

Community HealthChoices

Joint Collaboration between CHC-MCOs and Nursing Facilities “Quality of Care”

Long-Term Care Council Meeting

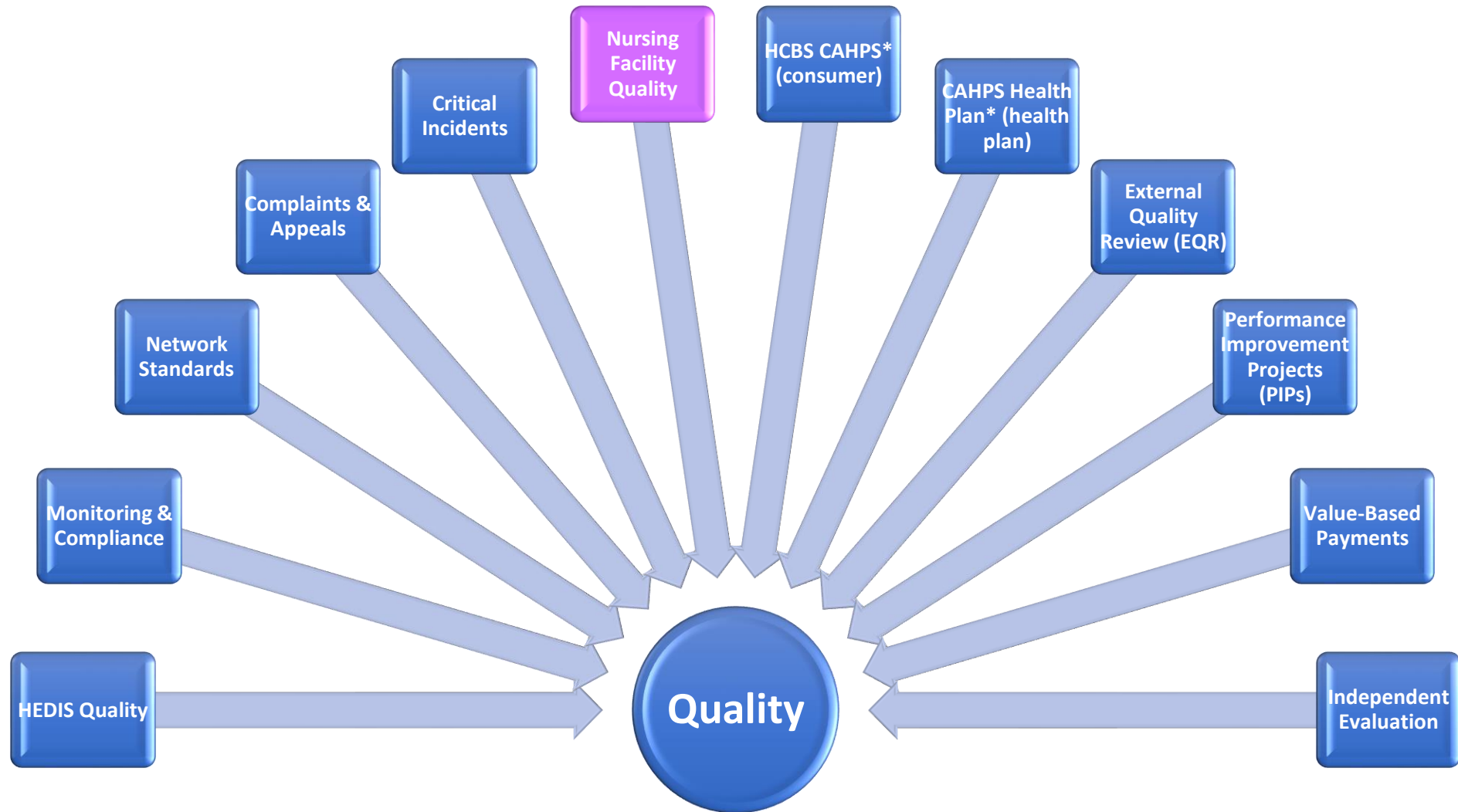
Dated: February 10, 2022



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

Wilmarie González
Dr. David Kelley
Dr. Larry Appel

QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE



Creating Quality Support for PA's NFs

- Pennsylvania wants to support continued quality improvements to facilities and identify opportunities and resources.
- Healthcare providers can gain insights and improve outcomes through quality measure benchmarking.
- Benchmarking allows us to identify best practices in care.
- Our quality strategy approach gives us an opportunity to reflect lessons learned to date as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- CY 2020 has highlighted the need to demonstrate the good work that is taking place every day in PA's nursing facilities.

