things will regionalize themselves,
14	based upon resource and market forces and all
15	sorts of things that don't require any
16	planning or any action they just happen.
17	Systems require planning and
18	action.
19	DR. WRIGHT: So you are in the
20	camp of keeping this definition in, I'm
21	guessing?
22	DR. CAIRNS: That was for context,

Page 216
Dr. Maier. You notice that Dr. Williams also
put the word in there for now.
CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Use your mike,
please, if you're going to talk.
DR. MAIER: But I think it does
help deal with that very valid concern of the
system being a plan, as opposed to the random
nature of the marketplace is it does bring
both parts together based on the traditional
regional approach, but applying an overview
system to make sure that it works as well as
possible.
And you could also just put: as a
population-based system or regionalized
system. And then you would have your true
denominator that you need.
CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Arthur?
MR. COOPER: I did hear a few
moments ago the issues of, shall we say,
systems of care designed around payer groups.
And so accountable care organizations, Kaiser,
etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, at the risk of

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Page 218 cardiac care, but they interlock. 1 2 And I think that if we don't keep 3 -- it goes to Dr. Kellermann's part on population, I think you have to measure it in 4 terms of geography, or else you're not going 5 to be able to measure it and it's not going to 6 7 be meaningful. Just my opinion. 8 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. Very 9 good. Any other pressing issues with the word system, the definition? Skip? 10 MR. KIRKWOOD: Just I think what 11 12 I'm hearing is -- folks are comfortable with the concept of regionalized care. They are 13 14 comfortable with the concept of systems of care. But not quite so with regionalized 15 16 systems of care. 17 They may not be the same and they 18 may be overlapping in different ways. 19 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes. That's 20 kind of what I've heard, too, yes. 21 MR. KIRKWOOD: So we could 22 carefully define something that simply doesn't

	Page 219
1	exist.
2	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Right. Which
3	and the overlap or the, you know, potential
4	areas of difference between the two kind of
5	leads me to wonder if we need both of these to
6	stay in.
7	DR. CAIRNS: Andy, just from our
8	perspective, and for your consideration, the
9	reason to discuss these terms and definitions
10	was to just help inform the framework.
11	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Right.
12	DR. CAIRNS: And so I agree with
13	Helen's earlier comment that that's the value
14	of this session is just so we can get some
15	conceptual pieces out there, so we can now
16	kind of build the framework, whether it is
17	across the system or across disease
18	conditions.
19	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right.
20	Let's move to the next definition. We will
21	come back to this after we've had some more
22	discussions later on today. We may very well

Page 220 1 agree that we need to keep both of these, or 2 maybe we can axe one of them. So we had regionalization. 3 We had 4 system. Now, we have system of care? Okay. 5 DR. CAIRNS: Yes, it just modifies system, and -- Oh, I'll leave it up to you if 6 7 it's valuable to go through this. 8 MR. WILLIAMS: One comment I would 9 have -- and not to put Mr. Wingrove back on 10 the spot -- but this might be an opportunity to further define the out-of-hospital 11 12 component, if you wouldn't mind just repeating your comment about -- I believe you said 13 14 earlier that there would be perhaps a better 15 term that you would use to define emergency medical services. And I didn't catch all of 16 17 that. 18 If you could just repeat that? 19 This might be an opportunity to further define 20 the out-of-hospital piece. 21 MR. WINGROVE: Yes. About a year 22 ago, the term field EMS started to get used

	Page 221
1	around D.C. here. And it was set up to
2	describe those parts of the EMS system which
3	aren't the hospital, but are done out in the
4	field and not in a fixed location.
5	It has gained a lot of popularity
6	in the last 12 months, and is used in a wide
7	variety of forums, and might be a good term to
8	use here. I'm not sure it is intended to
9	include the 911 centers, so we might want to
10	be specific about that in the places where we
11	want to talk about the 911 center.
12	But field EMS is pretty much the
13	term of choice when talking about the parts
14	that aren't the hospital.
15	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I guess looking
16	at the definitions, I guess, I was just
17	chatting with Art, my concern is that we are
18	going to complicate or confuse people right
19	off the bat, looking at these definitions, in
20	an area that is somewhat already confusing if
21	you are not familiar with the subject matter.
22	So a little bit for the sake of

	Page 222
1	brevity, it may be worthwhile to maybe combine
2	one or two of these definitions into one. Any
3	thought that you may have on that, Gary?
4	MR. WINGROVE: Personally, I like
5	having them separated for this reason. When
6	I first heard the term regionalization among
7	emergency medical care, the first thing that
8	popped into my head was: finally somebody is
9	going to talk about having ambulance companies
10	that serve a broad geography instead of having
11	50 ambulance companies in that same geography.
12	So, for me, I wasn't quite sure
13	what regionalized emergency care was trying to
14	get at, but that's what it meant to me
15	personally when I first heard it.
16	Seeing this definition on paper
17	cleared that up for me. And that's why I
18	think it is important, because my whole
19	concept was: we are bringing things together
20	in a tight network, and I get the distinction
21	now by seeing the terms separated here.
22	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I hate

	Page 223
1	wordsmithing, and I haven't had this much fun
2	since I was on the Board of the American
3	College of Emergency Physicians. But
4	regionalized systems of care, regionalized
5	seems to be in that where we ought to be
б	talking about defined populations,
7	geographically or otherwise.
8	Systems to me at least seem to be
9	pre-thought, planned, organized methods of
10	delivering services, etcetera, as we talked
11	about not the one off or the I'm flying by
12	the seat of my pants, but we thought it
13	through.
14	And care is clinical services
15	delivered by whomever to help improve
16	somebody's outcomes.
17	Somehow when I look at these
18	definitions, they are not lining up with that
19	basic kind of syntax I mean, systems. We
20	have systems of care definition here and we
21	are describing populations.
22	And then regionalized, we talked

	Page 224
1	about how we are carrying forward the not
2	the populations themselves. So somehow if we
3	get back to regional systems of care, and then
4	you've got your taxonomy.
5	DR. CAIRNS: All fair points, Art,
б	and I think the key thing is we are trying
7	to put them in context for a discussion of the
8	regionalized emergency medical services
9	discussion. That was the reason to try to put
10	some context, because they are whether we
11	like it or not, there have been preexisting
12	definitions and concerns regarding all these
13	things.
14	And I would say, in particular,
15	regionalization. And we got a lot of
16	feedback, including some from our federal
17	partners, that this would be one of our
18	biggest challenges for us to hit this
19	definition so we thought it was important
20	to bring it forward.
21	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right.
22	What's the next slide? Okay. Whew.

	Page 225
1	DR. CAIRNS: Domains.
2	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I thought it
3	might be like care or something. I wasn't
4	sure, geography or
5	DR. CAIRNS: Et tu, Andy.
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Right. So we
7	are still being mindful of the time, so we
8	would like to get through the domains and also
9	the phases, and I know over lunch a lot of us
10	chit-chatted about the episode-of-care
11	framework that was laid out in the last
12	session.
13	And, you know, really coming in
14	here today, what I conceptually visualize as
15	the episode-of-care, particularly the Phase 1,
16	was not at all what we talked about. And it
17	was a very expansive view of Phase 1 from what
18	I had envisioned.
19	And, you know, I know there is a
20	lot of concerns about that episode-of-care and
21	trying to take what we are doing and make it
22	fit. So I think we it is worthwhile to

	Page 226
1	have a little bit of discussion, probably at
2	some point before we adjourn this session,
3	about the different phases and where these
4	domains could potentially fit or how they
5	interact.
6	You know, one of the things that
7	was a concern was that the episode-of-care
8	almost by necessity is seemingly measuring one
9	of the most expensive parts of the whole
10	healthcare system, because you have an
11	episode-of-care, someone needs treatment,
12	automatically right off the bat you are
13	generating costs.
14	And, you know, the challenge to
15	capture the things that we are doing on an
16	everyday basis, and, yes, I'm looking at you,
17	Gary, because of the community paramedicine
18	stuff and the prevention that, you know, you
19	guys have been so successful at rolling out
20	and doing. You know, we need to somehow
21	capture that as value-added as well,
22	especially if we ever want to get paid or

	Page 227
1	reimbursed for any of that prevention or, you
2	know, preventing readmissions and all that
3	stuff.
4	It needs to be measurable. It
5	needs to be in the framework somewhere. So I
6	think at some point we need to just talk about
7	the different phases, and maybe they are more
8	expansive than we initially thought. And we
9	can certainly help flesh it out, and it's
10	going to be an important part of moving
11	forward, especially for tomorrow.
12	But I think for right now, we are
13	going to let's get into the domains and at
14	least try to get those working definitions
15	down. Clearly, we have a little bit of work
16	to do on the definition section we just went
17	through, and I'm confident that with all the
18	brain power in the room, we'll be able to have
19	something that we can at least glance at by
20	the end of the day or midday tomorrow, to try
21	to revisit and just see if we've captured
22	everybody's comments and thoughts.

	Page 228
1	So, Chuck, why don't we move on to
2	the domains, and we will I believe we have
3	definitions for each of these as well, right?
4	DR. CAIRNS: We just have a little
5	clarification on what we are talking about.
6	Again, these are all, by the way, in the draft
7	report, if people want to see the context for
8	them.
9	So the domains are detection and
10	identification.
11	Next slide. Resource utilization;
12	medical care; coordination of care; outcomes.
13	So we will start with the first
14	domain.
15	Next slide. The main one,
16	detection or identification. So, essentially,
17	measuring regionalized emergency medical care
18	services is the evaluation of how an episode-
19	of-care is recognized as it begins. Emergency
20	care is defined in part by time-sensitivity.
21	Therefore, the measurement of the rapidity of
22	detection and timely identification of the

Page 22 1 nature of an emergency clinical episode begins 2 the process of scrutinizing an episode of 3 emergency care. 4 Domain 2 and remember, the 5 wording on this is so that it fits on the 6 slides. The text, I think, is better in the 7 document. 8 Domain 2, resource utilization. 9 At its most basic level, the concept of 10 regionalization is about matching resources to 11 patients. This domain evaluates the 12 structural and process components of 13 regionalized emergency medical care that 14 catalog personnel, facility and service 15 resources.
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16 resources.
Domain 3, medical care. This
18 domain divided into three sub-domains that
19 identify where regionalized emergency medical
20 care takes place evaluates the actual
21 medical care to patients within an episode-of-
22 care.

