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The Heart of a Woman: Emerging Prevention and Treatment Options

Cardiac Care and Clinical Quality
Measures:

*Payment Policies & Moving the Discussion
Forward*



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Overview of Presentation

- Overview & key components of *Million Hearts*®
- Quality reporting and payment
- Resources & tools

Learning Objectives

- Understand the goals and key components of the *Million Hearts*® campaign
- Recognize the synergies in pay-for-performance programs and cardiac health measures
- Identify ways to enable your practice to appropriately report on quality initiatives so as to avoid pay-for-performance penalties



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Disclaimer



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The New England QIN-QIO

- Two successful QIOs *pool expertise and resources* to engage beneficiaries and providers **in improving care, improving health and reducing costs across New England**
- Identified throughout six-state region as:



NEW ENGLAND
QUALITY INNOVATION NETWORK
*Administered By Healthcentric Advisors
in Partnership with Qualidigm*



- Administered by **Healthcentric Advisors**
Focus areas: MA, ME, RI
- Partnership with **Qualidigm**
Focus areas: CT, NH, VT





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MILLION HEARTS[®]

**THE BURDEN OF CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE**



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The Burden of Cardiovascular Disease: *The Million Hearts*[®] Campaign

**Goal: Prevent 1 million heart attacks
and strokes by 2017**

- Heart disease and stroke are the leading killers in the US
 - More than 1.5 million heart attacks and strokes each year
 - Cause 1 of every 3 deaths
 - 800,000 cardiovascular disease deaths each year
 - Leading cause of preventable death
 - \$315.4B in health care costs and lost productivity
- Leading contributor to racial disparities in life expectancy

Kochanek KD, et al. Natl Vital Stat Rep. 2011;60(3). Go AS, et al. Circulation. 2012:e2–241
Heidenreich PA, et al. Circulation. 2011;123:933–4. NCHS Data Brief, June 2013.



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MILLION HEARTS[®]

KEY COMPONENTS



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Key Components of *Million Hearts*®



Glantz. Prev Med. 2008; 47(4): 452-3.

How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General, 2010.



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Health Disparities

- African-Americans develop high blood pressure more often, and at an earlier age, than whites and Hispanics do.
- African-Americans are nearly twice as likely as whites to die early from heart disease and stroke.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives die from heart diseases at younger ages than other racial and ethnic groups in the United States. 36% of those who die of heart disease die before age 65.

Source:

Go AS, Mozaffarian D, Roger VL, et al. [Heart disease and stroke statistics—2013 update: a report from the American Heart Association](#). *Circulation*. 2013;127:e6–245.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR): Vital Signs: Avoidable Deaths from Heart Disease, Stroke, and Hypertensive Disease — United States, 2001–2010

SS Oh, JB Croft, KJ Greenlund, C Ayala, ZJ Zheng, GA Mensah, WH Giles. Disparities in Premature Deaths from Heart Disease—50 States and the District of Columbia. *MMWR* 2004;53:121–25. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5306a2.htm>