Activities Support NFs To Date

- ❑ CHC Evaluation Plan with the Medicaid Research Center at University of Pittsburgh
- ❑ CHC Quality Infrastructure (2018)
- ❑ Ongoing Provider Associations Discussions on Quality (since 2018)
- ❑ Governor Health Care Reform Recommendations Report (2020):
<https://www.governor.pa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/IHRC-HCR-Recommendations.pdf>
- ❑ Provider Webinar using *Tomorrow's Healthcare*® platform (November 2021)
- ❑ Quality Strategies in Collaboration with CHC-MCOs (CY 2022)
 - Quality Incentive Program
 - Learning Network

Goals to Improve Quality of Care

Impacting Clinical Care (5), Utilization (1) (national/state), and Staffing (1)

1. Percentage of short-stay residents who were **re-hospitalized** after a NF admission (MDS)*
2. Percentage of high risk long-stay residents with **pressure ulcers** (MDS)*
3. Percentage of long-stay residents experiencing **one or more falls with major injury** (MDS)*
4. Percentage of long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the **seasonal influenza vaccine** (MDS)*
5. Percentage of long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the **pneumococcal vaccine** (MDS)*
6. Percentage of long-stay residents who received an **antipsychotic medication** (MDS)*
7. Staffing Ratios based on Pennsylvania Department of Health reports



Quality Incentive Program

NF Quality Incentive Program

| Quality Measure | PA Median percentile | PA Goal percentile | Benchmark Points (0-2) | Incremental improvement Points (0-2) 2021-2022 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| #521 Percentage of short-stay residents who were rehospitalized after a nursing home admission | 50th PA percentile = 20.9% | 25th PA percentile = 16.8% | One Point if ≤ Pa State Median, Two points if ≤ the Pa State 25th percentile | Sliding Scale |
| #453 Percentage of high risk long-stay residents with pressure ulcers (replaces 403) | 50th PA percentile = 6.9% | 25th PA percentile = 4.6% | One Point if ≤ Pa State Median, Two points if ≤ the Pa State 25th percentile | Sliding Scale |
| #410 Percentage of long-stay residents experiencing one or more falls with major injury | 50th PA percentile = 3.2% | 25th PA percentile = 1.9% | One Point if ≤ Pa State Median, Two points if ≤ the Pa State 25th percentile | Sliding Scale |
| #411 Percentage of long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the seasonal influenza vaccine | 50th PA percentile = 97.8% | 75th PA percentile = 100% | One Point if ≥ Pa State Median, Two points if ≥ the Pa State 75th percentile or 99.0% | Sliding Scale |
| #415 Percentage of long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the pneumococcal vaccine | 50th PA percentile = 97% | 75th PA percentile = 99.5% | One Point if ≥ Pa State Median, Two points if ≥ the Pa State 75th percentile | Sliding Scale |
| #419 Percentage of long-stay residents who received an antipsychotic medication | 50th PA percentile = 14.9% | 25th PA percentile = 10.8% | One Point if ≤ Pa State Median, Two points if ≤ the Pa State 25th percentile | Sliding Scale |
| Staffing Ratios Option | | | TBD | None |