Pag 1 The basic question being addresse	e 230
1 The basic question being addresse	Ъ
	.u
2 is: did the patient receive medical care that	ıt
3 met accepted standards? And this includes ar	L
4 evaluation of whether or not a patient in an	
5 episode-of-care received care that was timely	-
6 and in accordance with broadly accepted	
7 standards and protocols for a given emergency	-
8 medical condition.	
9 Domain 4, coordination of care.	
10 This domain evaluates the connections between	L
11 the various units of service within an	
12 episode-of-care. Regionalized emergency	
13 medical care services are comprised of many	
14 discrete components that must interact	
15 efficiently and effectively to achieve the	
16 best outcome for the patient.	
Domain 5, outcomes. Measuring	
18 patient-oriented outcomes of an episode-of-	
19 care may be the most pragmatic method of	
20 evaluating the effectiveness of a system.	
21 While measuring structure and process element	.s
22 are key to evaluating a system's functioning	

	Page 231
1	parts, the end result the outcome of an
2	episode-of-care may be the most obvious
3	illustration of whether the system works.
4	I'm just going to reference Dr.
5	Kellermann's suggestion on return of
б	spontaneous circulation from cardiac arrest.
7	So those are the five domains.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: So the point of
9	these domains or buckets or whatever
10	terminology you want to call them is that when
11	we are looking at a system, the regionalized
12	system of care, these are the domains that we
13	would necessarily want to look at to determine
14	whether or not, you know, we are getting the
15	quality, if the system is functioning
16	properly, and all that kind of stuff.
17	So these are the, you know, put
18	forth domains that we are going to be
19	discussing, but I would like your take on
20	them. If there is anything that you think
21	that we are missing, if there is anything that
22	is maybe too duplicative or if there is

	Page 232
1	anything that just doesn't make sense, Ron, as
2	usual go ahead. Sally, do you want to jump
3	in?
4	MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes. Just to add
5	quickly to Andy's point and then tomorrow
6	we will break up in work groups and further
7	dive into this whole idea. So we are
8	definitely in addition to the time today
9	we will revisit, because we realize how
10	important it is to get these domains and sub-
11	domains at a point that we can move the
12	framework forward.
13	DR. MAIER: I want to support I
14	think the domains, in general, are very
15	appropriate and are the buckets so we can
16	assess the system. The two again the
17	flogging of my pet horse today, I'm not sure
18	why I didn't come in planning on this but
19	I take it within detection and it sort of
20	gets back to Art's hang-up on population-based
21	employment is the access.
22	Because, you know, again, if half

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	Page 233
1	the people die before the 911 operator
2	answers, you know, those who they do find may
3	do well. But if half die unnecessarily before
4	they get access into the system, there is a
5	problem with the system.
6	And so I would assume that is in
7	there, but just to emphasize that not knowing
8	who is dying out there is not good.
9	And then the second half is
10	just for discussion. I don't know how far we
11	want to go into recovery with this process,
12	because, again, that's a major part of a good
13	system is, you're not only avoiding the
14	mortality and morbidity, but you are
15	reintegrating those people back into society,
16	at the optimal level of function.
17	And again, that may be more than
18	we want to chew off in this session, but just
19	it's a critical part of the system's outcome.
20	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Gary?
21	MR. WINGROVE: I am wondering
22	whether two things are already built in here,

	Page 234
1	or not. That would be: is prevention an
2	appropriate thing to have in here? And the
3	other would be along the lines of what Dr.
4	Maier just said, in terms of readmission or
5	the end result, the final end result.
6	DR. CAIRNS: So excellent
7	comments. Thank you again. So on the first
8	one, I think that Phase 1 should certainly
9	incorporate those issues, Ron. I think that
10	we need I think that's a critical component
11	of Phase 1 that we need to get into play,
12	including access.
13	And then number two, I think this
14	idea of outcomes is what we should define as
15	kind of a measure of Phase 2 and Phase 3. And
16	I think we need to figure that out. I think
17	we need to define what is important.
18	Prevention, Phase 3. I think we
19	are trying to look for a link for where
20	regionalization of emergency care services
21	should link with prevention. In a typical
22	episode-of-care model from NQF, it would be

	Page 235
1	Phase 1.
2	I think the challenge that we face
3	though is that we have people who intersect
4	with us per our earlier definitions with an
5	event. And so when you look at an event-based
6	approach to this, I think there is a component
7	for prevention and intervention in Phase 3,
8	but I just bring that out as my interpretation
9	of the episode-of-care.
10	And I don't know if there are
11	other interpretations of how one might
12	incorporate it into the traditional position
13	of Phase 1.
14	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Other comments
15	about the domain structure overall? Jesse?
16	DR. PINES: Just a point of
17	clarification. Are these intended so each of
18	the measures would fit uniquely into one of
19	these domains? Because it seems like these
20	are all really overlapping.
21	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, I will field
22	that. Yes, I agree. I think that's part of

	Page 236
1	the point. The domains, first of all and
2	I appreciate the group's feedback are
3	essentially just titles that we came up with
4	that were, we felt, like some reasonable
5	categorization of where measures could occur.
6	I think issues like access issues,
7	like prevention issues that are coming up,
8	that would be more specific to a certain
9	measure, could certainly go in whichever
10	domain seems most relevant to that measure.
11	And I agree with Chuck.
12	Unfortunately, the slides don't do the sort of
13	thought process justice. But within the
14	draft, and specifically within our appendix
15	where we go through the MI example, I think we
16	talk a little bit about possible measures that
17	can fit within domains, and which domains may
18	be relevant for which particular phase in an
19	episode-of-care.
20	But it is all subject, it's
21	certainly all subject to interpretation and,
22	certainly, there is some overlap.

Page 237 DR. CAIRNS: And I just wanted to 1 2 give one more comment, because the value and, 3 frankly, the learnings we have had as a group 4 interacting with NQF, who are clearly, you 5 know, the experts and the leaders in this endeavor, is having this kind of formal 6 7 approach. 8 So even though this framework is 9 going to guide development and identify gaps 10 and start to put this into a context of emergency care, understanding, you know, how 11 12 the folks who do these performance measures 13 think has been very helpful. 14 And so that's where the domains 15 came from. We tried to put them in a structure where we could at least start to 16 attack some issues -- and this is a draft, 17 18 Jesse. So we look forward to where you think 19 things might go, could go or intersect between 20 different domains. 21 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Can we put all 22 the domains back up there, just so we can get

Page 238 1 a visual? Nick? 2 MR. NUDELL: I was waiting to see The medical care domain has three the slide. 3 sub-domains, with the hospital components 4 5 broken into two: emergency care and inpatient 6 care. And I wonder if we might not benefit 7 from having a similar approach to the out-of-8 hospital care, where there is a definite focus 9 in some systems to respond to emergencies? 10 Then there is also a growing section that doesn't respond to emergencies, 11 12 but is partially part of the prevention that Gary mentioned that has a different focus, but 13 14 addresses the same system -- or we would want 15 it to be a part of the system, rather than something not considered. 16 17 CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Gary? 18 MR. WINGROVE: I don't know if 19 this comment fits in this section or somewhere 20 else, so I can bring it up another time, if 21 that's more appropriate. If we think about regionalization 22

	Page 239
1	as a population and systems of care serving
2	that population, is there a chance we can get
3	at the issue of people with time-sensitive
4	life-threatening diseases arriving at an
5	emergency department not in an ambulance?
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I mean, I
7	certainly think all options are on the table.
8	What do you think, Chuck?
9	DR. CAIRNS: Yes. I mean, I think
10	that could end up in detection/identification,
11	for example. It could certainly end up in
12	terms of the Phase 2 of care, and in the
13	disease state. And it could certainly be an
14	integral part of communication with inpatient
15	specialty services, for example.
16	So I do think that you could put
17	in my interpretation the walk-ins to the
18	emergency department.
19	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Kathy?
20	DR. RINNERT: Yes, as we are
21	looking at this sort of linear progression,
22	and I hear it coming from sort of different

	Page 240
1	directions on the table here, different
2	comments about what about this part, what
3	about that part? Where is the quality
4	assurance in the feedback loop between these
5	different steps that help the process to learn
6	from itself and be self-improving?
7	Where is the quality assurance
8	part? Would that be down with outcomes, where
9	you are actually utilizing the final
10	whatever the final disposition is? The
11	patient really didn't have an acute injury or
12	illness, or they had a broken hip or whatever.
13	And then you go back to say: well, how do we
14	detect and identify?
15	Are we getting a bunch of broken
16	hips from a certain nursing home, because
17	there is a fall/trip potential? And who is
18	going to go out and fix that thing? We need
19	to have a way to identify quality assurance
20	between steps, or maybe from the outcomes back
21	to the detection and identification. And I
22	don't know where that would fall or what we

Page 241

1	would	call	it.

2	But the system has to learn from
3	the things it is doing. And there has to be
4	interaction between the different steps to
5	help inform and make the learning happen.
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: And I certainly
7	think quality assurance should be built into
8	probably all of these, but then also seeing
9	this as one, you know, one picture, you are
10	going to have that vision of what happened to
11	make the 911 call all the way through what
12	happened here. And I think that is going to
13	make the quality assurance even more powerful.
14	Chuck or Jeff?
15	MR. WILLIAMS: I would just add,
16	Kathy, I think that is one benefit of the
17	episodes-of-care approach. I mean, I think
18	depending on the specific measure that you are
19	talking about, a measure of such concept could
20	either fit in coordination of care or
21	potentially outcome, just depending on what
22	the measure itself was defined as.

Page 2421But the episodes-of-care approach,2as we sort of exemplified earlier, I think3Phase 3 is where some of that occurs, sort of4the ongoing care and/or continuity approaches5and/or looking at the processes that have come6before and where the opportunities are to7measure those.8So I think depending on the9measure, it could be in one of multiple10domains, but the phase in which that would11occur is probably Phase 3.12DR. CAIRNS: I turned it off,13sorry, Andy. I knew it would happen at least14once. Great, great comments, Kathy. So15imagine and we have got these domains16frameworks here. We have got different18of-care model, where we have got different19phases within that episode-of-care.20And I think in each and every21phase, I agree with Andy, there should be22quality assurance, and there should be loops		
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21 phase, I agree with Andy, there should be	19	phases within that episode-of-care.
	20	And I think in each and every
22 quality assurance, and there should be loops	21	phase, I agree with Andy, there should be
	22	quality assurance, and there should be loops

	Page 243
1	in that whole kind of quality management
2	perspective.
3	Number two, you will be able to
4	then define or at least identify
5	characteristics across phases that are
6	important to both the units of service within
7	that episode-of-care, as well as coordinating
8	care for a specific disease state.
9	And, you know, we have got some
10	small groups set up, if I understand
11	correctly, Sally, and there are some specific
12	questions that I think hit some of those key
13	issues, because I think that those are what we
14	were thinking were important.
15	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Go ahead, Jesse.
16	DR. PINES: You know, just looking
17	at, you know, thinking about all the potential
18	overlaps here, I know people have talked about
19	prevention and, you know, healthcare versus
20	medical care, and what we are talking about
21	here. And I think that another potential way
22	to organize it would be that, really, medical

Page 244 care could be the kind of -- the kind of meta-1 2 dimension, and then underneath that you could 3 have the different areas that people get the 4 care, and then under that you could have 5 potentially the different, you know, resource utilization, coordination of care. 6 7 Because really, you know, having 8 medical care and coordination and resource 9 utilization a separate dimension, I'm not sure it makes sense. 10 DR. CAIRNS: Well, we are open to 11 all suggestions. Again, that was a draft just 12 so we could get some of these issues out, 13 understanding that the typical framework for 14 these performance measures is to develop these 15 16 domains, and from these kinds of perspectives. So in that context, medical care 17 18 is only one of many potential domains for 19 quality or performance metrics. And that's 20 why regionalization of care may be 21 distinguished by its need beyond medical care. So there has to be coordination of 22

	Page 245
1	care. There has to be this appropriate
2	resource matching. There has to be
3	identification across the system or, as we
4	have had a pretty big discussion, an all-
5	inclusive population within a defined
6	geography.
7	And I think that is one of the
8	challenges we face as we move to this
9	dimension of regionalization of care, beyond
10	specific components of medical care in the
11	episode-of-care model.
12	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes, I mean,
13	even issues like reciprocity, clearly, a great
14	component of a regionalized system is
15	reciprocity, so where would you, you know,
16	plug that in? And that's not necessarily just
17	inherent in medical care.
18	DR. PINES: Right. But if we
19	think about, you know, where the sub-domains
20	sit, I mean, we have resource utilization and
21	coordination of care in the emergency
22	department, in the out-of-hospital area, and

	Page 246
1	in the inpatient zone. And I think
2	ultimately if we want to take performance
3	measures and have them mapped back to
4	dimensions, if it could be within individual,
5	you know, kind of a unique bucket, you know,
6	I think it is going to be a more sensible way
7	to organize the domains.
8	DR. CAIRNS: Can I just make one
9	comment to that? So, Jesse, thank you for the
10	suggestion. Again, this is all valuable and
11	if the group feels we can model it out any
12	number of ways.
13	One thing I did want to
14	distinguish, when we were thinking about
15	these, we didn't think about a single unit of
16	service in quality performance metrics within
17	that unit of service. Especially measures
18	that were exclusively within that unit of
19	service, because we didn't think that that
20	would be serving this concept of
21	regionalization or system, because we wanted
22	to get those components that would clearly