The ABCS to Prevent Heart Attacks and Strokes



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Aspirin

People who have had a heart attack and stroke who are taking aspirin

Blood pressure

People with hypertension who have adequately controlled blood pressure

Cholesterol

People with high cholesterol who are effectively managed

Smoking

People trying to quit smoking who get help

Sources: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Getting to Goal



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Campaign

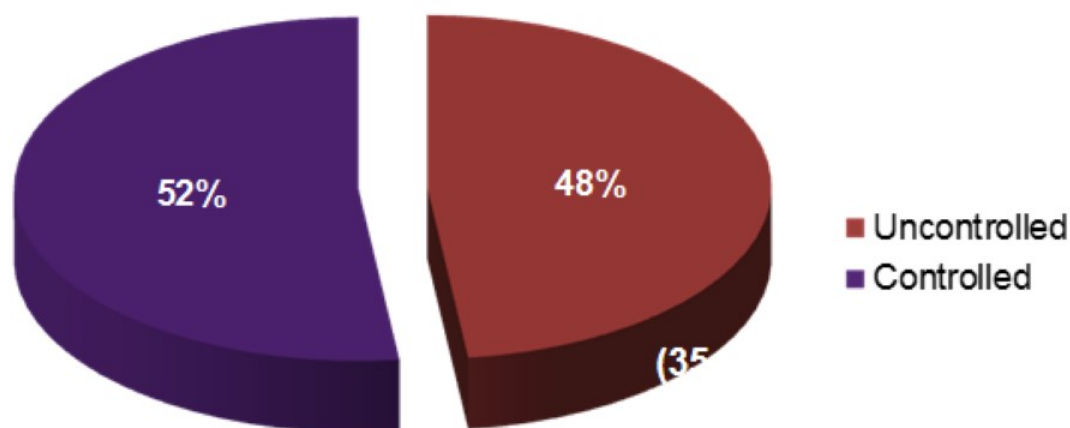
Intervention	2009-2010 Measure Value	2017 Target	Clinical target
A spirin for those at risk	54%	65%	70%
B lood pressure control	53%	65%	70%
C holesterol management	33%	65%	70%
S moking cessation	22%	65%	70%
Smoking prevalence	26%	10% reduction (~24%)	
Sodium reduction	3580 mg/day	20% reduction (~2900 mg/day)	
Trans fat reduction (artificial)	0.6% of calories	100% reduction (0% of calories)	

Sources: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, National Survey of Drug Use and Health



Only Half of Americans with Hypertension Have It Under Control

72 MILLION
ADULTS WITH HYPERTENSION (31%)



SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2011-2012



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Targets for the Environment

Intervention	Pre-Initiative Estimate (2009-10)	2017 Target
Smoking prevalence	26%	10% reduction (~24%)
Sodium reduction	3580 mg/day	20% reduction (~2900 mg/day)
Trans fat reduction (artificial)	0.6% of calories	100% reduction (0% of calories)

National Survey on Drug Use and Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Keeping Us Healthy

Changing the Environment: Tobacco

Comprehensive tobacco control
programs work

- Graphic mass media campaign

➤ Here is a great one in Rhode Island

- Smoke-

workpla

- Free or
- and me

- [WWW.CO](http://www.quitworksri.org)

