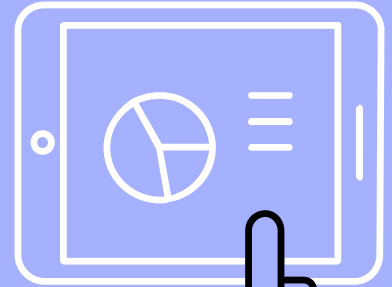
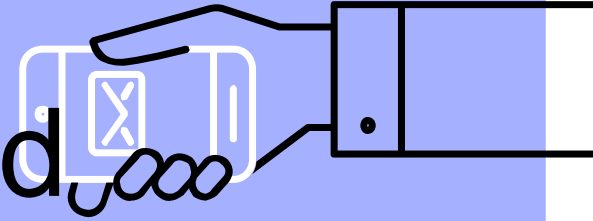
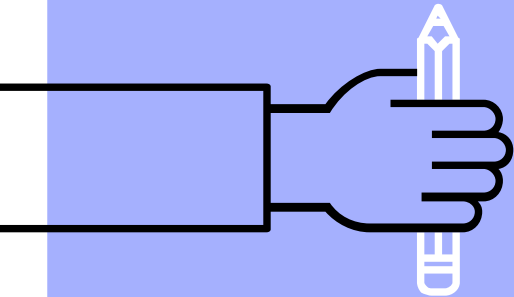
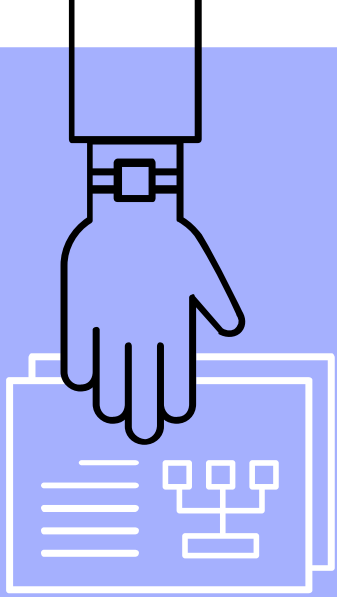


Measuring and Incentivizing Quality

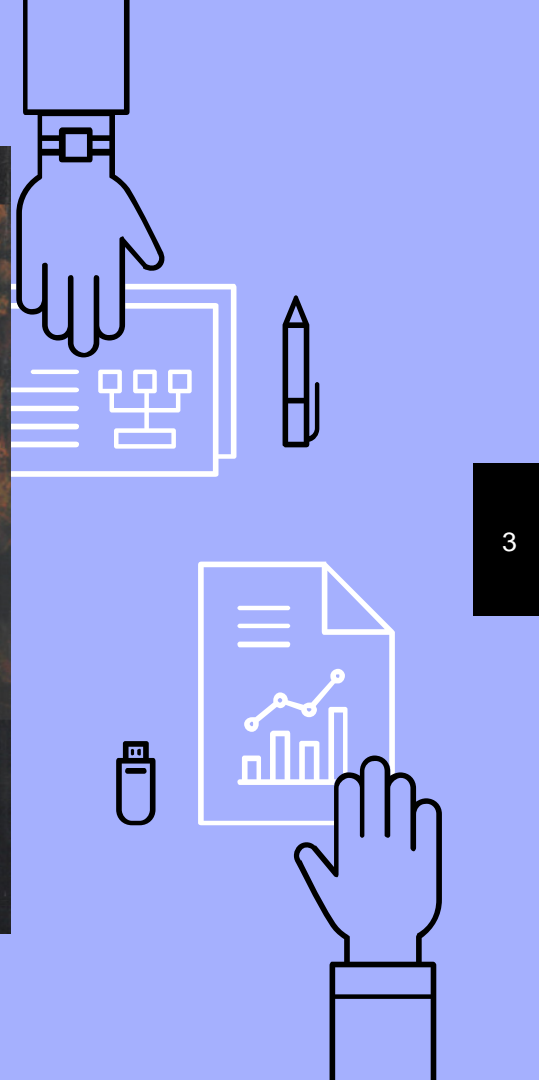
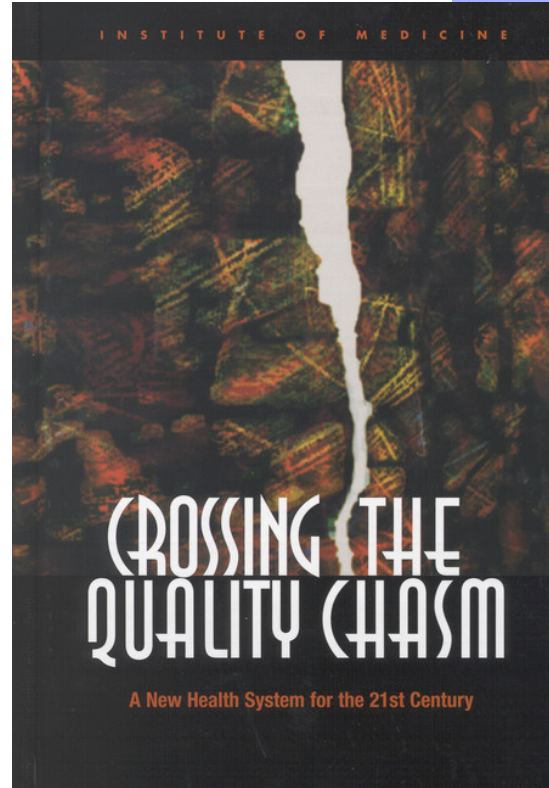
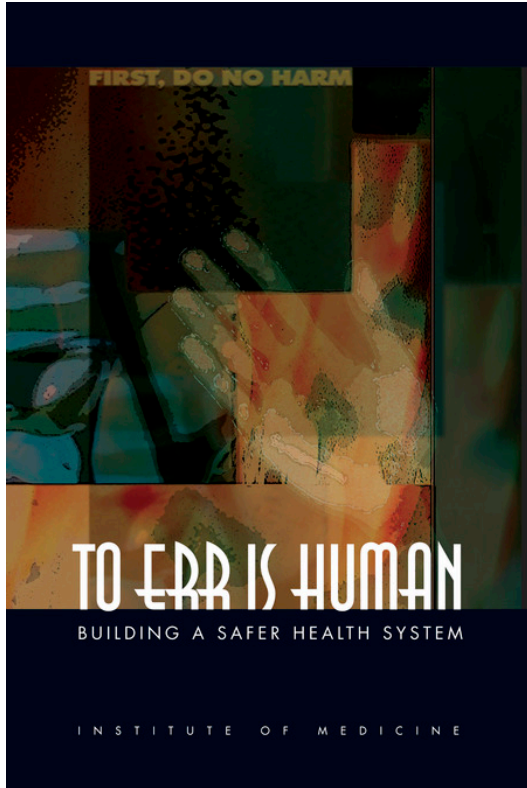
Dana Neutze, MD PhD
October 5th, 2019