Page 247 1 cross units of service, or that would clearly 2 involve integrated systems of care. And so going into a silo for 3 4 emergency department care, while it may be 5 extremely valuable to a broad population of patients and there may be good evidence for a 6 7 specific performance measure, if that care and 8 that performance is really isolated to the 9 emergency department setting, then it may not be serving the purpose for regionalization, 10 which is to try to understand that resource 11 12 within this broader context. And so that was one of the reasons 13 14 that -- not push-back, just trying to absorb 15 those perspectives. Well, just to trying 16 DR. PINES: to differentiate the different resources. 17 Ι mean, we have the, you know, role of the 18 19 emergency department as a diagnostic unit 20 versus a treatment, you know, hospitals and 21 emergency departments as treatment units. And 22 if we -- and I think that there are probably

	Page 248
1	ways to regionalize both of those that are
2	going to be somewhat overlapping, but not
3	always overlapping.
4	I mean, you know, you can't it
5	would be difficult to make the diagnosis of a
6	subdural, if you don't have a CT scan. And I
7	think when we start talking about a lot of
8	these rural communities, you know, and
9	regionalizing emergency services, it's not
10	necessarily about putting a neurosurgeon
11	there, but probably putting a CT scanner
12	there.
13	So I think that kind of
14	differentiating by zone is appropriate.
15	DR. CAIRNS: Thanks.
16	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: John?
17	DR. FILDES: I am not sure it's
18	the right way to go, but one of the things I
19	have been trying to model here in front of me
20	is using these in Column 1 and then creating
21	three more columns to the right, one for
22	population at risk, one for evaluation

Page 249 management, and one for follow-up. 1 2 And mapping across, I was just 3 looking at the 30 measures that you identified to see how they might fall in. And then the 4 5 projects, you have 28 projects, I think, and 30 measures that you identified. 6 7 DR. CAIRNS: Yes, John, you know, 8 that was just to inform the concept here. 9 DR. FILDES: No, no, but --10 DR. CAIRNS: Let's not be wedded 11 to those. 12 No, I'm not, but I'm DR. FILDES: 13 trying to make a point. 14 DR. CAIRNS: Yes, I understand. 15 DR. FILDES: Systematically, I 16 think they drop in. 17 DR. CAIRNS: So, John -- can I 18 comment on that, Andy? Great idea. In fact, 19 one of the things that we were thinking of in 20 the context of Helen's comments and, 21 basically, an evolution of our thought from 22 the discussion earlier, is that if you can

	Page 250
1	imagine, I just substitute your horizontal
2	access for Phase 1, Phase 2, Phase 3 of the
3	episode-of-care, and then I pile on top of it.
4	And I suspect there are two things
5	that are going to come out of that. Number
6	one is that we are going to find that there is
7	a baseline, Phase 1, Phase 2, platform that
8	reaches across general elements of emergency
9	medical care.
10	And then I think there will be
11	some condition-specific elements that cross it
12	as well. And it will be interesting to see
13	not just how it works out in terms of a grid,
14	but how it might work out in terms of a map.
15	DR. FILDES: And then within each
16	of those cells, you would have to weight the
17	value of the measure, because you could
18	measures that would fit in each of those
19	cells, but certain of them will have great
20	value, while others may not.
21	DR. CAIRNS: Frankly, I think we
22	will find a lot of them don't exist and that

	Page 251
1	what we will do is we will give prioritization
2	for identifying them, potentially, John. But
3	that was my comment. Sorry, I was reacting
4	though, because I think it's a good syntheses.
5	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Dr. Carr?
б	DR. CARR: Yes, it feels a little
7	bit like there is something missing before
8	detection and identification, like a system
9	readiness kind of thing or some sort of
10	incentive to be prepared to build it ahead of
11	time.
12	And I don't know if that's the
13	right structure to do it or if it's all rolled
14	into Phase 1 each of these. I'm sort of on
15	the fence there. But I love this idea of the
16	X and the Y.
17	DR. CAIRNS: Great point, Brendan.
18	And I think, you know, the Phase 1 discussion,
19	I think, is going to be a critical one.
20	Because, you know, frankly, our federal
21	partners have been pushing us on this and
22	appropriately so is how that infrastructure,

	Page 252
1	how we have these processes in place to take
2	on these critical issues of preparedness, of
3	diversion, of overcrowding, of surge and they
4	are really important.
5	DR. RINNERT: So perhaps the other
6	along that same line, Brendan, may be
7	capacity, capability, access is that first
8	because until you know sort of what is the lay
9	of the land to detect and identify, it's going
10	to be difficult, because you don't know what
11	is the current state.
12	DR. CAIRNS: Right. That's great.
13	I think we just got a sixth to match.
14	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: I like that a
15	lot. So, you know, I'm sure we all thought
16	about this before we came here about what are
17	some things that, you know, ideally if you are
18	going to measure a regionalized system, what
19	are things that you would look for?
20	So as you kind of go back through
21	your mind and click off those items that you
22	have thought about ahead of time, as we look
Page 253 at these domains, is there anything else that 1 2 we have missing? Are there buckets up here or are there buckets that are not up here that 3 4 you would like to see that are important for 5 measuring the system? Nick, I know you have talked a lot 6 7 about the public and the first responders and 8 training of those people. Is there a category 9 up here that you think you could plug into? Is there access issues that Ron has talked 10 about at great length? You know, some of the 11 12 stuff that Skip and Gary have talked about, the preparedness stuff that Brendan just 13 14 mentioned, do we feel like these domains -and I think we should probably add that, a 15 16 sixth one. 17 Is there anything else that is 18 missing or that would, you know, be an 19 addition to add greatly to the discussion of 20 the framework? Art, you're back in time to 21 comment? 22 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Well, just

	Page 254
1	it's hard to keep wheeling my neck around.
2	The neurosurgeons have already had one whack
3	at me, I don't want them to have another one.
4	Does resource utilization
5	adequately encompass issues of lack of access
6	due to overuse or unavailability of resources?
7	So I'm thinking back again to capability
8	versus capacity.
9	I mean, if we are on diversion, if
10	all the ORs are full, if there is the one
11	OB/GYN for the two counties is on vacation,
12	because Lord knows she or he gets at least a
13	week off a year, is that reflected in that
14	domain or how do we address those issues?
15	I mean, are we going to you
16	know, one would hope that if we do get to
17	truly regionalized systems, that real time
18	ongoing monitoring of capacity and low
19	balancing is a really important part of that
20	process.
21	And I just wanted to make sure
22	that as we aspire to the future, that we are

	Page 255
1	both recognizing the importance of those
2	issues and, in fact, measure those, so that we
3	can see how systems perform.
4	MR. WILLIAMS: I will address that
5	briefly. First of all, I will say that it's
6	very easy, I think, for the group to take a
7	look at the domains, especially since we have
8	talked about the episodes of care approach as
9	a longitudinal time-wise approach.
10	It's very easy to see the domains
11	in a time-wise approach, too, but that's not
12	necessarily the intent. I would sort of
13	second Dr. Kellermann's comments that in the
14	draft, at least as we have addressed it in the
15	draft, some of the issues regarding access,
16	regarding capacity, regarding, for example,
17	our issues regarding crowding and diversion,
18	those are discussed within the domain of
19	resource utilization to some extent.
20	Now, clearly, that's not all
21	utilization. Sometimes it is just a
22	discussion of what structural measures could

	Page 256
1	potentially be there. But I think it's up to
2	the group. I mean, I think, certainly, we
3	could create a sixth domain that addresses
4	specifically capacity, capability and access
5	or we could fold it under resource
6	utilization, although I agree that perhaps
7	reordering them or possibly making them not as
8	visually time-based would, perhaps, be more
9	clear.
10	MR. KIRKWOOD: Much of the
11	discussion today is centered around the
12	episode of care model. The reason I would
13	agree with an additional domain for sort of
14	capacity and preparedness issues is because
15	those things you can make a tie between
16	them in the episode of care model, but it's a
17	stretch to do so.
18	And it's also just one of the core
19	issues when we talk about whether EMS fits in
20	the realm of public health or medical care or
21	public safety, that's the linchpin of that
22	discussion there, because we don't pay for

Page 257 1 preparedness and capacity in a system that is 2 otherwise compensated for an episode of care. 3 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes, just to 4 point on that, it continues to drive me to 5 distraction that we talk about surge capacity 6 in this country, when we know on any given day 7 or any given night how many hospitals are on 8 diversion and how many EMS systems have no 9 ambulance available and, yet, we talk about surge capacity. 10 And because we aren't tracking and 11 12 reporting and aren't aware, you could go to the HHS Secretary's Op Center now and you 13 14 would have no idea what the current load 15 capacity of the major 20 metro areas in the 16 country is. 17 I just think that's unconscionable. And so if we want to move the 18 19 field, I think we do have to make sure that 20 there are measures that if you call yourself 21 a system, there are certain things you ought 22 to be regularly mindful. One of them is your

	Page 258
1	load capacity and how much you are carrying
2	and whether or not you've got folks off-line
3	or not.
4	Dr. Fildes likes to pick on the
5	FAA, but the FAA knows if an airport is open
6	or it's closed and whether you are diverting
7	a lot of air traffic. Yes, okay, got it.
8	MR. WILLIAMS: That would be a
9	relatively easy job, because the truth of the
10	matter is we probably don't have any surge
11	capacity. We have the ability to move a
12	problem around a little bit, but if you go to
13	the metro area where I live, the average
14	hospital is about 105 percent of capacity
15	every day. And there is just enough
16	ambulances and just enough paramedics to run
17	the expected number of calls.
18	So, yes, we can move a problem
19	from here to there and shift something in
20	three hours or six hours or twelve hours, but
21	right now, there is no surge capacity.
22	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Well, with

	Page 259
1	all respect to our federal partners, I thought
2	I read a report recently that we have lots of
3	surge capacity and preparedness, because the
4	hospital administrators said they had it.
5	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: We will go over
б	to Nick.
7	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I'll be
8	quiet.
9	DR. CAIRNS: Yes, I think that
10	it's a good discussion point on whether or not
11	to add a sixth domain. And I don't know
12	whether it should be a set sixth domain or an
13	experimental sixth domain, but, certainly, it
14	has got to be incorporated in this capability,
15	capacity and access. Because I think it kind
16	of incorporates at least a lot of the
17	discussion if people agree.
18	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Nick?
19	MR. NUDELL: Andy, you drew me
20	back in. The area that could potentially be
21	in resource utilization, but it's not a very
22	good description for it, would be regulatory

	Page 260
1	issues. Scopes of practice, licensing,
2	credentialing, those just kind of that
3	domain of that includes training and
4	education, the official act of allowing
5	somebody to do something or to not do
6	something, those kinds of things, I think, are
7	also important to include in a system.
8	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Yes, I actually
9	had that written down here and I was kind of
10	struggling where I would plug that in, so I'm
11	glad you reminded me of that and brought that
12	up.
13	Any thoughts on that? And I want
14	to make sure, Kristi, too, you had brought up
15	e-health and, you know, all that, you know,
16	utilization of technology and all that. I
17	want to make sure that you are comfortable
18	with the domains and there are places for you
19	to plug that in and capture that, especially
20	with all the great work you have been doing.
21	So I guess I'll just ask you, do
22	you feel comfortable? Would this work for

	Page 261
1	you?
2	MS. HENDERSON: Yes, I think it
3	crosses into several categories, coordination
4	of care, several of them, so I'm comfortable
5	with this. I do like adding a sixth category
6	though.,
7	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Gary?
8	MR. WINGROVE: So I agree with
9	Nick and just want to say it in a slightly
10	different way. So we have population and a
11	region. We have a system that has got a bunch
12	of parts that are intertwined, but done
13	separately. And so system governance then
14	also becomes an issue of the feedback actually
15	affecting the whole system and how that system
16	is governed to make sure that all of those
17	pieces are accountable.
18	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Arthur, you're
19	right behind the picture there. Go ahead.
20	MR. COOPER: Yes, I agree with the
21	access, capacity and capability sixth point.
22	I'm wondering if number two should be

	Page 262
1	workforce and resource utilization in keeping
2	with the points that have been made by Nick
3	and others?
4	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Well, I think
5	there is enough agreement that we should
6	probably add that sixth bucket. And let's try
7	to populate it tomorrow and just see what we
8	come back with. And if we do see a lot of
9	overlap, we can always condense it at the end
10	of the day tomorrow.
11	But I think, at this point, in
12	developing the framework we want to shoot for
13	the moon and let's be all-inclusive and ask
14	for all we can. And then if we have to pare
15	it back or, you know, make changes to make it
16	fit better into this model or this theme, we
17	will do that.
18	But, you know, this is really a
19	blank slate like we said in the beginning. So
20	if you are setting up a system to look at
21	regionalized medical care, what are the
22	components? So let's not limit ourselves and

	Page 263
1	let's try to populate as many of these as we
2	can.
3	Other comments or further
4	discussion on the domains? I know we wanted
5	to talk briefly about the different phases.
6	We have got about a half hour until we break.
7	Do we have the phase of care slide? Can we
8	shove that back up on the screen for just a
9	minute? I think somebody had that earlier in
10	the day. Sorry about that.
11	And, Chuck, do you want to just
12	talk a little bit more or maybe Sally might be
13	more appropriate since you are more, you know,
14	in tune to the NQF processes, but this was a
15	process that was developed by the NQF, I
16	believe, to look at other areas.
17	And we have kind of adapted it for
18	our use here with some modifications as we
19	have talked about today. So maybe do you want
20	to just give a little bit of background and
21	maybe describe how it has been used in other
22	areas?