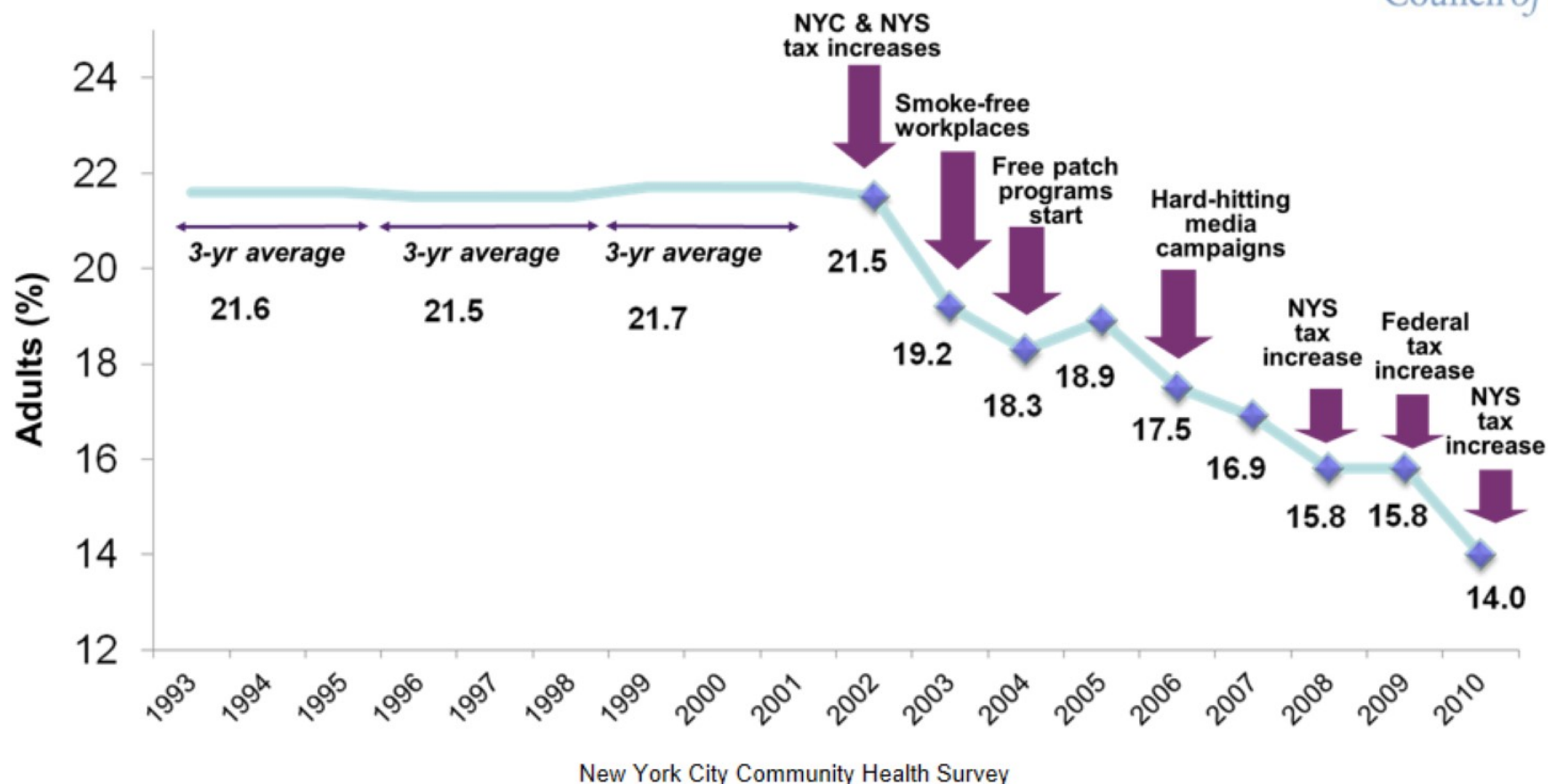


The screenshot shows the homepage of the QUITWORKS-RI website. The browser's address bar shows "quitworksri.org". The website header includes the text "QUITWORKS-RI" and "A solution for providers to help patients quit smoking." Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Getting Started, Provider Resources, Patient Resources, and Evidence & Training. The main content area features a blue sidebar on the left and a white main area. The main area contains the text: "You can help your patients quit smoking in 3 easy steps using telephone-based counseling FREE to all Rhode Island residents regardless of whether they have health insurance or not:" followed by a numbered list: 1. **ASK** about tobacco use and readiness to quit. 2. **ASSIST** by identifying reasons to quit and prescribing medications. 3. **REFER** your patients to QUITWORKS-RI using the simple [referral form](#). To the right of the text is a photograph of a female healthcare provider with a stethoscope around her neck, looking at a patient.



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450,000 Fewer Smokers in NYC, 2002–2010





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Keeping Us Healthy

Changing the Environment : Sodium

About 90% of Americans exceed recommended daily sodium intake

- **Increase consumer choice – make more lower sodium options available**
 - Implement strategies to lower sodium content of meals and snacks (lower sodium products and recipe modifications)
 - Food purchasing guidelines to increase access to lower sodium foods
- **Increase public and professional education about the impact of excess sodium**
- **Monitor sources of sodium, sodium intake and related health outcomes**

CDC. MMWR. 2011;60(36);1413–7.

44% of U.S. Sodium Intake Comes from Ten Types of Foods



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Rank	Food Types	%
1	Bread and rolls	7.4
2	Cold cuts and cured meats	5.1
3	...	4.9
4	...	4.0
5	...	3.8
6	Cheese	3.3
7	...	3.3
8	Pasta mixed dishes	3.2
9	Meat mixed dishes	3.2
10	Savory snacks	3.1

More than 75% of the sodium in our food is already there and mostly invisible in processed and restaurant foods.

CDC, MMWR, 2012; 61:92-98

Keeping Us Healthy

Changing the Context: trans fat



Eliminating artificial *trans fat* in the American diet could prevent 20,000 heart attacks, 7,000 deaths—every year

- Citing new scientific evidence and findings from expert scientific panels, FDA takes first step to eliminate artificial trans fat from processed foods*
- *Federal Register* comment period ended Jan. 2014

Dietz WH, Scanlon, KS. 2012. Eliminating the Use of Partially Hydrogenated Oil in Food Production and Preparation. JAMA. 2012;308(2):143-144.