Learning objectives

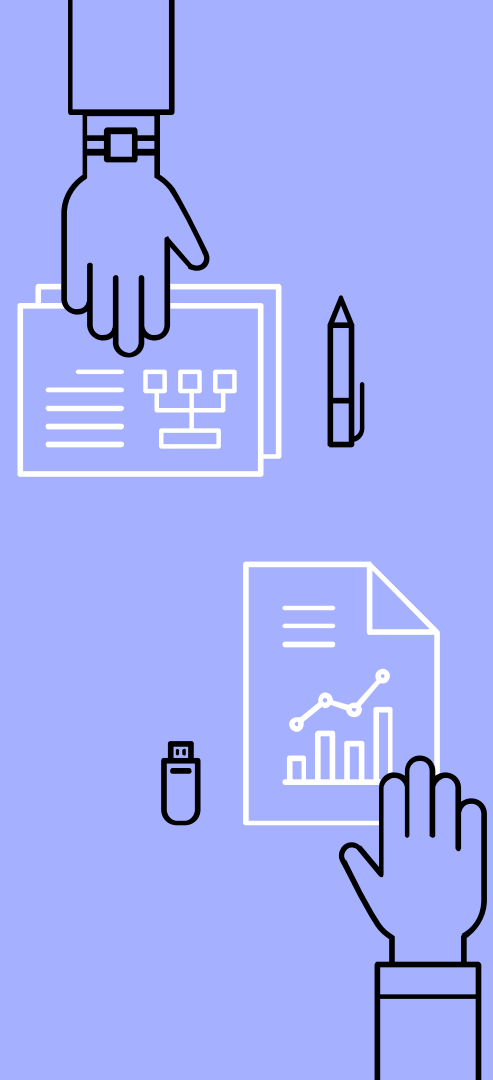
- ▶ 1) Participants will understand the need to measure quality
- ▶ 2) Participants will have an understanding of different methods for measuring quality
- ▶ 3) Participants will be able to assess multiple ways to structure incentives

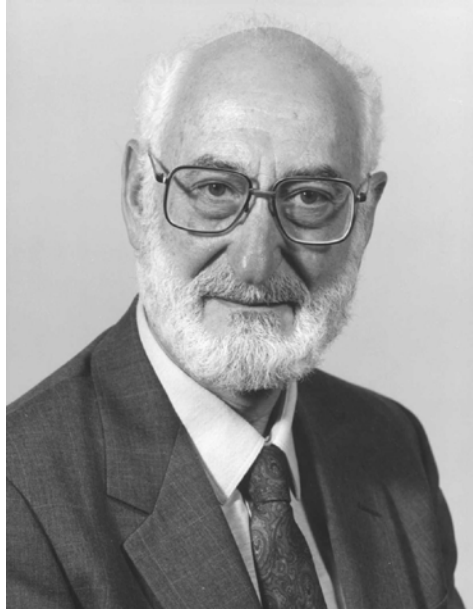




6 Aims for Improvement

- ▶ Effectiveness
- ▶ Efficiency (cost)
- ▶ Equity
- ▶ Patient-centeredness
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Timeliness