	Page 264
1	MS. TURBYVILLE: Sure. So as NQF
2	has continued to work in both endorsing
3	measures, but also guiding the development of
4	measures, they realized that it would be a
5	great idea to come up with a conceptual model.
6	And so through a lot of efforts
7	and working with a consensus-based Steering
8	Committee, such as yourself, it's also an
9	endorsed-framework, this episode of care model
10	was put forth.
11	And we have been applying it more
12	and more as we move forward, but we realize,
13	in particular, when we are talking about an
14	area such as this where we are looking at
15	systems, that it may not fit perfectly.
16	So when we challenged our team, I
17	mean, UNC, to think about how this framework
18	would work in the context of thinking about
19	regionalized emergency medical care services,
20	what we need, what we have now, where we need
21	to go in the future, I think there was a lot
22	of effort in thinking about that.

	Page	265
1	And I think what we have learned	
2	is that there is some advantages to this	
3	model, but we also realized going in that you	
4	are going to uncover some limitations. And so	
5	there is a couple of options as we think about	
6	this, whether it is adapting the model to make	
7	it work.	
8	So perhaps I had a sidebar	
9	conversation with Helen in thinking about what	
10	you all were speaking about this morning that	
11	rather than trying to produce and episode-	
12	based model for each condition that may be	
13	time-sensitive and life-threatening, is there	
14	a generic model that thinks about the system	
15	and then captures these cross-cutting measures	
16	so that we are not trying to reproduce	
17	measures that could actually look at the	
18	system for every condition.	
19	And then as we think about	
20	particular conditions that are lift-	
21	threatening, that's where they enter in Phase	
22	2 where they become an offshoot.	

	Page 266
1	So an example, and I don't want to
2	get into too much detail about you having the
3	graphical example, there was an AMI episode
4	done by one of the cardiac groups in applying
5	this model and they had the AMI episode and
6	then they had trajectories coming off of that
7	for different types of severity that occurred
8	with AMI, because the treatment and needs for
9	those two populations was very distinct.
10	So taking that kind of approach
11	and thinking about a generic model, this being
12	the generic model, but really regionalized
13	emergency medical care model and then maybe
14	the trajectories are when needed for
15	particular conditions.
16	And so to think about, as has
17	already been started, this Phase 1 could
18	perhaps be where we think about some of these
19	preparedness issues. The population is the
20	community that is going to be that you need
21	to work through this emergency medical care
22	system.

	Dama 267
1	Page 267 So that's what we were thinking.
Ţ	so that s what we were thinking.
2	We know that there may be some limitations.
3	You may even identify some complimentary
4	conceptual model that needs to accompany this.
5	We are not trying to force any you know, a
б	square peg into a round hole or anything of
7	that nature, but it really is a starting
8	point.
9	And I think we have learned a lot
10	already so far. So we offered it as a
11	conceptual model to this group and we would
12	like you to kick it around as much as you can,
13	take it where it can, and then also let us
14	know, you know, what and if there are
15	limitations to it.
16	That said, I think we also want to
17	make sure we spend time talking about these
18	different phases and the trajectories that may
19	come off of this model to support the
20	measurement area.
21	We do know that it does help
22	measure developers to think about where they

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can start developing measures. It gives them
a little bit more context, because it's so
when you are thinking about a condition or, in
this case, an emergency medical care episode,
it's so broad and challenging that to provide
more context within the different points is a
helpful exercise to continue pushing us to
better assessment and better quality.
CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Thank you.
MS. TURBYVILLE: Okay. And so as
far as the domains that have been put forth,
I think what I have heard so far is right. I
think we will find that the domains will come
up at different points of this episode. The
domains themselves don't have to only fit in
population at risk for, you know, the first
domain, etcetera.
So I don't think it is going to be
we are going to have the same type of
relationship. And, in fact, I can imagine
that the domains in some kind of VIN diagram
and then as we look at these episode of care

1models, we might think about how to illustrate2how the different domains interplay with the3different phases.4I don't think we are going to have5all of the first two domains just in Phase 1,6the next domains in Phase 2, etcetera.7So if you think of resource8utilization, that potentially would be a bar9across the bottom that encompasses the entire10episode related to emergency medical care11services. The same with coordination of care.12What will be helpful for in thinking in13terms of assessing those is that there will be14different types of services you would want to15coordinate and assess the coordination or16different types of services that you are going17to see high or low utilization that you would18want to measure, etcetera.19It doesn't, as said before, always20get to appropriateness, but I do think there21is room for measures of appropriateness within		
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 6 the next domains in Phase 2, etcetera. 7 So if you think of resource 8 utilization, that potentially would be a bar 9 across the bottom that encompasses the entire 10 episode related to emergency medical care 11 services. The same with coordination of care. 12 What will be helpful for in thinking in 13 terms of assessing those is that there will be 14 different types of services you would want to 15 coordinate and assess the coordination or 16 different types of services that you are going 17 to see high or low utilization that you would 18 want to measure, etcetera. 19 It doesn't, as said before, always 20 get to appropriateness, but I do think there 21 is room for measures of appropriateness within 	4	I don't think we are going to have
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17 to see high or low utilization that you would 18 want to measure, etcetera. 19 It doesn't, as said before, always 20 get to appropriateness, but I do think there 21 is room for measures of appropriateness within	15	coordinate and assess the coordination or
<pre>18 want to measure, etcetera. 19 It doesn't, as said before, always 20 get to appropriateness, but I do think there 21 is room for measures of appropriateness within</pre>	16	different types of services that you are going
19 It doesn't, as said before, always 20 get to appropriateness, but I do think there 21 is room for measures of appropriateness within	17	to see high or low utilization that you would
20 get to appropriateness, but I do think there 21 is room for measures of appropriateness within	18	want to measure, etcetera.
21 is room for measures of appropriateness within	19	It doesn't, as said before, always
	20	get to appropriateness, but I do think there
	21	is room for measures of appropriateness within
22 an episode of care.	22	an episode of care.

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1	Other components of the domains
2	may focus more on certain phases and that's
3	okay. I think we let the context and the
4	content of the domains and the episode lead us
5	in that direction.
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Very good. I
7	think that's very helpful. So is there any
8	other questions or concerns or inquiries about
9	the domains and how they relate to the phases?
10	Is that pretty clear?
11	What do we think about the episode
12	of care model? Everybody seems to be is it
13	something we could work with? Do you feel it
14	will be a good fit? Is there things we need
15	to define, Phase 1, Phase 3? See how it goes
16	tomorrow? Take a break. Jesse?
17	DR. PINES: Overall, I think it
18	looks good. One of the things you could
19	consider is having another phase after Phase
20	3, which and trying to differentiate
21	hospital care versus what happens afterwards,
22	because that seems to be all lumped in,

	Page 271
1	because, you know, lumping in ICU care with
2	care coordination and integration back in the
3	community seems pretty different.
4	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: It fits most
5	of the time, but it doesn't fit load issues
6	and it doesn't fit mass casualty events. And
7	those are unique when we are talking about
8	regionalized systems, as opposed to a typical
9	NQF where we are analyzing quality of care for
10	a particular clinical condition involving a
11	particular patient.
12	So I think we just have to be
13	constantly aware that this works within most
14	context for an episode of care involving a
15	patient with a life-threatening or time-
16	critical condition. When you are talking
17	managing emergency care in a community on
18	Friday night or after a tornado, it is going
19	to be very different.
20	DR. MAIER: I was just going to
21	remind Art of his earlier comment that if you
22	build in the capability as part of the

	Page 272
1	process, then you will be able to deal with
2	the Friday night issues. So it does become
3	covered within this paradigm.
4	DR. CAIRNS: And, Art, if I could
5	just comment on that, because I think that
6	we've got Phase 1 where you can put a lot of
7	those kinds of issues in. I think that time-
8	sensitive care and what works for a patient
9	can work for 100,000 or 100 million patients,
10	if we've got the appropriate conceptual
11	framework, appropriate resource matching and
12	then the appropriate drivers and philosophies.
13	Clearly, the specific measures for
14	an episode of care for one patient aren't
15	going to be the same as they are for 100,000
16	or a million people, but that may be yet
17	another reason why we need to add this domain
18	and include that in there.
19	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes. I
20	think I am just attempting to be explicit in
21	what NQF's mission is implicitly. We are
22	measuring quality in order to improve it. And

	Page 273
1	in this case, we are discussing an approach to
2	beginning to get our handle around quality for
3	regionalized systems of care with a goal that
4	we will help, in fact, fashion high quality
5	regionalized systems of care.
б	So it's important to keep these
7	concepts in mind.
8	DR. MARTINEZ: Yes, I think it's a
9	bit of a conundrum trying to figure it out,
10	because the episode of care model works well
11	in many ways. And, you know, JCAHO and others
12	use tracer methodology and that sort of stuff.
13	The thing that I taking Art's
14	point is when you are measuring a system, one
15	of the things that is not seen very well is
16	what's the capacity? And then where are we in
17	relationship to the capacity?
18	Interestingly enough, you know, in
19	California years and years ago, they actually
20	started making the hospital put on-line how
21	many beds they had. It was fascinating
22	because all of a sudden the diversion issues

	Page 274
1	disappeared, because we all knew. And you
2	could see when people were getting their
3	higher level, EMS could distribute better, so
4	that was a system issue.
5	And the thing I'm interested in
6	is, you know, as you start measuring, how many
7	times you have capacity in a system, but not
8	in a particular place? And that allows you to
9	do system management performance, too.
10	DR. CAIRNS: I agree.
11	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Mike, Tom, John?
12	Anybody from that end? Okay. Art?
13	MR. COOPER: Yes, somehow, you
14	know, in speaking about the system as opposed
15	to the condition, we need to really, I think,
16	think to the phases more as input through
17	output as opposed to, you know, the current
18	definitions that are a particular condition or
19	disease-related.
20	You know, capacity is certainly
21	part of that, but it is, and a huge part of
22	it, more than that as well. But I have to

Γ

	Page 275
1	think this through a little bit more, but I'm
2	trying to think of how you could sort of take
3	this model and following Sally's suggestions
4	here kind of morph it a little bit, you know,
5	so that it fits the system model a little bit
6	better. I'll have to concentrate on that
7	overnight.
8	But I think that, you know, when
9	systems engineers look at systems, you know,
10	they are always looking for, you know, the
11	rate limiting step, you know, or steps. And
12	I'm not sure that the episode of care
13	explicitly captures that.
14	And again, I think Art's point,
15	Rick's point, that capacity is a huge part of
16	it is true, but there may be other factors as
17	well.
18	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: All right. We
19	are almost to break time. Is there any other
20	comments that we have? Any concerns or
21	questions about the phases, about the domains?
22	Tomorrow, we will be getting into