Timeline

- Baseline 2021
- Performance Measurement Year: 2022
- Payment Year: 2023

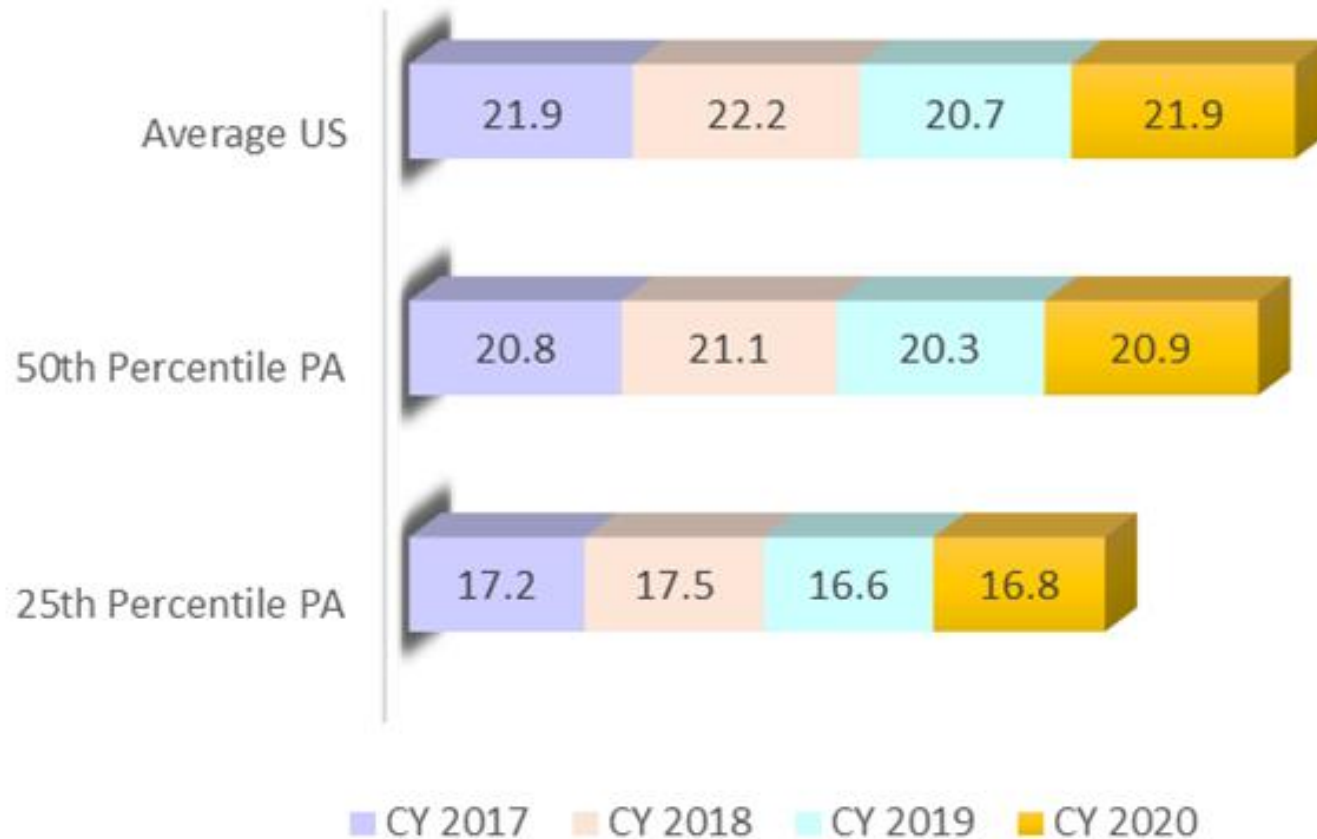
26 point maximum:

- 14 Benchmark points available
- 12 Sliding Scale points available

Sliding Scale:

- **2 points** for ≥ 2.0 Percentage Point Improvement
- **1 point** for ≥ 1 and < 2.0 Percentage Point Improvement
- **0.5 point** for ≥ 0.5 and < 1 Percentage Point Improvement
- **0 points** for < 0.5 Percentage Point Improvement

Percentage of Short-Stay Residents Who Were Hospitalized After A Nursing Home Admission



Potential Impact:

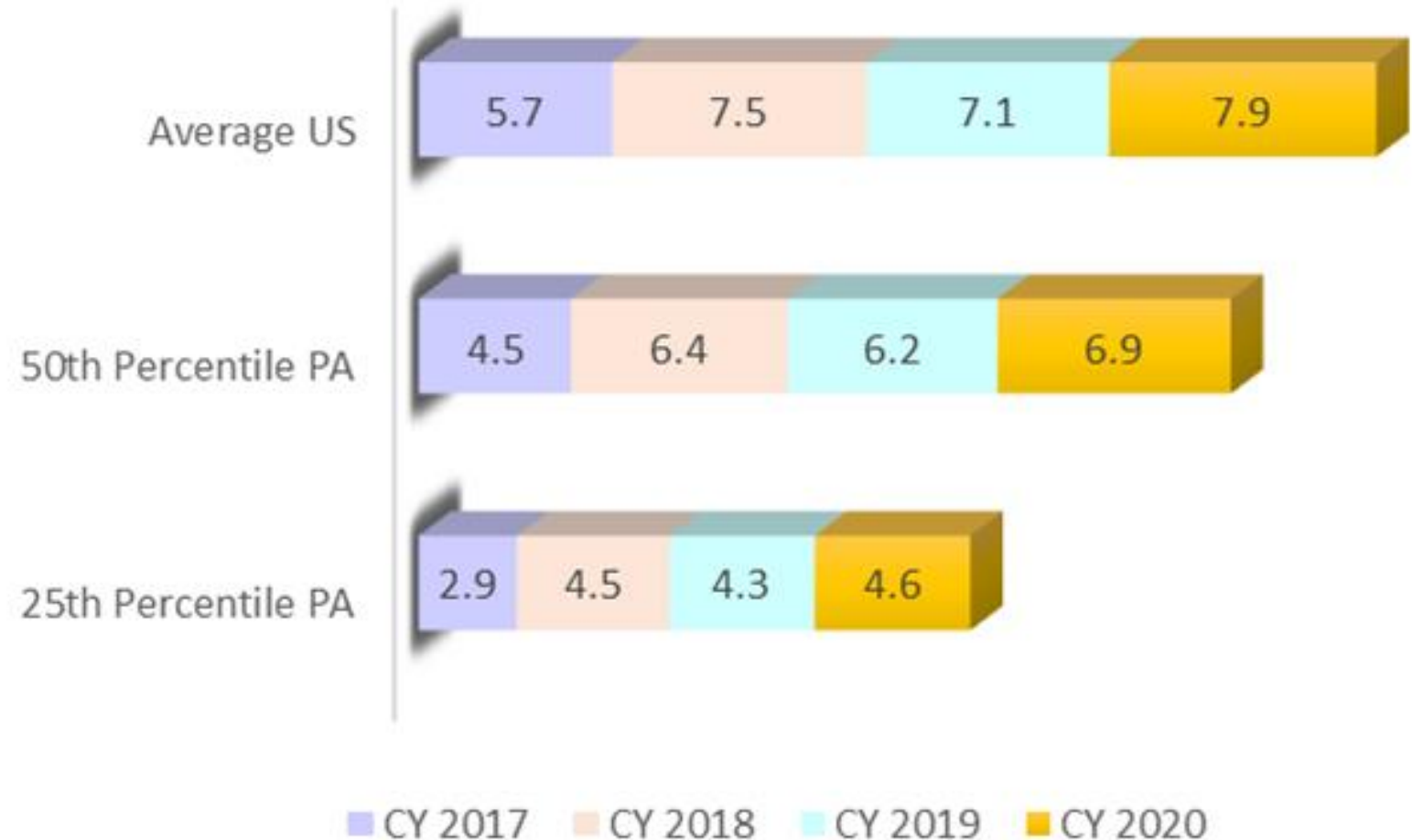
1,257 fewer hospitalizations among short-stay residents after a nursing home admission

*Assume NFs performing above the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS Claims Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Percentage of High Risk Long-Stay Residents with Pressure Ulcers