*FDA. Tentative Determination Regarding Partially Hydrogenated Oils; Request for Comments and for Scientific Data and Information. *Federal Register* Volume 78, Issue 217 (November 8, 2013)



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Targets for the ABCS

Intervention	Pre-Initiative Estimate (2009-2010)	2017 Population-wide Goal	2017 Clinical Target
A spirin when appropriate	54%	65%	70%
B lood pressure control	53%	65%	70%
C holesterol management	33%	65%	70%
S moking cessation	22%	65%	70%

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey





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CLINICAL QUALITY MEASURES IN CARDIAC CARE

Clinical Quality Measures

Why Measure?

- Measurement to drive improvement – i.e. establishing baseline → process improvements → periodic monitoring (think PDSA!)
- Determining whether changes lead to improvements
- Can't improve what you can't measure!

Clinical Quality Measures

The Power of Measurement

- Linking performance data to quality improvement activities
- Comparing performance with others
- Separating what you think is happening from what is really happening (i.e. no one is doing as well as they think...!)

Clinical Quality Measures

How Quality Ratings are Being Used

- Providers:
 - For internal improvement; provider compensation programs
- Payers:
 - Value-Based Purchasing programs – in hospitals & ACOs but now in ambulatory practices too
 - Quality-based payments – Value-Modifier and coming soon
- Employers
 - May offer financial incentives to employees for using “preferred” providers (e.g. waived copays)

MIPS

Clinical Quality Measures

Million Hearts®

- Clinical quality measures help measure and track performance in the ABCS
- Million Hearts® focuses on:
 - Simple, uniform set of measures
 - Data collected or extracted in the workflow of care
 - Link performance to incentives
- In the future public health and clinical quality data will be available via electronic medical records and Health Information Exchanges

Clinical Quality Measures



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ABCS	Number	Measure
A	PQRS 204 NQF 0068	Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD): Use of Aspirin or Another Antithrombotic Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD) with documented use of aspirin or other antithrombotic
B	PQRS 317	Preventive Care and Screening: Screening for High Blood Pressure Percentage of patients aged 18 and older who are screened for high blood pressure
B	PQRS 236 NQF 0018	Hypertension: Controlling High Blood Pressure Percentage of patients aged 18 through 85 years of age who had a diagnosis of hypertension (HTN) and whose blood pressure (BP) was adequately controlled (<140/90) during the measurement year
C (EHR)	PQRS 316	Preventive Care and Screening: Cholesterol – Fasting Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL) Test Performed AND Risk-Stratified Fasting LDL Percentage of patients aged 20 through 79 years whose risk factors have been assessed and a fasting LDL test has been performed AND who had a fasting LDL test performed and whose risk-stratified fasting LDL is at or below the recommended LDL goal

PQRS = CMS Physician Quality Reporting System

NQF = National Quality Forum

EHR = electronic health record





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Clinical Quality Measures (cont'd)

ABCS	Number	Measure
C (No EHR)	PQRS #2 NQF #0064	Diabetes Mellitus: Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-C) Control in Diabetes Mellitus Percentage of patients aged 18 through 75 years with diabetes mellitus who had most recent LDL-C level in control (less than 100 mg/dL)
C (No EHR)	PQRS #241 NQF #0075	PQRS Measure #241 (NQF 0075): Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD): Complete Lipid Panel and Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL-C) Control Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with Ischemic Vascular Disease (IVD) who received at least one lipid profile within 12 months and who had most recent LDL-C level in control (less than 100 mg/dL)
S	PQRS 226 NQF 0028	Preventive Care and Screening: Tobacco Use: Screening and Cessation Intervention Percentage of patients aged 18 years or older who were screened about tobacco use one or more times within 24 months AND who received cessation counseling intervention if identified as a tobacco user

PQRS = CMS Physician Quality Reporting System

NQF = National Quality Forum

EHR = electronic health record



Clinical Quality Measures

Cardiac Care Measures: Quality Improvement Initiatives Crosswalk

	PQRS	MU	PCMH
<i>BP Control</i>	X	X	X
<i>ASA use</i>	X	X	X
<i>Lipids</i>	X	X	X
<i>Smoking screen</i>	X	X	X
<i>B-blocker use</i>	X	X	X
<i>ACE/ARB use</i>	X	X	X