	Page 276
1	small groups to work on the domains and you
2	will be I believe we are going to have what
3	five or six breakout groups? Is that right?
4	MS. TURBYVILLE: Three breakout
5	groups.
6	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Oh, three
7	breakout groups. I'm sorry.
8	MS. TURBYVILLE: Of six.
9	CO-CHAIR ROSZAK: Six people each.
10	That's what it is. So be thinking, you know,
11	throughout the day today and then tonight
12	about some of the key indicators that you
13	would like to see in each of these buckets or
14	domains.
15	And you will have a chance in your
16	small group to probably dive, take a deep dive
17	into one or two of the domains, but then we
18	will also convene as a group and, you know, be
19	able to share. So don't think you will just
20	be limited to those two domains or those three
21	domains that your groups gets assigned.
22	We obviously want your input on

	Page 277
1	all of the domains, so be thinking about that
2	tonight and the rest of the day.
3	So with that, I think, unless
4	there is any burning issues, we are going to
5	take a break now. And we got done a little
6	bit ahead of time, which is good. So it's
7	2:40. The next session is at 3:15.
8	Why don't we take about a 10, 15
9	minute break and let's try to be back by 2:55.
10	That will keep us ahead of schedule. So come
11	back about 2:55 and we will adjourn back then.
12	(Whereupon, at 2:37 p.m. the
13	above-entitled matter went off the record and
14	resumed at 3:08 p.m.)
15	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: We are now
16	going to shift to discussing Regional
17	Emergency Medical Care Systems Guiding
18	Principles. And again, Dr. Cairns, I believe
19	we have some opening remarks and presentation.
20	And again, thank you all for your
21	attention today and your diligence. If we do
22	finish a little early, I don't think it will

	Page 278
1	be a tragedy, but only if we have exhausted
2	this topic and exhausted our sponsors.
3	DR. CAIRNS: As a measure of
4	efficiency, we will pick up where we were.
5	And again, this is all in the draft report.
б	We now move into this other key theme. We
7	talked about definitions. We talked about
8	domains. And now the framework guiding
9	principles.
10	So the following principles are
11	overarching themes that are intended to
12	provide direction to the standard
13	implementation of the regionalization of
14	emergency medical care services framework and
15	future development of measures and measure
16	concepts within regionalized emergency medical
17	care services.
18	Next slide. So here is the first
19	proposed guiding principle. Regionalization
20	of emergency care is a method of matching
21	resources to needs in a timely fashion with a
22	goal of improving patient-oriented care

Page 279 1 Regionalization does not equal outcomes. 2 centralization of care. Next slide. Number two, the 3 effective utilization of regionalization 4 5 concepts cannot occur without addressing 6 potential structural deficiencies in the 7 emergency healthcare system, such as ED 8 boarding, ED crowding and EMS diversion. 9 Three, identifying and evaluating 10 measures of whole systems of emergency care is difficult due to the immature development of 11 12 these systems. Measurement of regionalized emergency medical care services should strive 13 14 to effectively measure system components as well as the system as a whole. 15 16 Four, measures used to judge the 17 effectiveness of a system should include 18 patient-oriented outcomes. 19 Five, system evaluation should 20 promote shared accountability for the system 21 successes and failures across units of service 22 and in the system.

	Page 280
1	Six, the development of
2	regionalized emergency medical care services
3	is an ongoing process with continually
4	changing structure and process elements.
5	Valid system level measures should detect and
6	recognize improvement or lack thereof due to
7	changes of a system's component parts and the
8	communication and coordination between them.
9	And that's it. So, Andy, I don't
10	know if you wanted to go through each of these
11	principles, if there is any value in doing so.
12	MR. LOYACONO: Are these do you
13	know what pages these are in the handouts, by
14	chance?
15	DR. RINNERT: 13.
16	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes, Chuck,
17	I would suggest we go back and we will just go
18	through each of these one at a time. And if
19	you've got your handout, you should be able to
20	pull them out.
21	DR. CAIRNS: So in the document it
22	is our page 13 of the framework report draft,

	Page 281
1	but No. 25 of the pages of the materials you
2	have been given.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Any comments
4	on suggested modifications to Principle No. 1?
5	We can circle back to well, No. 1.
6	DR. FILDES: I was really pleased
7	to see No. 1 and regionalization does not
8	equal centralization, because particularly
9	safety net hospitals and public hospitals end
10	up bearing the brunt of this idea and just
11	because, you know, they have docs in-house
12	when the sun goes down, they become the
13	regional experts on everything. So mitigating
14	against that is very important.
15	DR. CARR: That being said, we
16	probably should define it. I mean, I have
17	seen this now happen a lot of times, you know,
18	after the this is pretty prominent in the
19	regionalization workshop from the IOM.
20	Is centralization defined
21	somewhere?
22	DR. CAIRNS: No. In the

	Page 282
1	Kellermann dictum. I mean, I think that's one
2	of these things this group could define as the
3	differences and distinguish the differences
4	between regionalization and centralization.
5	Okay. So the concept here
6	DR. CARR: Hold on.
7	DR. CAIRNS: Okay.
8	DR. CARR: No, I mean, I think I
9	understand it, but I guess I think that other
10	people are going to be reading this and we
11	might need to give a sentence or two.
12	DR. CAIRNS: Well, I think it is
13	DR. CARR: I mean, it's a great
14	point, Brendan. And you know, honestly, one
15	of the issues that comes up just as background
16	is that the idea of centralization, as John
17	pointed out, is frequently confused. You
18	could be the focal point for all care. You
19	could be the focal point for emergency care.
20	You could be the focal point for specialty
21	care.
22	But the purpose of regionalization

	Page 283
1	might be to create a system. And where there
2	is, for lack of a better word, a rational
3	planned approach to the care of patients
4	across a geography or a population with a goal
5	of improving their outcomes as we have
6	discussed earlier for time-sensitive life-
7	threatening care.
8	And that would definitely
9	distinguish centralization concept from the
10	regionalization concept. It should be
11	unselected, not planned, not defined for
12	conditions with a specific patient-oriented
13	outcome in mind. That may be one comparing
14	contrast between the two.
15	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Dr. Maier?
16	DR. MAIER: Just given the
17	opportunity to flog that horse again, on one,
18	which is one of these difficult paradigms of
19	a vertically integrated horizontal system, I
20	think one allows you to deal with what we are
21	discussing earlier and that is that on the
22	horizontal part, you have the standards of

	Page 284
1	what a regionalized care delivery system
2	should be regardless of the disease, while
3	allow the disease-specific vertical
4	integration to utilize the same baseline
5	standards, but then to become potentially
6	unique to the institution and/or the disease
7	to allow to be more robust.
8	And I think approaching it that
9	way with the baseline standards that all
10	components regardless of what you focus on,
11	whether it is cardiac, stroke, trauma are held
12	to with a fiscally feasibility attendant in
13	large degree to allow consistent recording and
14	monitoring and then to allow for specifics
15	based by disease and not all institutions
16	being necessarily involved with each disease
17	can pull that out and look at their own
18	outcome standards on top of that.
19	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Does that
20	work for people? Well, good. Having lost his
21	tent, Dr. Maier is out for the rest of the
22	afternoon. I'm sorry, I don't see any signs

	Page 285
1	over here.
2	Shall we move to No. 2?
3	DR. KUSSKE: What is actually
4	happening now in southern California is that
5	the trauma centers are de facto regionalized
6	care centers. And so just about anything that
7	comes up is sent to the trauma center to take
8	care of.
9	And so that, in effect, is
10	happening right now, at least in that part of
11	the world. And it appears to be a situation
12	where primarily unfunded patients are sent to
13	these trauma centers to be taken care of.
14	And the guise that is used to
15	refer patients is the is referred to a
16	higher level of care as defined by EMTALA and
17	that so far has been the standard operating
18	procedure for lots of hospitals in southern
19	California.
20	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: So you are
21	saying in lieu of regionalization, you have a
22	centralized system that's centralized based on

	Page 286
1	economics?
2	DR. KUSSKE: It seems that way.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: And I think
4	your colleague on the other side of the table
5	had pointed out that these cases all tend to
6	show up more often after hours?
7	DR. KUSSKE: Well, sure after 5:00
8	in the evening and all day Saturday and
9	Sunday.
10	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Okay. Shall
11	we go to No. 2? Leading off, Chuck, at No. 2,
12	two thoughts. One would be possibly somewhere
13	slipping in the word monitoring, because if
14	you don't if we don't monitor these issues,
15	we don't know that they are happening.
16	And the other which sort of speaks
17	a bit to Dr. Kusske's comment a moment ago and
18	to Dr. Fildes in the break is in addition to
19	boarding, crowding and diversion, the fourth
20	issue, I think we are seeing more and more, is
21	on-call or gaps in on-call coverage, either
22	because there aren't enough specialists or the

	Page 287
1	specialists aren't willing or able to take
2	after hours calls. So you might want to add
3	that as well.
4	Again, back to you know, a
5	system may be capable, but not have the
6	capacity for any of several different reasons.
7	MR. McCULLOUGH: Would the EMS
8	faculty be a component? I'm not sure if there
9	is geographic variation to that, but I know in
10	rural parts of our state where it's a
11	challenge, because of the lack of paramedics.
12	I'm not sure about nursing shortages, if
13	that's still an issue in some of the other
14	areas as well.
15	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Dr.
16	Martinez?
17	DR. MARTINEZ: Yes, I agree with
18	your comment about on-call. I would actually
19	change the wording a bit, from my perspective,
20	to access to appropriate consultation, because
21	things like radiology, you know, and other
22	things can be solved electronically.

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	Page 288
1	And just that also allows us down
2	the road to go straight from the EMS to
3	consultation.
4	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Good point.
5	Yes, sir.
6	DR. KUSSKE: Well, there is one
7	more point to make and that is that if a
8	hospital has a specialist on-call and that
9	specialist won't respond for whatever reason,
10	that technically is a violation of EMTALA.
11	But CMS then looks at that as a deficiency in
12	that hospital and requires that the hospital,
13	such as a hospital that has the capability,
14	has to take the patient.
15	So that there is a legal aspect to
16	this as well, which sets up that transfer
17	because of EMTALA.
18	DR. CAIRNS: Yes.
19	DR. KUSSKE: If you were a
20	physician, say a specialist on-call at
21	Harborview and you knew that some other
22	hospital in your area had specialists that

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	Page 289
1	could take care of the problem, but they had
2	refused to come in to see the patient, and the
3	patient was referred to Harborview, you might
4	be upset by that because they didn't show up.
5	The issue is that when that
6	happens, CMS views that as a lack of
7	capability of the hospital that the patient
8	was initially referred to and so they think
9	then that the hospital, such as Harborview,
10	has to take the patient because they have the
11	capability and the other hospital didn't
12	doesn't.
13	DR. MAIER: So your proposal would
14	be?
15	DR. KUSSKE: Well, the
16	DR. MAIER: I mean, it happens all
17	the time, you're right. I mean, that's where
18	half my patients come from that scenario. I
19	mean, I'm well used to it, but I mean what
20	would you propose to get out of it.
21	DR. KUSSKE: Well, I think it's an
22	education issue. I think that the hospitals

	Page 290
1	that are receiving these patients need to have
2	more contact with CMS to define how they are
3	being treated. If they don't, actually it's
4	a violation of the law on their side if it's
5	a lateral transfer, so they need to report
6	this more often.
7	And I think this is just a matter
8	of education more than anything else. I'm not
9	sure that all the everyone all the
10	administrators are aware of that aspect of the
11	regulations.
12	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Well, in a
13	magical truly regionalized system, you might
14	be able to identify that hospital be seems
15	to only transfer patients after 5:00, weekends
16	and major holidays or during the day when they
17	are uninsured. And those patterns would be
18	readily discernible over time if we were truly
19	sharing data and managing it.
20	If it's a one off, it's a one off
21	and no one every notices. So again, part of
22	our idea, if we identify important data to