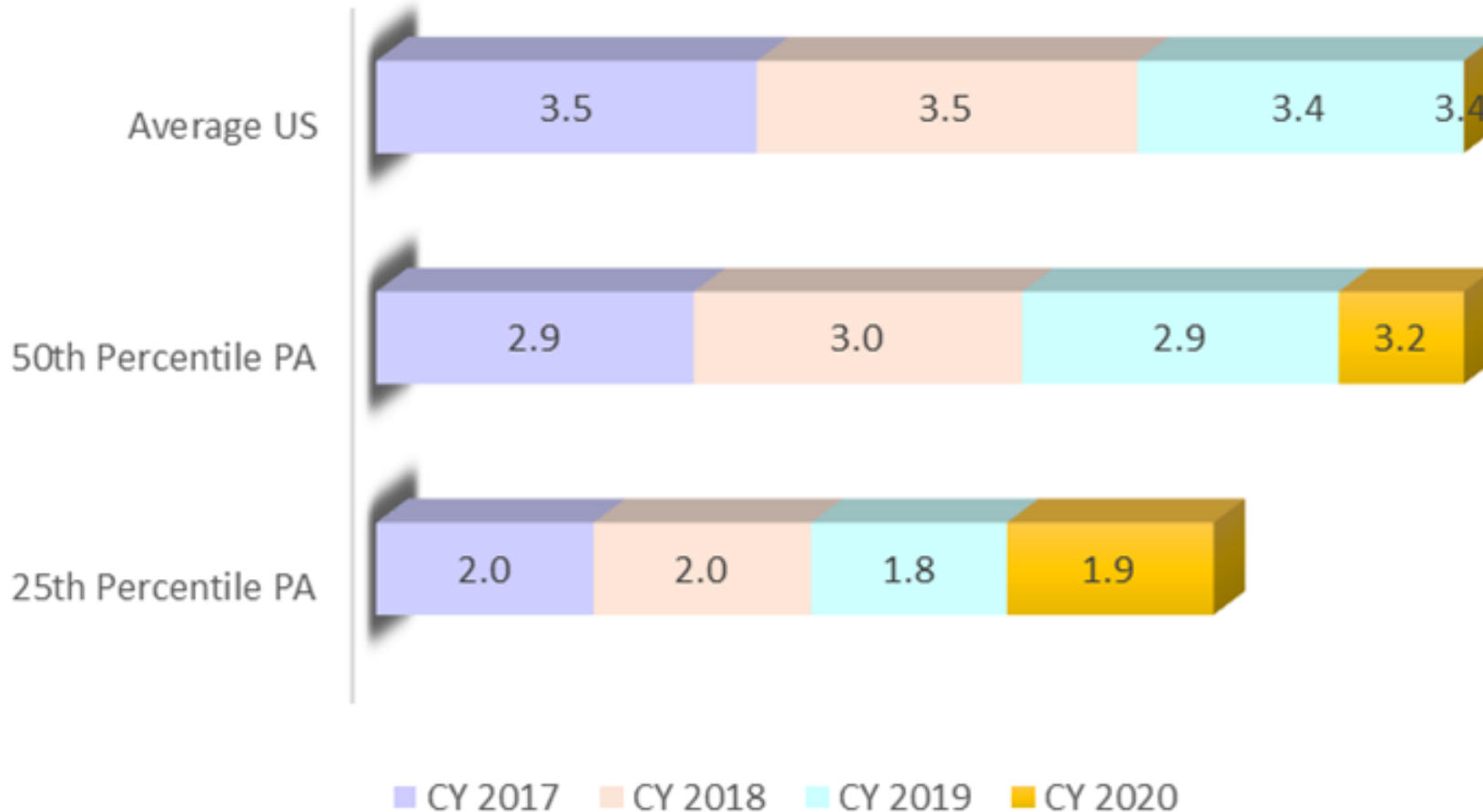
Potential Impact:

860 fewer pressure ulcers among high risk long-stay residents



*Assume NFs performing above the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS MDS Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Percentage of Long-Stay Residents Experiencing One or More Falls with Major Injury



Potential Impact:

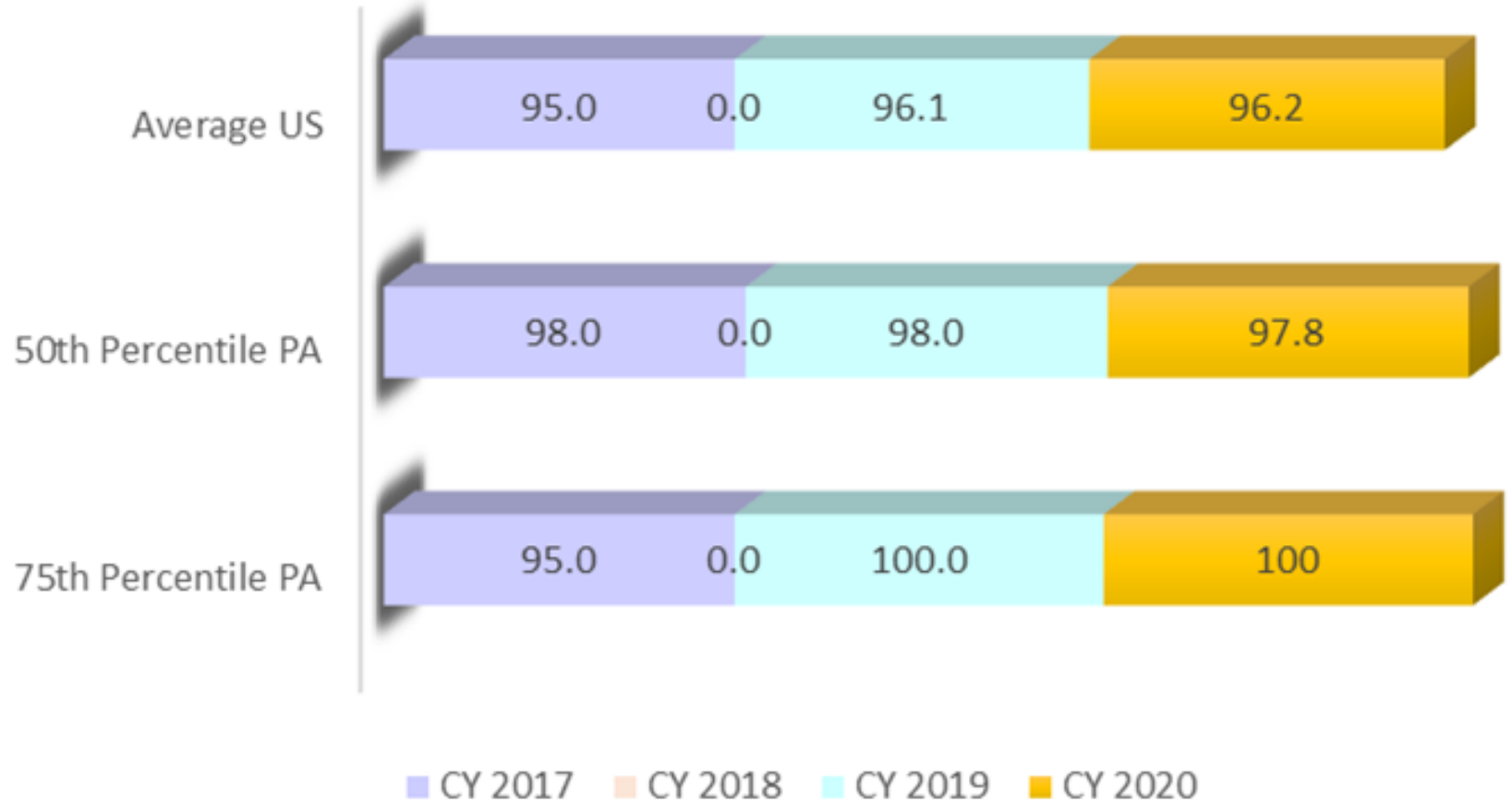
511 fewer long-stay residents experiencing one or more falls with major injury

*Assume NFs performing above the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS MDS Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Percentage of Long-Stay Residents Assessed and Appropriately Given the Seasonal Influenza Vaccine