PQRS = CMS Physician Quality Reporting System
MU = Meaningful Use – EHR Incentive Program

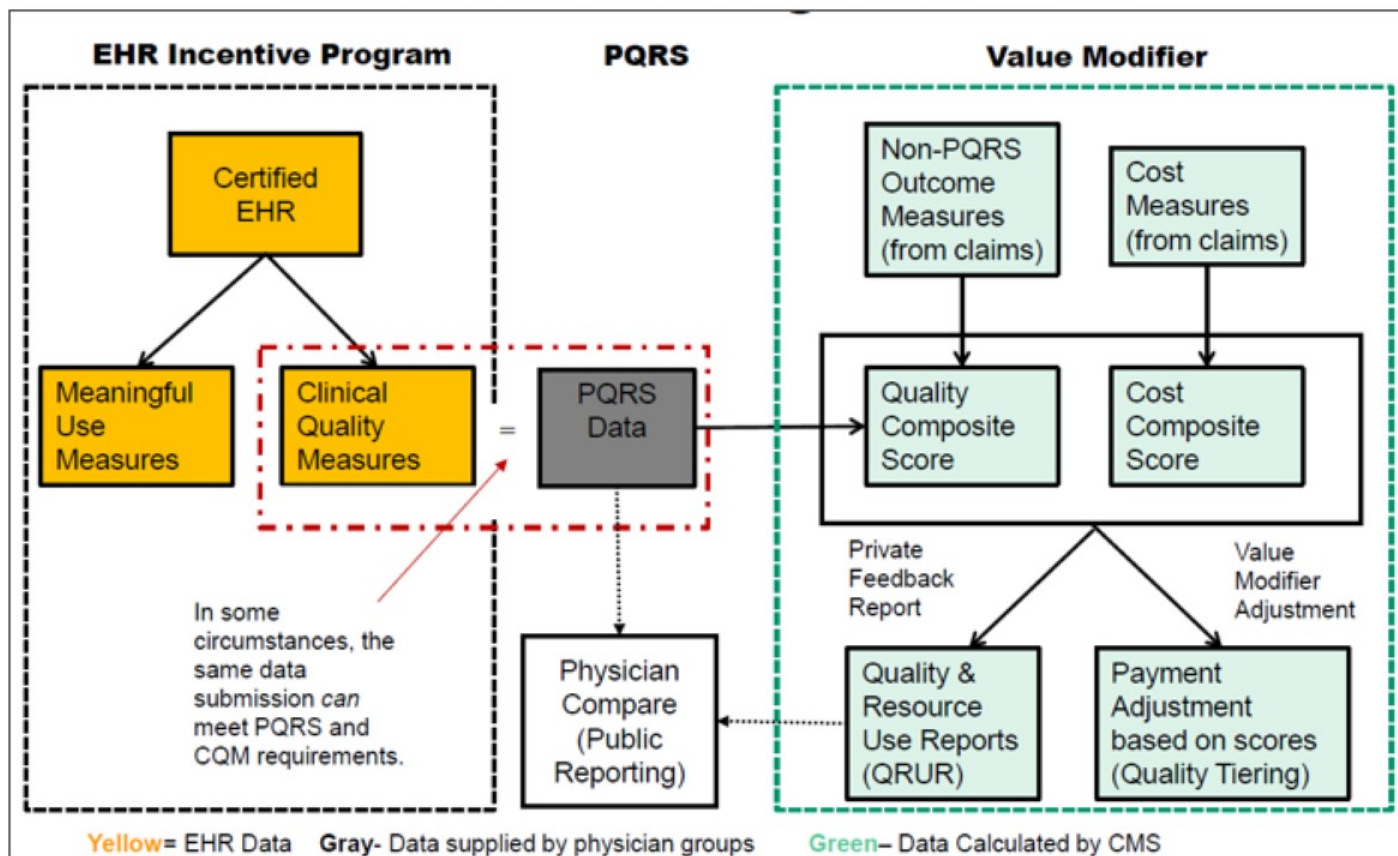
PCMH = Patient Centered Medical Home

Clinical Quality Measures



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Alignment of MU – PQRS – VM



Credit: Dale Bratzler, MD, Office of the Assoc. Director for Policy, Centers for Disease Control