	Page 291
1	collect and understand to see about the
2	quality of the system, it can actually make
3	the system better and more accountable.
4	Dr. Fildes and then Dr. Pines.
5	DR. FILDES: Yes, just a follow on
6	what you just described as a system where in
7	advance you decided what the rules are, you
8	monitor them. There is an enforcement arm.
9	There is authority.
10	In regionalization, as you know,
11	can occur without that thought. One of the
12	best examples I'm trying to resolve right now
13	is on hand surgery and replantation of hands.
14	And if the only guy in the state is on his
15	annual vacation with his family, then they
16	don't have it and it has to go out-of-state or
17	somewhere else.
18	It binds a region, but nobody
19	planned it that way.
20	DR. PINES: Just the way that No.
21	2 is written, so addressing potential
22	structure of deficiencies in the emergency

	Page 292
1	healthcare system, such as boarding and
2	crowding, in a lot of areas the, you know,
3	crowding could be a demand issue that the
4	structural deficiency is not an emergency care
5	system, but it's in the wider healthcare
6	system.
7	So I don't know if we want to go
8	into that at all or have that discussion. I
9	mean, if one of the reasons for, you know,
10	boarding and crowding is that we are you
11	know, that primary care doctor is just
12	referring their patients in and not seeing
13	them.
14	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: My personal
15	sense is if we are paying attention to
16	approximate complicating factors, that's
17	realistically probably as far as we go, unless
18	we want to manage the entire healthcare system
19	of the country.
20	But I think my sense of this one,
21	Chuck, is your intention is to say that we do
22	live in an imperfect world and these are

Page 293 1 important factors in terms of timely access, 2 immediate access to care that need to be taken into consideration. 3 Indeed. 4 DR. CAIRNS: It came out 5 of a discussion, one, it's a recognition that the system has challenges. Number two, that 6 7 it doesn't exist as a system really. And that 8 this -- one of the things we need to do is to 9 start making it a system. 10 And then number three, when you 11 start looking at what the components of the 12 system are, that there are challenges both at the unit of service level, but also that 13 14 interfere with the interaction of the units of service to provide timely life-saving care for 15 16 illness and injury. 17 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Any other 18 comments on Principle 2? Yes, here and then 19 here. 20 DR. ZANE: One could say this is 21 cause and effect and you could say that the 22 inefficiencies or the deficiencies could be

	Page 294
1	caused by a lack of regionalization, so that
2	if we were regionalized and efficient, we
3	wouldn't have as much boarding or crowding or
4	diversion.
5	So I don't know if it makes it
б	redundant or appropriate as is.
7	DR. CAIRNS: So I think it's an
8	interesting hypothesis. I think that we
9	wouldn't we won't find that out until we do
10	it, but I think that clearly we have
11	unstructured patient resource matching going
12	on right now.
13	And so this would clearly be an
14	approach to a structure, matching of patients
15	and resources. And, again, I like that
16	distinction we made between capability,
17	capacity and access. I think that that is one
18	way to think of it.
19	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Gary?
20	MR. WINGROVE: From the rural
21	perspective, boarding, crowding and diversion
22	aren't major issues. They pretty much take

	Page 295
1	care of what comes in. But I was wondering if
2	we could add a few words in between such as
3	and boarding that might get at what Allen said
4	and what the rural issues are and that's lack
5	of paramedics mid-levels and physicians.
6	Many of the emergency rooms in our
7	state aren't staffed by physicians any more.
8	It is all mid-level. Some of them have
9	telemedicine support and some don't. But
10	those are the issues that we struggle with.
11	The vast parts of the state don't have
12	paramedics at all.
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I wince at
14	the term, but provider shortages or something
15	of that sort would get at that in a generic
16	way that encompasses yes, workforce
17	shortages. Yes. Dr. Fildes, you were waving
18	your
19	DR. FILDES: Just to say on No. 2,
20	you said it much more eloquently, but to
21	revert back to the FAA analogy, there is no
22	air traffic controller.

	Page 296
1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes.
2	DR. FILDES: There is nobody who
3	is matching the systems capabilities with the
4	patient flows and, you know, keeping an eye on
5	things. So in real time, there really is
6	nobody overseeing the system.
7	DR. CAIRNS: That's an interesting
8	point. I think that you have taken it one
9	step up and that is there was some discussion
10	of guidance and there was some discussion of
11	policy implications. And I think that it's an
12	interesting point and it may be valuable for
13	the group to highlight that.
14	MR. LOYACONO: Related to crowding
15	and diversion is the holding of ambulances
16	unable to off-load. It has an effect on the
17	ability of the system to continue to respond
18	on both in the urban and the rural areas. And
19	if it is probably something that could be
20	added, that would be great.
21	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I do think
22	as a collective group, we have come up with

Page 297 the most trivial terms to describe the most 1 2 serious behavior. I think many people call 3 that parking. Boarding, it sounds sort of like no big deal, but, you know. 4 Dr. 5 Martinez? DR. MARTINEZ: Well, I was going 6 7 to support the wording here in a way, because 8 he asked the question about boarding and should we include that? And the answer, I 9 10 think, is yes, because that's the process measure, right? You can put your structure 11 12 in, but if it doesn't affect these things, then you -- perhaps the way it is working or 13 14 how you are doing it in terms of a process is 15 not giving you the outcomes that you want. So I like these ideas of having 16 some linkage to the fact that we will create 17 18 these programs and this will be the starting 19 point. And as you build the program and you 20 move into its performance, you should see 21 these disappear. 22 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes, Art?

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1	MR. COOPER: Not meaning to open
2	up a can of worms here, but what me, as
3	John says. But I do think that as much as
4	your point, Art, about not taking the entire
5	healthcare system is true, we all recognize
6	that there is a rate limiting step at the back
7	door of the emergency department in terms of
8	getting patients upstairs and that seriously
9	limits capacity.
10	There are many reasons for that as
11	you know far better than I. But I think that
12	that's a point that somehow has to be, you
13	know, touched on in this analysis. If that
14	issue isn't fixed, you know, the throughput
15	problems are going to continue. The boarding
16	continues, the diversion continues, all of
17	those issues continue.
18	And since what we are
19	fundamentally about is ensuring access,
20	capacity and capability for folks who really
21	need emergency care, I think that does have to
22	be addressed somehow.

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1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I think we
2	talked during the previous discussion about
3	inpatient care as one of the domains. And
4	three cheers to NQF for now starting to ask
5	for measurements of things like time to a bed
6	and throughput time in emergency departments.
7	Although, one knows you can hide a lot of
8	mischief above or beneath the median,
9	nonetheless, it's a start.
10	MR. COOPER: I guess I'm
11	suggesting that something should be added to
12	this list to reflect that. I'm not sure what
13	the wording might be. I'll leave that to
14	smarter people than me. But I think something
15	has to be mentioned.
16	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
17	comments? Shall we move to 3? No? We're
18	staying on 2 for a moment.
19	DR. RINNERT: Just a quick
20	comment.
21	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Kathy, yes.
22	DR. RINNERT: We are using lots of

	Page 300
1	terms that are common to those of us here at
2	the table and to those of us who do healthcare
3	on a routine basis: boarding, crowding,
4	diversion, the throughput is a good way of
5	putting it, patient parking. Are we going to
6	have a composite glossary or some appendix
7	where these things are defined and it is not
8	within the main body?
9	I mean, this is going to be a
10	document to inform policy and decision makers
11	who don't know these terms probably as well as
12	we do. So I assume we are going to pull some
13	of these buzz words out into a glossary or
14	something for other folks to be able to
15	interpret this correctly.
16	MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes, that's
17	right. We want to make sure that it reaches
18	as general an audience that is interested as
19	possible. So we will work on beefing up the
20	glossary with terms that are overly technical
21	or emergenese or whatever you want to call it.
22	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: So that

Page 301 1 would seem to be a way, for example, to define 2 centralization in this context means. Boarding in this context usually means no 3 inpatient bed available or at least -- blah, 4 5 blah, blah, you know. So I think that's a 6 great point well made. 7 Key Principle No. 3. Should I 8 interpret silence as a general -- oh, Dr. 9 Cooper, what do you have to say about No. 3? 10 MR. COOPER: I'm sorry. I don't like the word immature. 11 12 DR. CAIRNS: Fair enough. We 13 agree. 14 MR. COOPER: It's -- there are 15 systems that are immature. There is no 16 question about it. But there are systems that 17 are also very immature -- or very mature, 18 excuse me, and we have an equally difficult 19 time evaluating performance in some of them as 20 well. 21 You know, there are disease 22 entities for which, you know, quality measures

Page 302 1 are well-defined, et cetera. But there are 2 mature systems in which there are large numbers of patients for whom quality measures 3 are not defined. And we have a hard time 4 5 evaluating those systems as well. So I'm not sure what the word is, but I think it is not --6 7 immature captures only a part of it. 8 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Maybe a 9 period instead of a comma and dropping the last half of that sentence would suffice? 10 Ιt is difficult. 11 12 Thank you for DR. CAIRNS: Yes. those comments. You know, we are sitting here 13 14 thinking we have so many challenges: data, integration, thinking of these as integrated 15 units of service within episodes of care 16 across regions, across geographies. It's just 17 going to be difficult. 18 19 Although, I think there may be 20 value for us to identify some things, Art, 21 that we can highlight as either successes or 22 ongoing challenges.

Page 303 MR. COOPER: I mean, I think I 1 2 might say -- I might not drop the second half. I might say due to the complexity or something 3 along those lines, I think that's really more 4 to the point. And it's really varying 5 6 complexity as well. It's tremendous 7 variation, as we all know, and complexity as 8 well. But you know this better than I. 9 DR. CAIRNS: No, sir. I just would like to remind everyone, again, here we 10 have got this electronic healthcare record and 11 12 we have got this huge movement to integrate electronic healthcare information, yet the key 13 14 component of our systems here, emergency medical services, is not necessarily mandated 15 16 yet. So it's a challenge. 17 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes? 18 MR. WINGROVE: It's hard to have a 19 system without leadership. And it's hard to 20 have leadership without good governance, and 21 good governance really doesn't make any 22 difference without accountability.

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	Page 304
1	I'm wondering if there is a way to
2	work in the words accountability and
3	governance into that one?
4	DR. CAIRNS: The only concept I
5	wanted to add to that would be oh, excuse
6	me.
7	DR. RINNERT: Wouldn't those go
8	into Item 6?
9	DR. CAIRNS: They could. They
10	could also go into Item 2. You know, one of
11	the challenges we have both in terms of
12	governance and accountability is and it
13	could go into here is leadership. And
14	again, I think there are policy implications
15	for that in addition to governance and
16	structure.
17	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Yes, I would
18	encourage the group to remember when we get to
19	the point, and we are not there in this
20	meeting, but to actually develop measures.
21	It's also issues like validity, interlayer
22	reliability, et cetera. Leadership, you can

	Page 305
1	see it when you see it, but it is awfully hard
2	to quantify or define or measure in a system.
3	Other comments about No. 3 or
4	shall we move to No. 4? Number 4, if Dr.
5	Martinez was here, he would say oh, you are
б	here, Dr. Martinez. In the spirit of Dr.
7	Martinez, might we consider, should we or is
8	it necessary to say, in addition to patient-
9	oriented outcomes, patient-centered processes
10	of care or is that a little too pompish and
11	over the top?
12	We talk about structure. We talk
13	about outcomes. Do we need to talk about
14	measures that actually reflect the patient's
15	experience? Rhetorical question.
16	DR. CAIRNS: I can give you a
17	perspective and that is that I think the
18	challenge here, if we get into too many
19	process-oriented components, that we need to
20	maintain credibility, validity and impact and
21	probably value to the broader organizations,
22	including CMS.