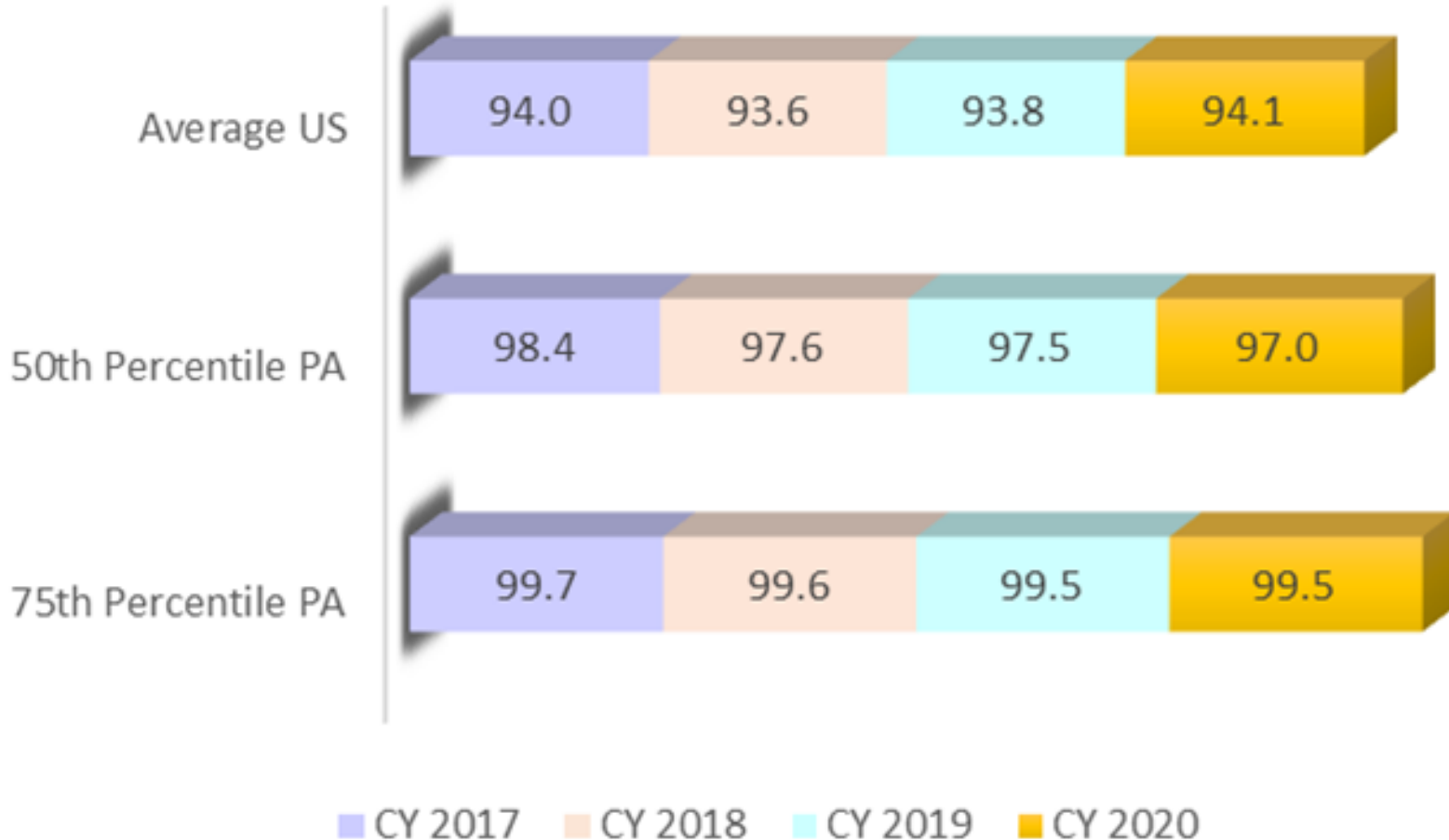
Potential Impact:

1,779 more long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the seasonal influenza vaccine



*Assume NFs performing below the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS MDS Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Percentage of Long-Stay Residents Assessed and Appropriately Given the Pneumococcal Vaccine



Potential Impact:

5,085 more long-stay residents assessed and appropriately given the pneumococcal vaccine

*Assume NFs performing below the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS MDS Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Percentage of Long-Stay Residents Who Received an Antipsychotic Medication