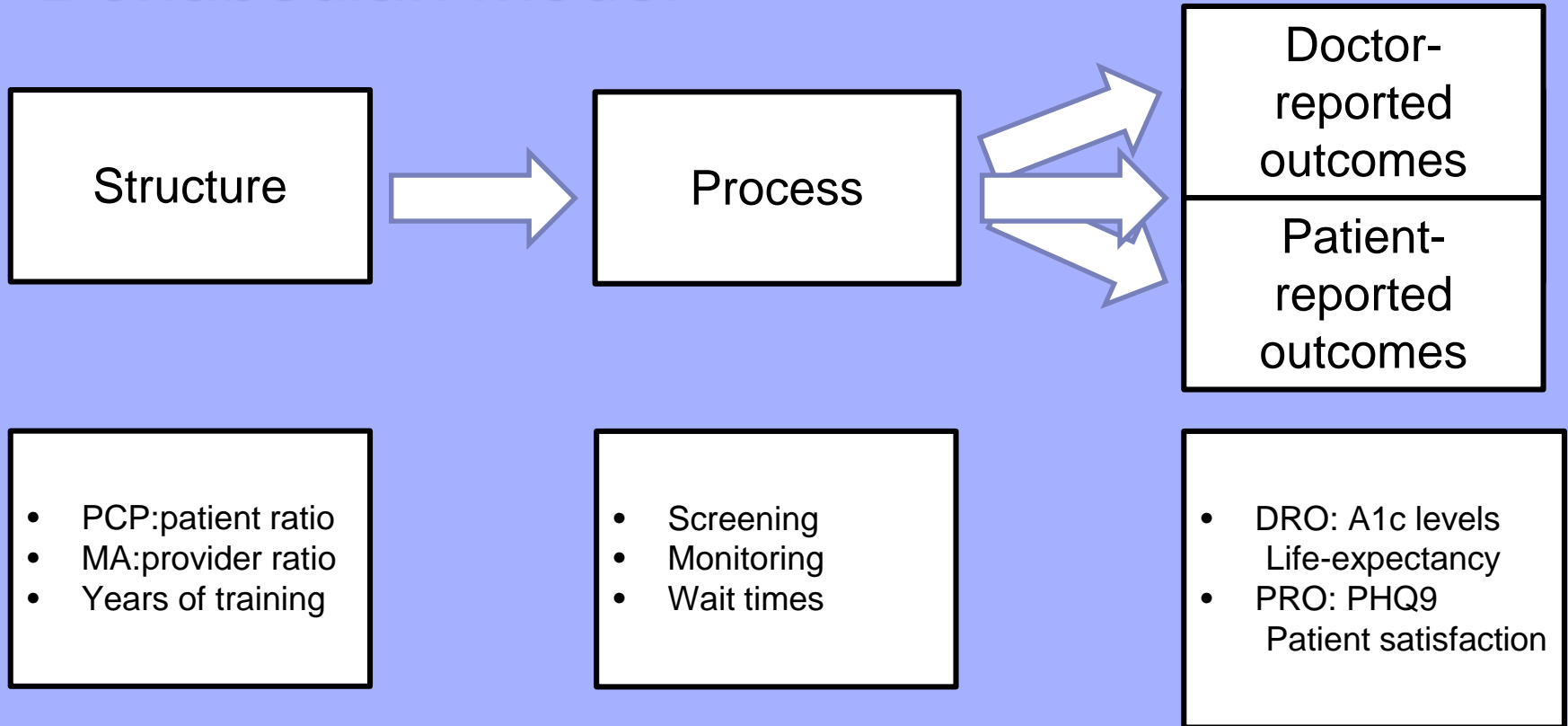




Avedis Donabedian 1911-2000



Donabedian Model



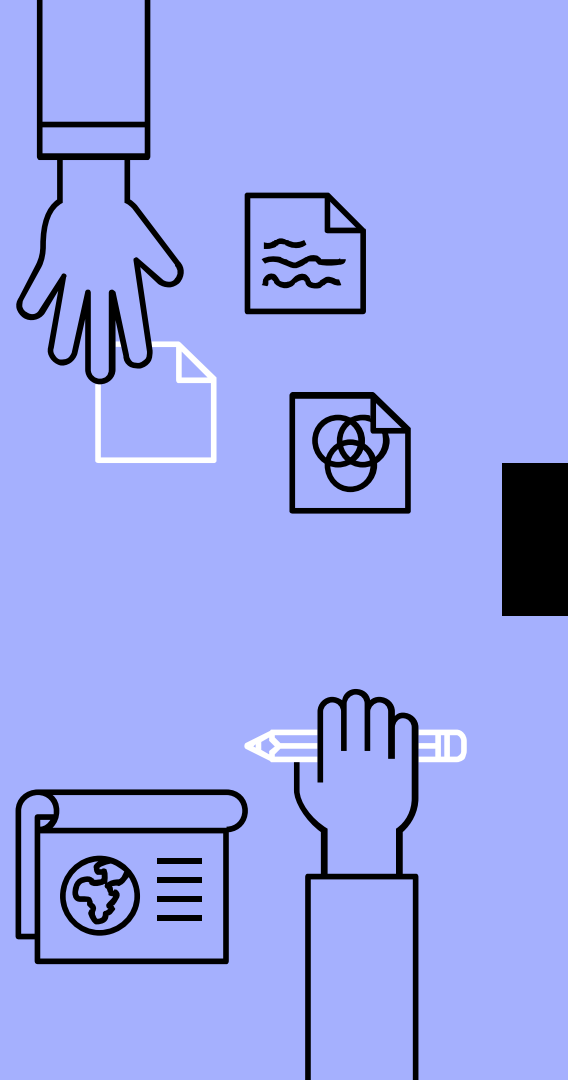
Process vs Outcome

▸ Advantages

▸ Disadvantages

▸ Advantages

▸ Disadvantages

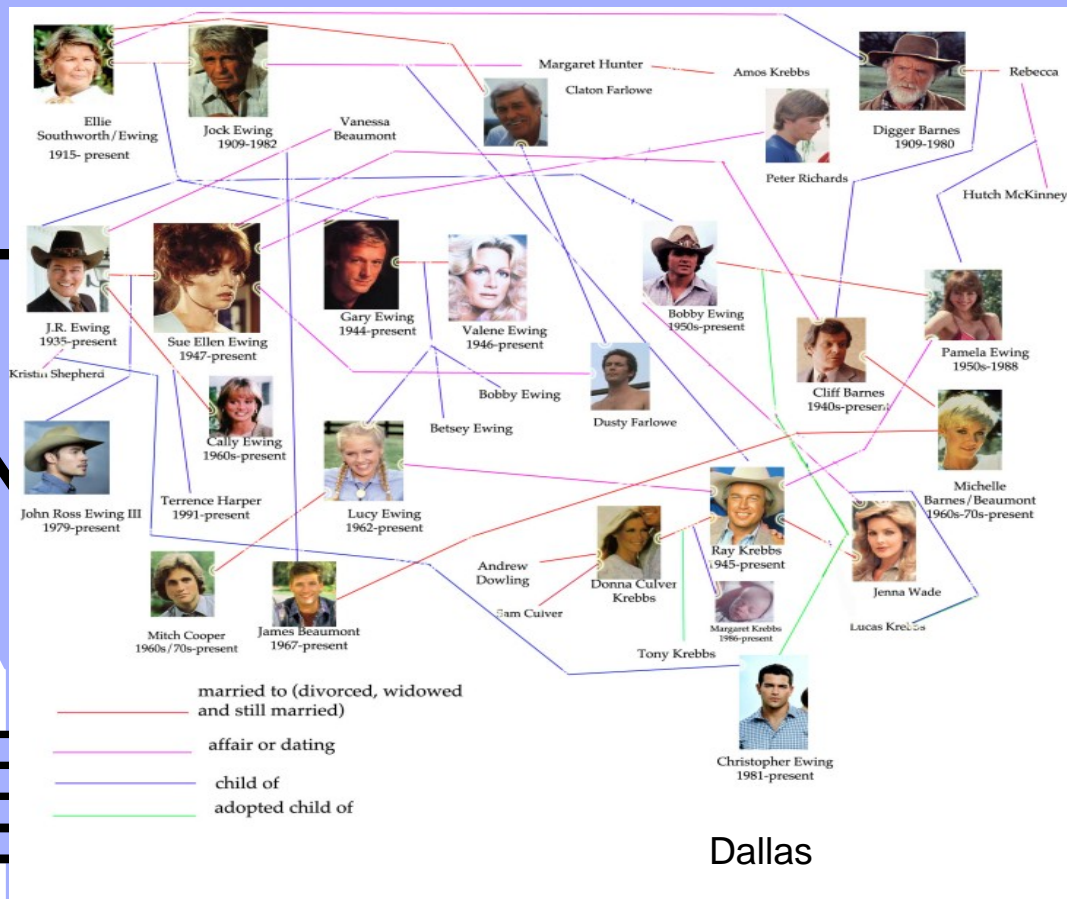


HFDLS