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1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Some might
2	say NQF has done a very good job of developing
3	process measures. It's the outcome measures
4	that are more of a challenge, to those are
5	admirers of the six hour pneumonia rule. Dr.
6	Martinez, you had something you wanted to say?
7	DR. MARTINEZ: I was going to say,
8	you know, actually the best presentation I
9	ever went to I used to be on the board of
10	the Public Health Foundation but they gave
11	a presentation on patient satisfaction or
12	customer satisfaction in public health, which
13	I thought was going to be a waste of my time.
14	And it turned out to be really
15	fascinating, because they talked about, you
16	know, the way it works is when you look at
17	what you you are measuring all these
18	surveys, which is why I hated them, because
19	you are measuring after the fact and you are
20	getting what they experienced.
21	And the question is what were you
22	trying to give them? And then to do that, you

Page 3071actually have to talk to the patients, right,2and see what they need and what they want.3That's a concept that's very foreign to many4of us.5So, you know, what I like about6the movement toward it is that a lot of our7systems are set up based upon what is8convenient for either the hospital or the9physicians or the nurses. We just talked10about boarding and everything else.11So I really think that if you12drive it, like STEMI or our colleagues in13surgery did a long time ago, let's just own14the patient and do surgery, then you end up15with a better system that actually meets the16need of what it is supposed to be designed to17do.18So I'm not so much against saying19patient-ordered processes on there as a way to20help define that, because I don't think21yague to me also, I guess, you know?		
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21 patient-ordered outcomes is it's pretty	19	patient-ordered processes on there as a way to
	20	help define that, because I don't think
22 vague to me also, I guess, you know?	21	patient-ordered outcomes is it's pretty
	22	vague to me also, I guess, you know?

	Page 308
1	So I leave it for us to discuss,
2	but I think in the end, if you look at even
3	the measures of value, they are going to put
4	30 percent of some of the monies coming down
5	the pike are based upon patient satisfaction
б	and that, to me, is kind of overkill.
7	But the message that is coming
8	down is that we have to design these things
9	based upon what the patient needs and how it
10	works for them.
11	DR. RINNERT: And maybe this is a
12	segue off of that, but I think our patients
13	certainly expect their experience to be
14	efficient. And it is amazing even within my
15	own system, they go from one doctor to the
16	next to the next to the next trying to get
17	something accomplished.
18	And it may in the end be
19	effective. It may even be efficacious, but is
20	it efficient? So I don't know if efficiency
21	needs to be worked in there somehow. Because
22	the shortest point from A to B is probably the

	Page 309
1	best for the patient, system utilization, et
2	cetera.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Mr.
4	Kirkwood? We will just work up this side of
5	the table. This is the verbal half of the
6	table anyway.
7	MR. KIRKWOOD: It may be implicit
8	in, or just understood in, within the confines
9	of this group, but I haven't heard the words
10	evidence-based when we talk about performance
11	measures yet.
12	DR. RINNERT: We don't have the
13	measures.
14	MR. COOPER: That was one of the
15	points I was going to make, although coming at
16	it from a different angle. The movement, as
17	Rick has pointed out, to look at the world
18	from the patient's perspective is a very
19	important and powerful, you know, tool in our
20	armamentarium to improve quality of care.
21	However, the fact is it's a heck
22	of a lot easier to send a survey to a bunch of

	Page 310
1	folks after their hospitalization, than it is
2	to try to figure out, you know, robust outcome
3	measures that are disease-specific.
4	And, you know, in my own system,
5	we face this on a regular basis. You know,
б	department heads are routinely judged on their
7	HCAP scores, but not on the actual outcomes of
8	the patients in their departments, because
9	there aren't any robust outcome measures.
10	And I just worry that if we, if
11	you will, overemphasize the, you know,
12	patient-centered component that that will be
13	missing the outcomes component just because
14	measuring patient satisfaction is more than a
15	little bit easier.
16	DR. MARTINEZ: Can I just make a
17	quick comment? I know you've got a whole
18	table full, but let me just clarify my point.
19	I don't really care about patient
20	satisfaction. Let me stay that again, okay?
21	The reason why is because exactly what you are
22	saying, but for the cardiologist, I used to be

	Page 311
1	the most highly paid secretary in the room
2	making multiple calls to take care of my STEMI
3	patients.
4	For somebody to say, you know,
5	what's good for the patient? 90 minutes to
6	the cath lab. Let's do it. That drove all of
7	these systems, because it was patient-
8	oriented.
9	You see the same thing coming down
10	with sepsis, things like that. So I agree
11	with what you are saying. The outcome it
12	has to be evidence-based, right? Okay.
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Brendan?
14	DR. CARR: I don't know if this is
15	the right place for it, but when I think about
16	patient's perspective, I think about how I
17	would go about looking for my healthcare, and
18	I go about that by fact-finding. And I just
19	don't know how well we arm patients to fact-
20	find.
21	So I'm wondering about
22	transparency, about emergency care resource

	Page 312
1	availability. We've talked now about
2	strategically aligning EMS practices with
3	emergency care or hospital-based emergency
4	care practices, but if I'm if I decide to
5	drive in a rural area, my uncle rural is a
6	bad example; there are probably fewer
7	facilities.
8	But even a densely populated area
9	and I decide to drive my family member to the
10	hospital with their crushing chest pain, I
11	don't have a 12 lead, but I still might want
12	to know where the cath labs are. The idea of
13	consumer-driven healthcare is an important
14	thing. And I don't see we have talked
15	about before, I have talked to the surgeons a
16	great deal about their decision to be very
17	transparent in what is provided and what the
18	resources are for a Level 1 versus Level 2
19	versus a non-trauma center and we have never
20	decided to do that in emergency care more
21	broadly.
22	And I wonder if it is at least a

	Page 313
1	dialogue that we should be having?
2	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Ron?
3	DR. MAIER: I was just going to
4	extend on the earlier comments from Richard
5	and maybe we could just add at the end of this
б	"and accountability" to also get towards the
7	oversight requirement also? But to just make
8	it patient-oriented outcomes and
9	accountability to the patient is maybe a way
10	to start integrating that into this process.
11	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Works for
12	me. It also has the virtue of brevity, but it
13	says a lot. Other comments about 4? Jesse?
14	DR. PINES: I mean, I disagree a
15	little bit about, you know, not caring about
16	patient satisfaction. I mean, when it comes
17	to regionalization and moving people for long
18	distances where, you know, their family may
19	not have the resources to come visit them in
20	the hospital, I mean, I think that we have got
21	to have something about, at least, patient
22	preferences and balancing patient outcomes and

1	
	Page 314
1	patient preferences in this in order to be
2	complete.
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
4	comments? Number 5, here is that
5	accountability word again. Any comments,
6	modifications, observations about Principle
7	No. 5?
8	DR. WRIGHT: Just to the point
9	made earlier about our need for definition and
10	glossary. When I see units of service there,
11	we'll need to make sure that we have an
12	understanding not just amongst ourselves, but
13	for the consumers who will see that term.
14	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
15	comments? Nick?
16	MR. NUDELL: When I think of
17	accountability I'm thinking of transparency
18	and some way to promote the transparency, so
19	I understand the point being described, but
20	there is not really a mechanism of how it
21	would be accountable or some kind of method or
22	who it would so I guess is it a point of

Page 315 you send a letter to each of your patients and 1 2 you say here is how you rank compared to all my other patients or is it a website? 3 No, seriously, you know. 4 5 Is it a website where you direct them to and there are some graphs and charts 6 7 or is there a report done annually? Do we 8 send them to Medicare's website or things like 9 that? 10 That's sort of to DR. RINNERT: 11 Brendan's point. Give to the consumer so they 12 can choose ahead of time who they are going to go to or if I'm going to refer a family member 13 14 in Des Moines, Iowa to somewhere that I don't 15 know anyone up there? 16 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: One could 17 imagine system evaluation should promote 18 transparency and shared accountability. Ι 19 want to ask Chuck. When you talk about before 20 we defined and "units of service," what was 21 the purpose of adding "and units of service" 22 to the segment for the system successes and

Page 316 1 failures? 2 DR. CAIRNS: So that concept came out of actually a Macy Foundation effort in 3 looking at future research directions in 4 5 emergency care. And in one of those prescribed papers on new methods to assess the 6 7 outcomes of emergency care, we borrowed this 8 concept that an emergency department is a unit 9 of service in an episode of care. 10 So if you think of the unit of service being an emergency department in that 11 12 episode, another unit of service might be the EMS system, another unit of service might be 13 14 even community engagement, another part of that service might be specialty care and 15 consult and another service might be intensive 16 17 care unit or surgical care. 18 So I think the key point here is 19 to have shared accountability across these 20 units so they are not done in isolation. So 21 the emergency department is not in isolation and the EMS system is not in isolation of the 22

	Page 317
1	rest of the components.
2	So that was the rationale part for
3	putting that in there.
4	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Is that
5	clear to everybody?
6	DR. MAIER: Just do you have an
7	example of where that has ever happened? I
8	mean, not meaning that that doesn't mean we
9	shouldn't do it. I'm just wondering do we
10	have an example of like a hospital sharing a
11	bad outcome with the local fire chief?
12	DR. CAIRNS: So, Ron, it is
13	interesting we actually do. And so one
14	example that comes to mind immediately is that
15	one of the American Heart Association criteria
16	for STEMI recognition, and they have an award
17	program where they give a gold, silver, bronze
18	recognition, has moved from door-to-balloon
19	time to interaction-with-first-provider-to-
20	balloon time.
21	And so you know get shared credit
22	or shared failure with your EMS system. And

Page 311I think that is one step, at least, in terms2of publicly recognized. It is a national3recognition program. For those of you who4have to interact with this, you will recognize5how challenging that can be, how important a6step that was in terms of integrating the two7and I thought it was a nice first step, in8terms of thinking of episodes of care with9real world examples.10DR. MAIER: I was going to say it11just might be nice to actually throw that in12there, because there is not a whole lot that13I know of.14DR. CAIRNS: Yes, we agree.15CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other16comments on this one?17MR. LOYACONO: I would just offer18an example. We participate in that program19and it is successful and our people are20excited about it. We also have a program with21our trauma team, for lack of a better word, we	1	
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	21	our trauma team, for lack of a better word, we
do an M&M pre-hospital with the trauma group	22	do an M&M pre-hospital with the trauma group

	Page 319
1	looking at outcomes, both good and bad. It
2	was pretty unique.
3	DR. WRIGHT: And the idea of
4	shared accountability should not just be
5	limited to outcomes. As I'm listening to you,
6	Chuck, I'm thinking here about this sixth
7	dimension that we have added now at the top,
8	an example that was mentioned earlier about
9	full transparency of capability, bed
10	capability, that an entire system is fully
11	aware of and can see.
12	We have such a system in Maryland
13	where every hospital can see exactly what bed
14	status is. Every hospital can see what its
15	emergency department status is. And it has
16	impacted the whole diversion rate thing, but
17	in terms of that dimension at the very top, I
18	forgot what what we called the readiness
19	dimension there.
20	DR. CAIRNS: I like your words,
21	Joe.
22	DR. WRIGHT: The concept that the
	Neal R. Gross & Co., Inc.

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	Page 320
1	certainly, from the out-of-hospital, pre-
2	hospital component into the emergency
3	department component transparency there is
4	very important and I think about that when we
5	are talking about this particular principle.
6	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: I'm reminded
7	of Kristi's next door neighbor in Alabama, Joe
8	Acker has a system like that that is very much
9	an honor-based system where hospitals
10	volunteer their report to a single office with
11	a desktop PC and a handful of paramedics and
12	a telephone and it's an honor system, but the
13	CEOs actually meet bi-quarterly to go over
14	their data, how often they were on diversion,
15	what were the reasons, et cetera.
16	And his comment to me at the IOM
17	Regionalization Roundtable were that they keep
18	each other honest. If they sent their number
19	two or number three or number four, it would
20	fall apart. But since the CEOs come and
21	confront one another, everybody plays.
22	Again, it's a one-off system that

Page 3 1 is unusual drawn by the commitment of people, 2 but it does reflect shared accountability. 3 DR. CAIRNS: And the impact of 4 leadership. 5 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Shall we 6 move to No. 6? We're on a roll. Chuck, I'll 7 chime in here for a moment and simply say I 8 struggle a little with the term continually 9 changing structure and process elements. I 10 was thinking, you know, it is an ongoing 11 process and certain structure process elements 12 may change for something, just so it doesn't	321
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11 process and certain structure process elements	
12 may change for something, just so it doesn't	
13 sound quite as amorphous.	
14 I would wonder again if I were a	
15 new person coming into this process and saying	
16 what's the point? If you are going to keep	
17 reinventing your terms every few months, you	
18 can't really measure the tracking. I just	
19 reflect the fluidity of this, but I think we	
20 also have to have a little different sense.	
21 DR. CAIRNS: Art, well, a point	
22 well-taken.	