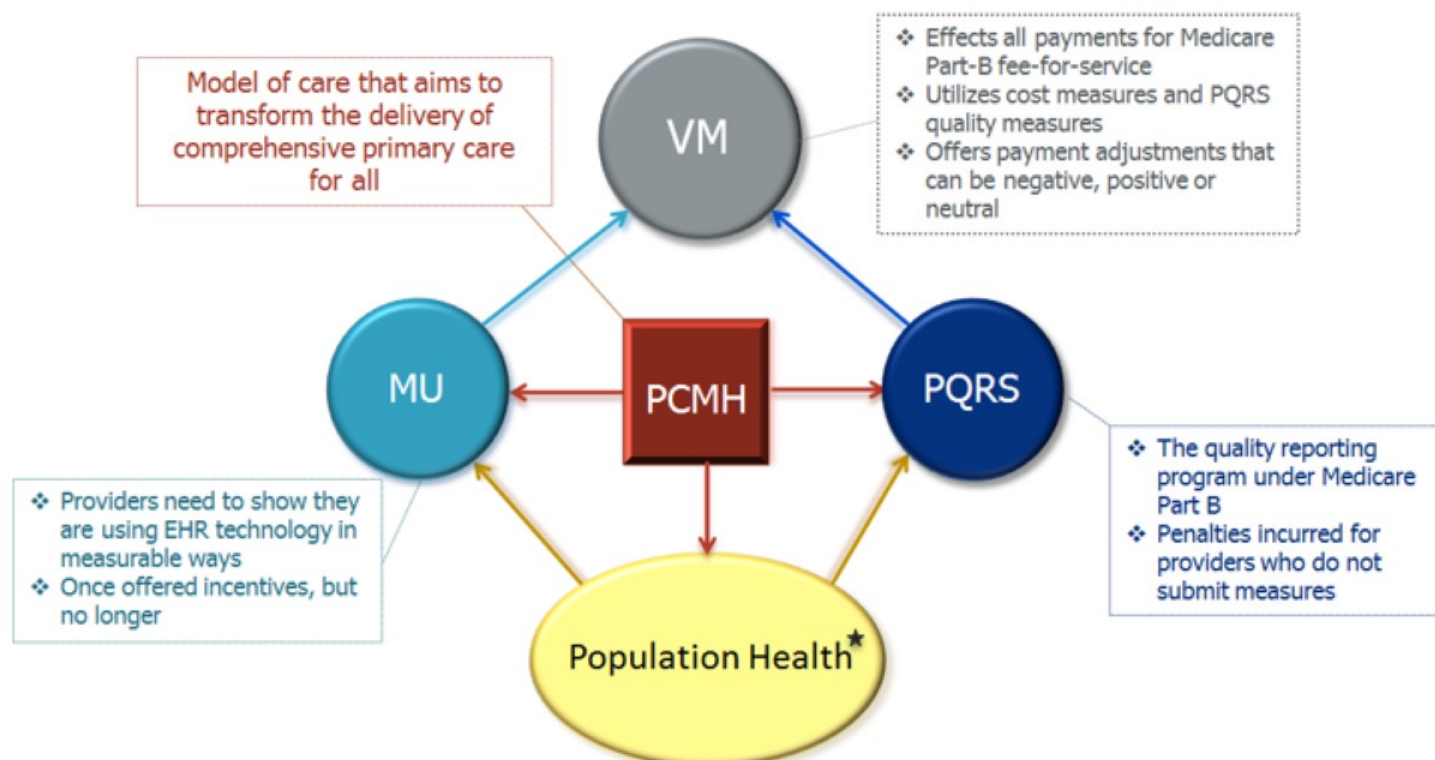
<http://www.cdc.gov/policy/>

Clinical Quality Measures

Why do I need to care?!



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The Triple Aim – foundation of quality innovation – has three linked goals:

- Improvement of individual experience of care
- Reduction in per capita cost of care
- Improvement in health of populations

★ What are we talking about when we talk about Population Health? David Kindig.