MIPS

ATIRQ

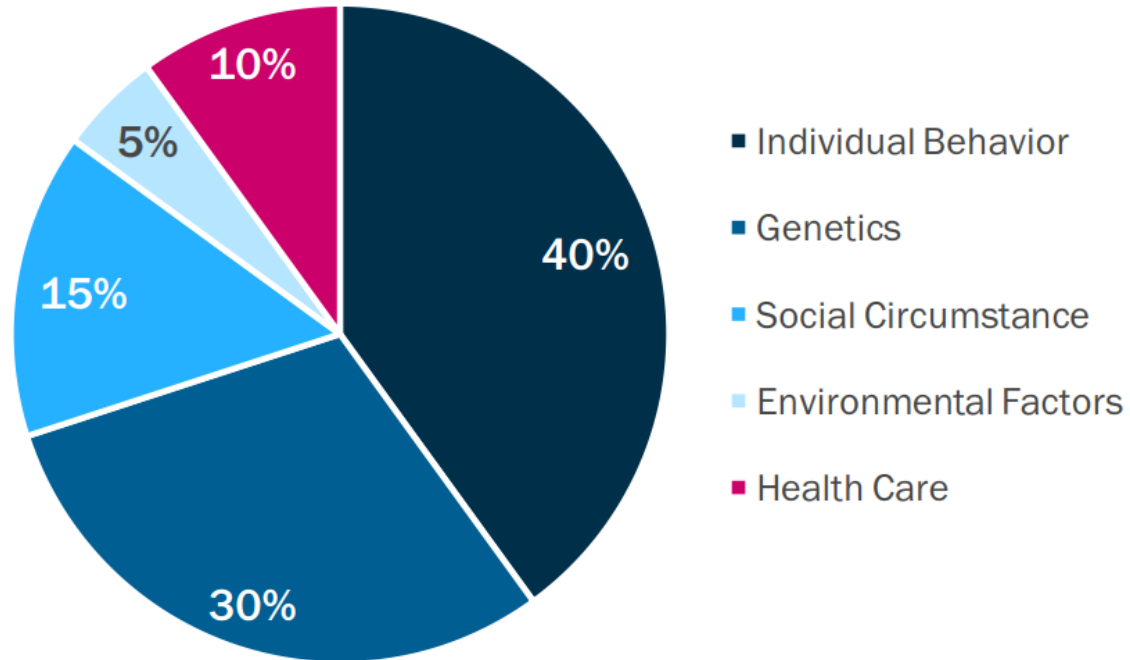


Dallas

Donabedian Model- NQF measures



Determinants of Overall Health



Source: *We Can Do Better — Improving the Health of the American People*, The New England Journal of Medicine, September 2007