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1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
2	thoughts? Ron, you are smiling like you have
3	something you want to say.
4	DR. MAIER: I'm very pleased.
5	DR. CAIRNS: Ron knew I was trying
6	to be as short as I could.
7	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other
8	comments? Are we beating this group to death?
9	Jesse?
10	DR. PINES: Just the issue of
11	it says valid system level measures. I mean,
12	I think that there may be measures at
13	different levels. So I don't know if we want
14	to box into system level measures there? Just
15	a thought.
16	DR. CAIRNS: Jesse, good point.
17	Just for clarification, the reason we put in
18	system level measures is because we are
19	looking at both the systems component in that
20	second part of the sentence, and then
21	coordination between them. So again, the idea
22	is to get away from isolated units of service

specific measurement. 1 2 But, obviously, there are going to be components within that unit of service that 3 may contribute to overall system performance 4 5 but that's the point is you are looking at system performance not unit of service 6 7 isolated performance. 8 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Other 9 comments or observations about Principle 6? Before we leave this topic, are there other 10 principles or issues not embodied in these six 11 12 that any of you think are fundamental to our goal of identifying important principles or 13 14 concepts for quality measurement in regionalized systems of emergency care? 15 Is there something that is not 16 17 here that we are overlooking that we have not 18 addressed as we have gone through the 19 discussion of these six principles? 20 Dr. Martinez and then Dr. Pines. 21 DR. MARTINEZ: Yes, just a quick 22 I think this is all great. And I comment.

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1	think we are learning a lot. But, you know,
2	I have heard reference to some of the
3	characteristics or attributes and quality from
4	IOM and I'm not sure they are reflected in
5	here, whether it is timeliness or evidence-
6	based or patient-centered.
7	So we may want to consider at
8	least a point that talks about that, or
9	recognizing those attributes as being part of
10	what the system would provide.
11	DR. PINES: Yes, one of the things
12	that I don't see here is any discussion about
13	how the different regionalization efforts may
14	overlap with one another and how they may be
15	complimentary or not complimentary, depending
16	upon the disease area.
17	And I'm not sure if we want to
18	create a new principle around that, but I'm
19	sure that will be one of the pragmatic issues
20	that come up.
21	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: You know,
22	everybody may read into it what they will. I
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----	--
1	sort of thought that in the statement
2	regionalization does not equal centralization,
3	that's another dimension of centralization
4	requires everything to one place and,
5	obviously, different places could be effective
6	for different things, but I hear what you are
7	saying.
8	Ron, go ahead, you've grabbed your
9	button and then we will go down here.
10	DR. MAIER: I was just going to
11	reinforce that concept, because I agree with
12	what you said. I would assume that becomes
13	part of it, but it's such a major problem in
14	this country right now that the regional
15	territories are like walls that no one goes
16	over to integrate the care across those
17	boundaries.
18	And maybe we need to be explicit
19	in saying that we expect this system be a
20	national system in the end product and the
21	regions are going to integrate fully to give
22	optimal care, and not have the boundaries that

Page 326 1 no one can cross. 2 CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: John? This discussion took 3 DR. FILDES: place with -- talking about the CDC field 4 5 triage criteria and we had a big panel a 6 couple weeks back and a few of you were there. 7 But this concept of a defined trauma system, 8 let me do strike, define emergency care 9 system, was that there are a lot of places in 10 the country where three or four states come together, like the quad cities, and a defined 11 12 system has to dissolve geopolitical barriers. So you know, that was a bright 13 moment in the room when the decision was made 14 15 to actually put that in print, to say something like that, that a defined system of 16 care dissolves these geopolitical boundaries. 17 18 And so perhaps that same thought could be 19 incorporated here. 20 A separate comment on this, you 21 were kind of asking for last call on comments, 22 is I don't think there is a strong enough

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1	statement in here about a system requiring
2	enabling legislation in a lead governmental
3	agency and some oversight with command and
4	control and authority to monitor and to make
5	accountable the parties who participate in the
б	system.
7	And I don't think that you have to
8	go overboard with it, but these are really,
9	really good thoughts and the next question is,
10	well, who is going to do it?
11	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Well, I
12	don't want to parse this issue too finely and
13	I do want to look back to the NQF staff folks
14	as to what sort of in-scope for NQF and what's
15	out-of-scope.
16	Clearly, I think that it is my
17	sense that a number of the federal partners in
18	the room and a number of us at this table
19	believe that those issues are important,
20	whether this process is the vehicle to advance
21	that or not, I don't know and I would have to
22	ask the NQF folks.

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1	MS. TURBYVILLE: That's a good
2	question and I don't have an answer today on
3	how far we want to push that on that
4	framework, but we have got it down and we will
5	certainly discuss with Helen. I have seen
6	some frameworks pushed very hard beneath the
7	leadership, so my sense is that there is
8	definitely a possibility to emphasize that
9	need.
10	DR. CARR: One other word to
11	consider, the word population or population
12	health isn't in there anywhere and I just
13	wonder if we could add to No. 3 something
14	about future measurement regionalized
15	emergency medical care services should try to
16	effectively measure system components and
17	population level outcomes or something of that
18	nature, as well as the system as a whole.
19	I just think that once we when
20	we really encourage people to sort of zoom out
21	from their hospital's outcomes, even though we
22	keep saying the word system, I think we might

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1	want to be a little bit more explicit and say
2	that we are talking about their catch area,
3	their population, you know, the community, how
4	it would be defined.
5	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Brendan, I
6	think it is a good point. I actually think it
7	might even fit better in No. 1 right up front
8	if you just said with a timely with the
9	goal of improving patient-oriented care
10	outcomes and population health, because you
11	are really talking about outcomes across the
12	population. And I think you would get at it.
13	Dr. Cairns, do you consider that a
14	friendly amendment?
15	DR. CAIRNS: I do.
16	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: We notice
17	you are getting briefer and briefer. And we
18	appreciate it.
19	DR. CAIRNS: Thanks.
20	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Next, we
21	we'll get the monosyllabic grunts and then we
22	are there. Any other comments or observations

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1	on this general topic?
2	Hearing none, I believe that our
3	last items of business, but an important one,
4	is NQF Member and public comment. At this
5	point, the hardcore observers in the room have
6	just as much right to search the microphone as
7	those of us who have been wearing them out at
8	the table.
9	And anyone at the table who has an
10	issue that they didn't feel was adequately
11	addressed or commented upon earlier today that
12	they would like to bring up, this is where
13	oftentimes committees say any new business.
14	So if there are issues that we
15	have not addressed over the course of this
16	conversation, and I particularly want to
17	invite individuals who are either in the
18	audience or listening in on the telephone, Dr.
19	Boyd, this would be a good time to speak up.
20	I want you to tell David I specifically asked
21	him in case he had been on the phone.
22	Going once, going twice. Everyone

Page 331 feel, at this point, that they have been able to express again, at the risk of beating a dead horse, this is a very high-powered group. And I think we have had a really highly productive discussion today. Chuck is still smiling sort of. And I think staff have gotten a lot of notes, both on their laptops and in recording. But J do want to make sure that given the rigors that everyone went to to come to this meeting, that your perspectives and those of your respective disciplines and background have been adequately represented in the discussion up to this point. Dobviously, we have got some opportunities to reflect tonight and again to re-engage tomorrow, but I want to make sure we have covered the grounds today. J Li think there were perhaps some questions you wanted to ask people to mull over? MS. TUREYVILLE: Yes.		
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20 questions you wanted to ask people to mull 21 over?	18	have covered the grounds today.
21 over?	19	I think there were perhaps some
	20	questions you wanted to ask people to mull
22 MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes.	21	over?
	22	MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes.

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1	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Back to you,
2	Sally.
3	MS. TURBYVILLE: Okay. That
4	sounded like a cricket. A couple of things as
5	we close out for today. One, we did hand out
6	the packets to each of you for the work groups
7	assignments tomorrow. They are meant to both
8	reflect what we know about your expertise and
9	some of your recent efforts, as well as still
10	trying to construct representative work groups
11	from the Steering Committee itself.
12	We attach to our best that we
13	could the relevant component of the
14	framework for the domain that we ask you to
15	look at, so hopefully that will be helpful and
16	I think it's good for you to have ahead of
17	time an idea of what work group you will be
18	participating in tomorrow. We're really
19	looking forward to the outcome of that.
20	And then concurrent with this, we
21	are going to have Chuck and Jeff start
22	thinking about the new domain, and we don't

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1	have a lot of time to do that, but have a lot
2	of knowledge to pull from. And so we will
3	still take advantage of that time tomorrow to
4	push that sixth domain forward.
5	Some of the things that you may
6	want to think about as we push, especially,
7	the domains and the sub-domains that we have
8	talked about this evening and feel free to
9	jot these down as you watch the news later on
10	tonight or as you wait for our dinner later
11	tonight is to think about what has worked
12	as far as measurement in the system or the
13	regionalization so far and what should
14	continue to be supported, so, you know,
15	thinking about examples of successes, what do
16	we have now in terms of measures and platforms
17	or systems?
18	And I'm not talking about the
19	systems that you have identified here, but the
20	systems that allow for measurement that should
21	be encouraged to assess the system, so perhaps
22	the measures are too discrete right now, but

Page 334 1 potentially could work in the context of 2 regionalization. 3 So in thinking of your experience, 4 are there measures that you think we should --5 and we don't have to name the measures, but types of measures, process measures, for 6 7 example, that may be easy to adjust into 8 regionalization or not, and areas that we know 9 require measures that don't have any at all right now. 10 And for those that don't have any 11 12 at all right now, thinking about why not. Is it the lack of data or the lack of integrated 13 14 data? Sometimes we know we have a lot of 15 data, but it's too fragmented. Is it a certain emerging clinical area and so it just 16 hasn't had the opportunity for measures to 17 18 come about, the clinical evidence, what have 19 you, and others. 20 So to not just think about areas 21 where nothing is there, but really start to 22 push this Committee to think about why not.

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1	What is it in infrastructure or the point in
2	time in which the regionalization that has
3	prevented that from coming about?
4	And I think that will take us a
5	long way while we have you all together in
6	getting your reactions and take advantage of
7	the dynamic communication.
8	So I think your homework for
9	tonight is to think about everything that was
10	talked about, think kind of mentally
11	prepare for your work group tomorrow. We
12	really do want to get as much as we can out of
13	those domains tomorrow, so that we can turn
14	another draft around for all of you to react
15	to.
16	And then these questions about the
17	reasons why we don't have measures where we
18	need them. What measures do we have now that
19	could adjust? And what is working right now
20	and should be encouraged to continue to work?
21	That's it.
22	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Thank you.

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1	With that, we will adjourn for the day.
2	MS. TURBYVILLE: Oh
3	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Oh, what?
4	MS. TURBYVILLE: We're not going
5	to adjourn. Well, we can close the public
6	comment.
7	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Okay.
8	MS. TURBYVILLE: But we do want to
9	I'm going to hand
10	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Executive
11	session.
12	MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes.
13	CO-CHAIR KELLERMANN: Excuse me.
14	MS. TURBYVILLE: Yes. I'm going
15	to hand it over to give us an update on those
16	of you who want to have dinner with your
17	colleagues, et cetera.
18	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
19	matter was adjourned at 4:06 p.m.)
20	
21	
22	

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Regionalized Emergency Medical Care Services Steering Committee

Before: NQF

Date: 05-23-11

Place: Arlington, VA

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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Court Reporter

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