<http://healthaffairs.org/blog/2015/04/06/what-are-we-talking-about-when-we-talk-about-population-health/>

Retrieved: 9/12/2015

PCMH – Patient Centered Medical Home

VM – Value-based payment Modifier

MU – Meaningful Use

PQRS – Physician Quality Reporting System

Clinical Quality Measures

Why you do need to care...



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Potential Incentives	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mcare/Mcaid EHR Incentive	Varies	Varies	Mcaid Only	Mcaid Only	Mcaid Only
Value Modifier (Max incentive)	+1.0(x)	+2.0(x)	+4.0(x) proposed	TBD	TBD

Potential Reductions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Medicare EHR Incentive	-1.0% or -2.0%	Up to -2.0%	Up to -3.0%	Up to -4.0%	Up to -5.0%
PQRS	-1.5%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-2.0%
Value Modifier (Max reduction)	-1.0%	-2.0%	-4.0% (proposed)	TBD	TBD
Total Possible Reduction	-4.5%	-6.0%	-9.0%		

Clinical Quality Measures



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Now and into the future: Merit-based Incentive Payment System – MIPS

Outgrowth of recent repeal of the Sustainable Growth Rate formula for physician payment, the MIP system is an incentive program essentially that will roll together three existing quality-incentive programs: the EHR incentive program (MU), PQRS and the VBP modifier.

For the years 2015 through 2018 the PQRS and Value Modifier (VM) programs continue. In 2019, the SGR Repeal and Medicare Provider Modernization Act of 2015 establishes the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS). The MIPS combines several disparate federal quality programs including PQRS, VM, and EHR into a single quality payment system with escalating financial incentives and penalties. Physicians who receive a significant portion of their revenue from alternative payment models, including from private payers, would be exempt from MIPS and would get more generous payment increases from Medicare.

Under the MIPS, providers would continue attesting to meeting the CMS' requirements for the meaningful use of health IT, which would account for 25% of the score. Quality and resource utilization would each account for 30%, and "clinical practice improvement activities" would contribute the remaining 15%.

Source: Modern Healthcare -- <http://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20150327/NEWS/150329937>

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026+
Base	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	Base Conversion Factor Update of 0.0 each year						0.25%
EHR	Continues under current law				+/-4% MIPS	+/-5% MIPS	+/-7% MIPS	+/-9% MIPS				
PQRS	Continues under current law											
VM	Continues under current law											
MIPS	-											

Source: American College of Emergency Physicians -- <http://www.acep.org/workarea/DownloadAsset.aspx?pid=101893>





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TOOLS AND RESOURCES



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Cardiac and Million Hearts® Resources

- [QuitWorks-RI: A solution for providers to help patients quit smoking](#)
- [Hypertension Treatment Protocols](#)
- [Hypertension Control: Action Steps for Clinicians](#)
- [Hypertension Control Champions](#)
- [Self-Measured Blood Pressure Monitoring Guide](#)
- Grand Rounds:
 - [Million Hearts® Grand Rounds](#)
 - [Hypertension Grand Rounds: Detect, Connect, and Control](#)
- [Cardiovascular Health: Action Steps for Employers](#)
- [Million Hearts® E-update](#)
- Spanish language [website](#)
- [100 Congregations for Million Hearts®](#)
- [Team up. Pressure down. program](#)
- Visit <http://millionhearts.hhs.gov/> to find other useful Million Hearts® resources.



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Quality Reporting and Payment Resources

- PQRs:
 - <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/PQRS/>
 - 2015 PQRS Implementation Guide:
http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/PQRS/Downloads/2015_PQRS_ImplementationGuide.pdf
 - PQRS Listserv
https://public-dc2.govdelivery.com/accounts/USCMS/subscriber/new?topic_id=USCMS_520
 - PQRS Timeline
http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/PQRS/Downloads/2015-17_CMS_PQRS_Timeline.pdf
- Value-Based Payment Modifier:
<http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/PhysicianFeedbackProgram/ValueBasedPaymentModifier.html>
- Merit-Based Incentive Payment Systems (MIPS):
<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/QualityMeasures/Downloads/Program-Specific-Measure-Priorities-and-Needs.pdf>
- The NE QIN-QIO is committed to providing you with no-cost, quality improvement services to support the success of your practice
Contact us: neqinqio@healthcentricadvisors.org





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Thank You!

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