JAMA Internal Medicine | [Original Investigation](#)

Assessment of the Effect of Adjustment for Patient Characteristics on Hospital Readmission Rates Implications for Pay for Performance

Eric T. Roberts, PhD; Alan M. Zaslavsky, PhD; Michael L. Barnett, MD, MS; Bruce E. Landon, MD, MBA;
Lin Ding, PhD; J. Michael McWilliams, MD, PhD

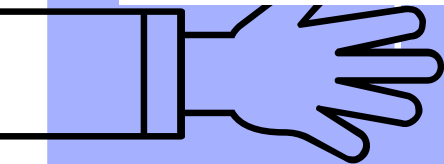
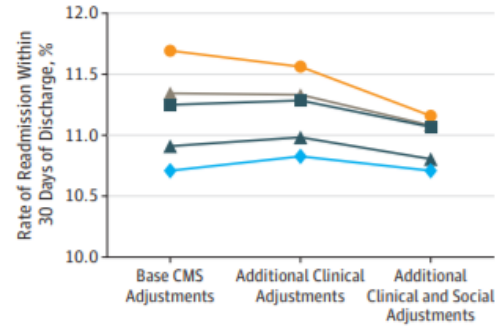
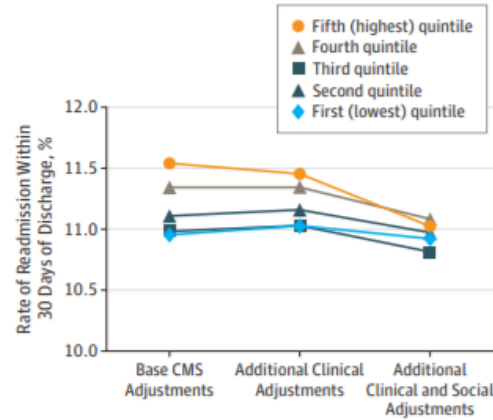


Figure 2. Differences in Outcomes Between Hospitals Serving Higher-Risk Medicare Beneficiaries and Those Serving Lower-Risk Patients, Before and After Adjustment for Additional Patient Characteristics

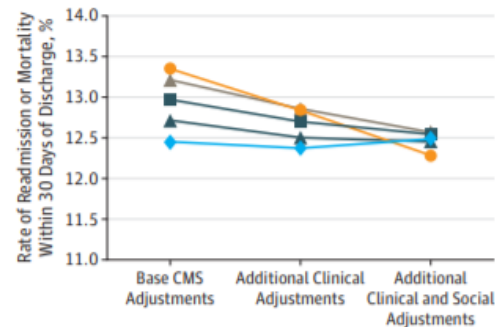
A 30-Day readmission among hospitals categorized based on patient risk predicted by additional clinical and social factors



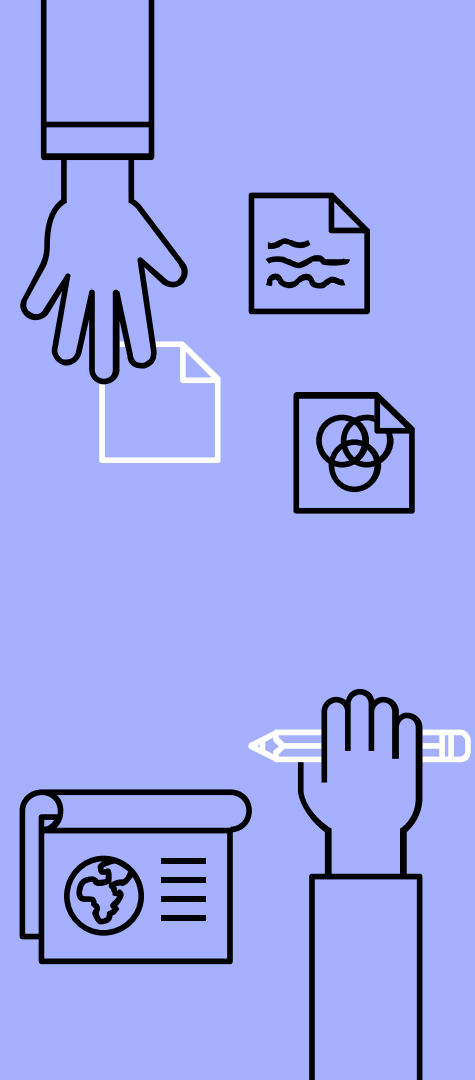
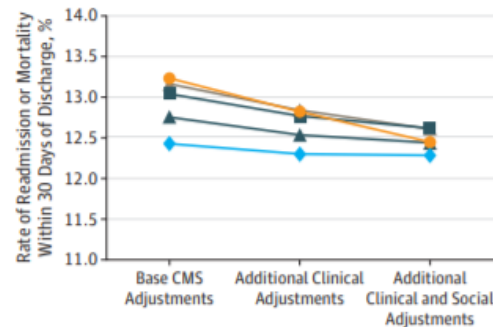
B 30-Day readmission among hospitals categorized by the proportion of Medicare patients dually enrolled in Medicaid



C 30-Day readmission or mortality among hospitals categorized based on patient risk predicted by additional clinical and social factors



D 30-Day readmission or mortality among hospitals categorized by the proportion of Medicare patients dually enrolled in Medicaid

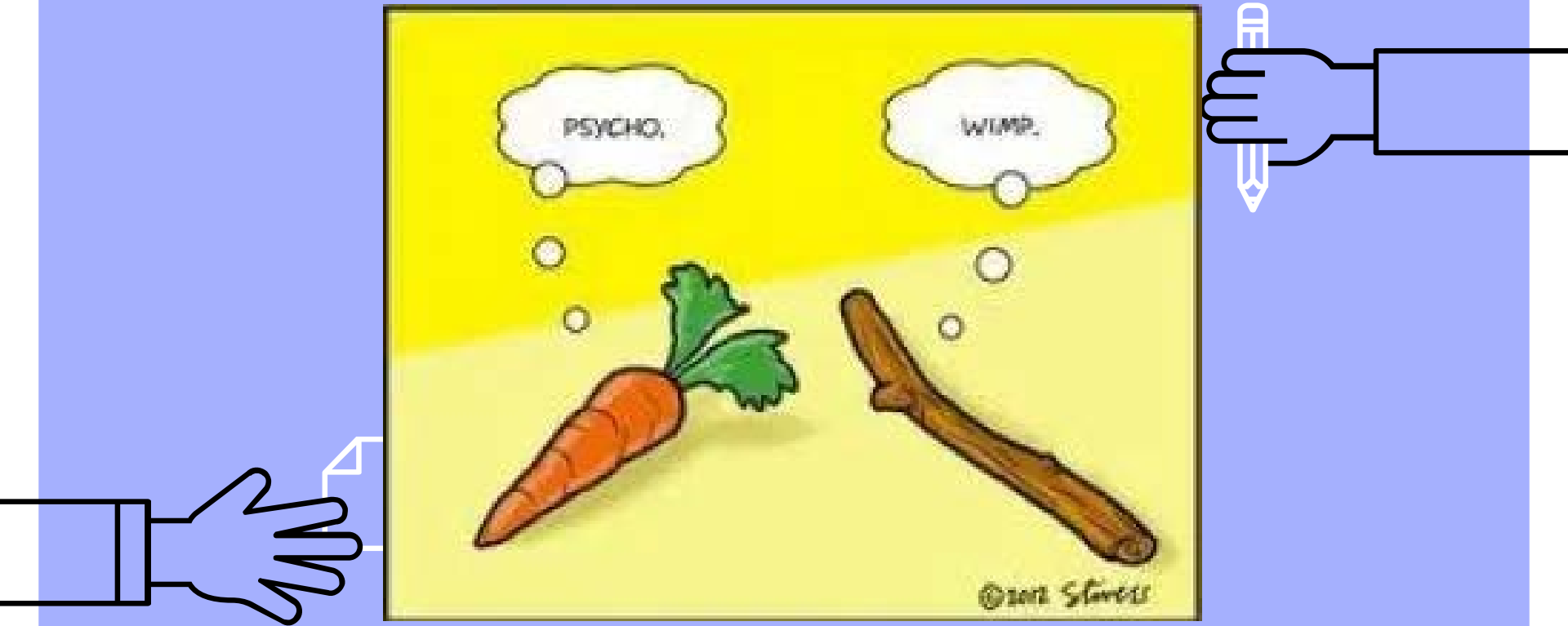


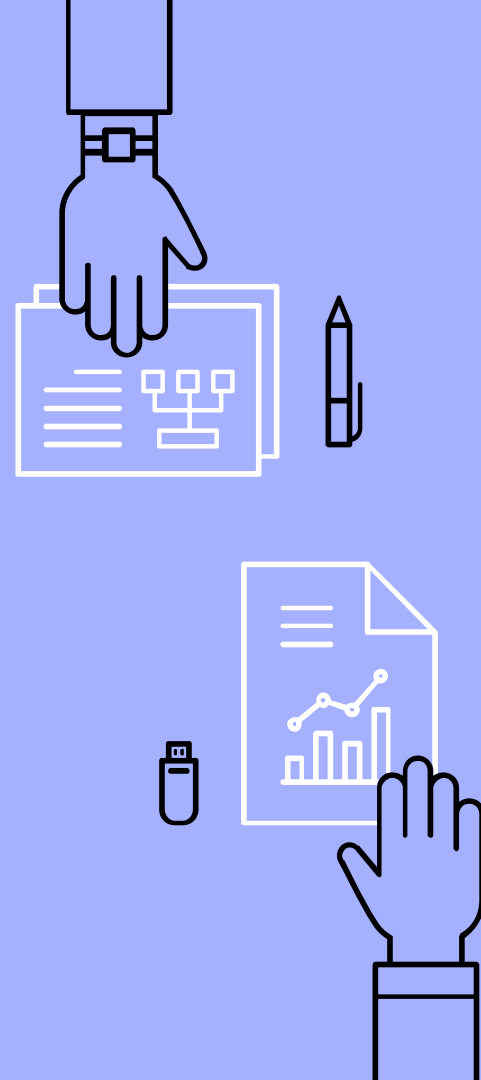
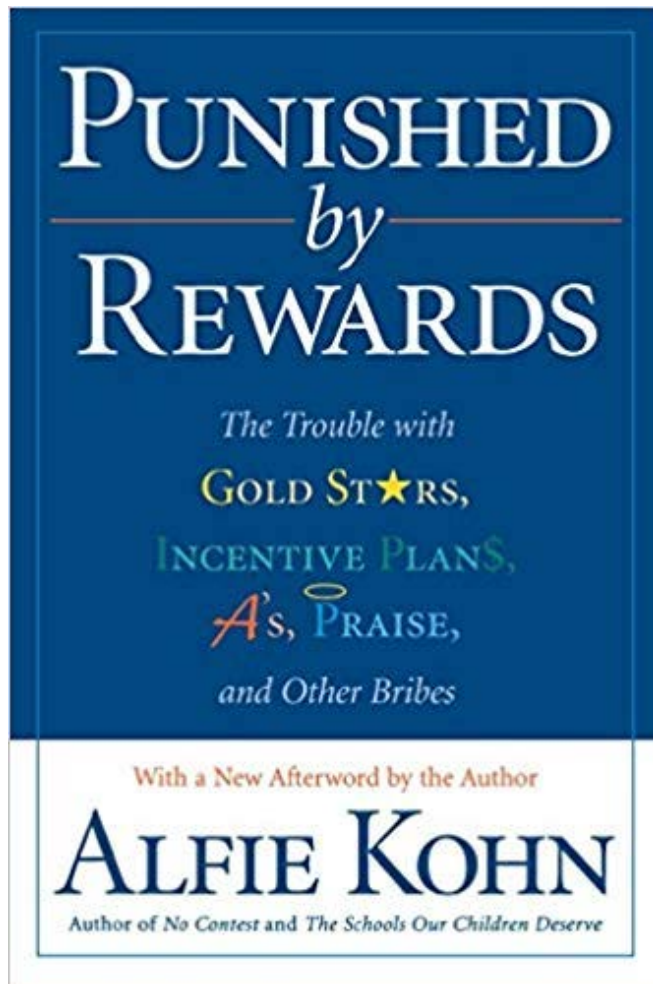


Payment models

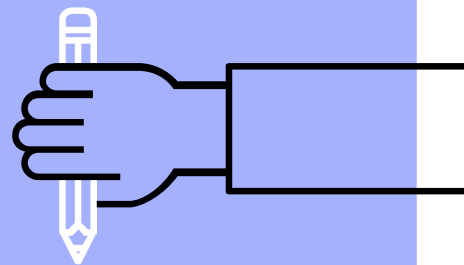
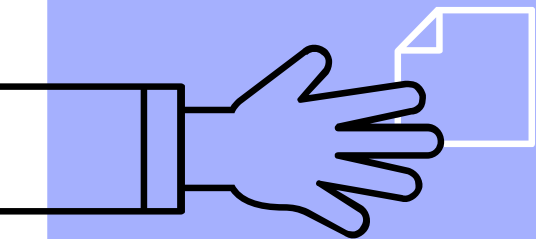
- ▶ Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS)
- ▶ Advanced Alternative Payment Models (APM) aka ACOs
- ▶ Blue Premier
- ▶ Medicaid Managed Care









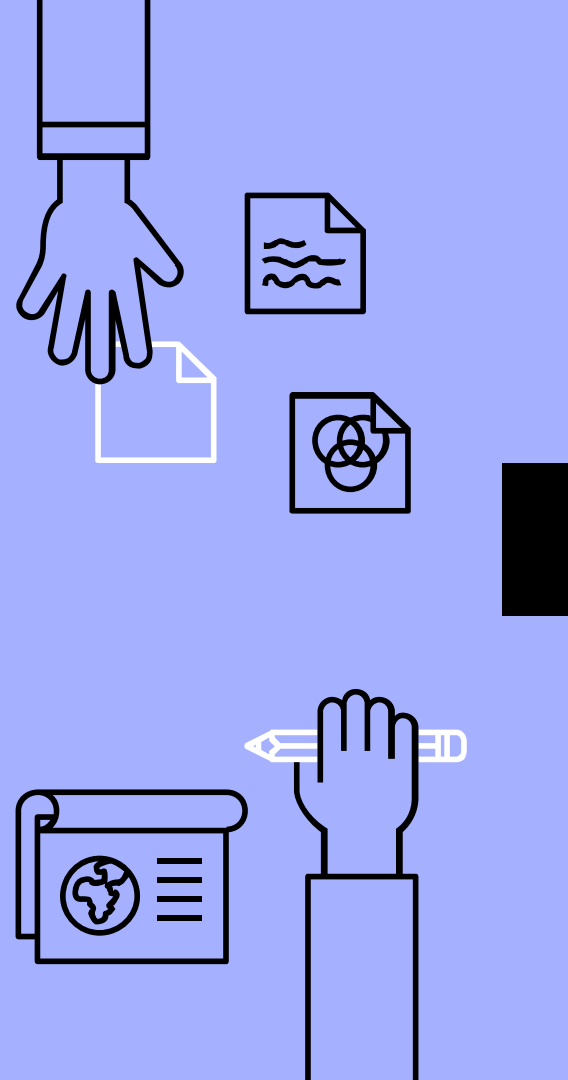


Motivation

Extrinsic



Intrinsic

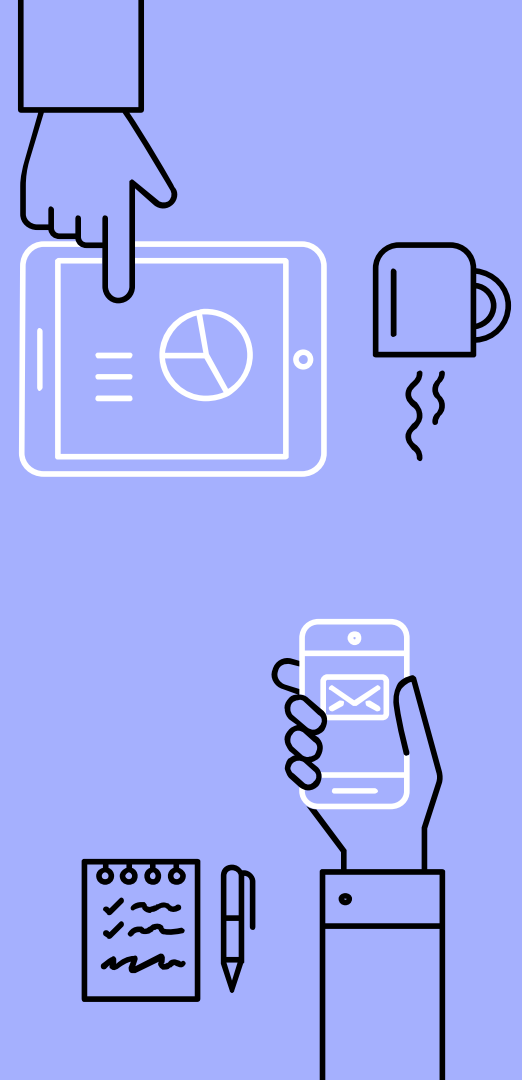


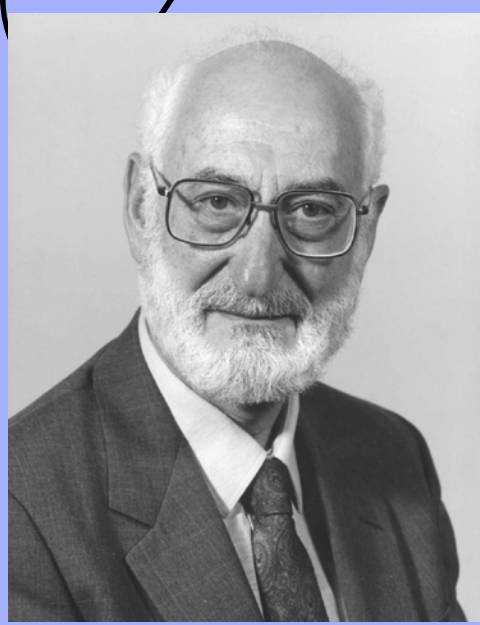
What leads to better quality?

Provider Level

Staff Level

Patient Level

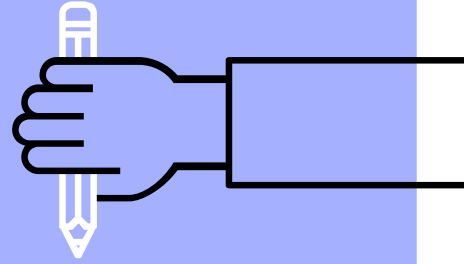




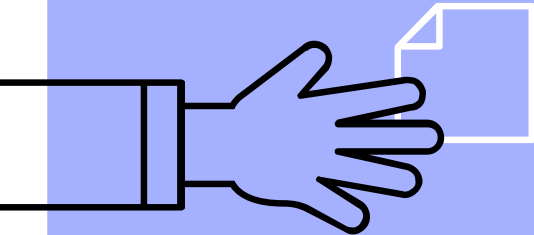
Ultimately the secret of quality is love. You have to love your patient, you have to love your profession, you have to love your God. If you have love, you can then work backward to monitor and improve the system.

-Avedis Donabedian

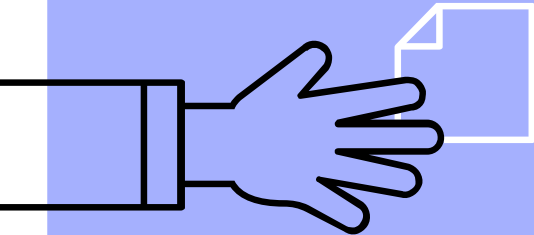
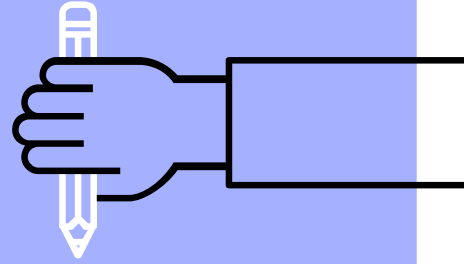




Questions?



1. TRANSITION HEADLINE



Let's start with the first set
of slides