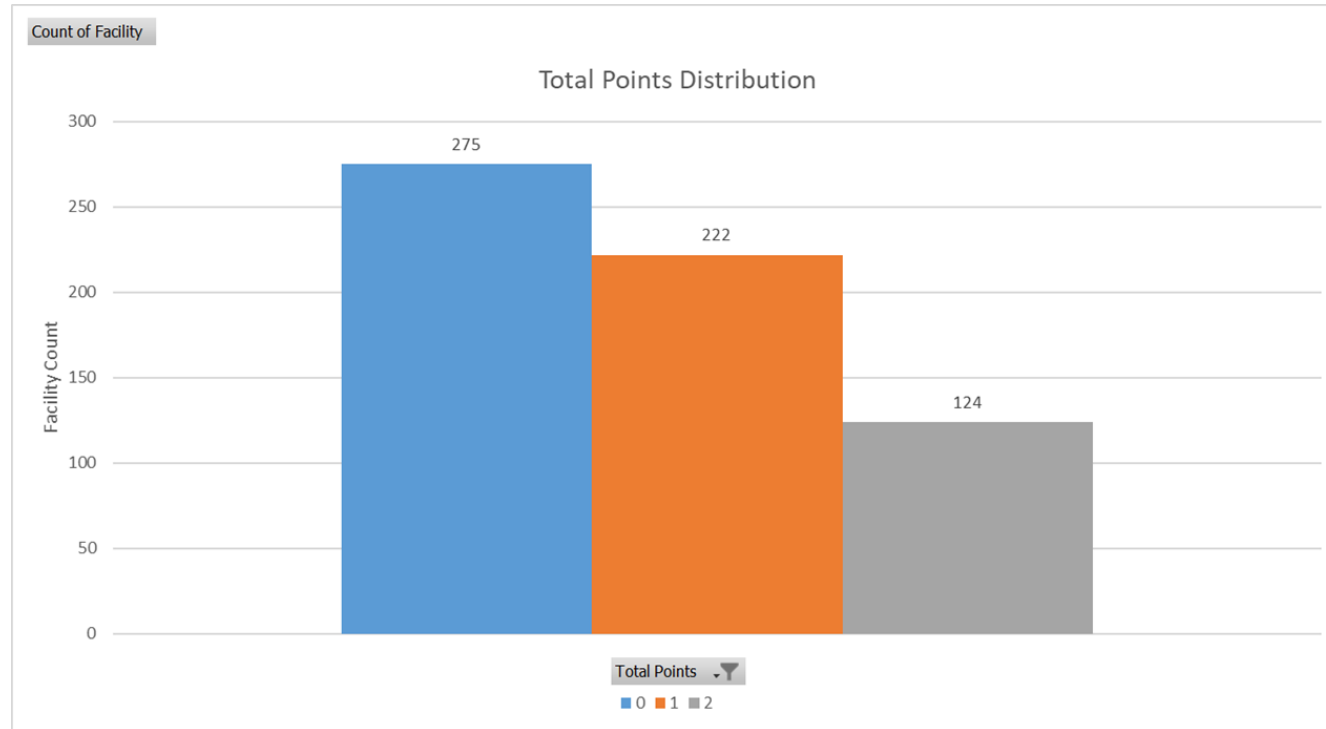
*Potential Impact:

1,983 less long-stay residents who received an antipsychotic medication



*Assume NFs performing below the 50th Percentile improve to the 2020 Median
Source: 2017-2020 CMS MDS Data from Meyers & Stauffer

Nursing Facility Staffing Ratios



Distribution of Nursing Facilities performance on benchmark, incremental and total points for Staffing Ratios where a PPD \geq 3.2 is worth 1 point and a PPD \geq 3.6 is worth 2 points.



Learning Network

Statewide Learning Network (LN)

- ❑ Connect NF Quality Incentive Program with LN in collaboration with DHS, CHC-MCOs, NFs and other organizations (**state and regional webinars and meetings**)

- ❑ CHC-MCOs are working with the Jewish Healthcare Foundation to identify topics most meaningful to NFs for quality improvements

- ❑ Creation of Advisory Committee
 - CHC MCOs
 - Department of Human Services
 - Department of Health
 - Department of Aging (State LTC Ombudsman Office)
 - Medical and Provider Associations (Leading Age PA, PA Health Care Association (PHCA), PA Coalition of Affiliated Healthcare & Living Communities (PACAH), Hospital Association of PA (HAP), PA Society for Post-Acute LTC Medicine (PAMDA)
 - Quality Insights of PA
 - Jewish Healthcare Foundation (LN Coordinator)
 - Representatives of Nursing Facilities (rural, urban, suburban)

Resources

Community HealthChoices Program: [CHC-Main \(pa.gov\)](#)

DHS Quality Strategy: [2020 Medical Assistance Quality Assistance Strategy for Pennsylvania \(pa.gov\)](#)

Community HealthChoices Managed Care Organizations (MCOs): [CHC-MCOs \(pa.gov\)](#)

Governor Health Care Reform Recommendations Report (2020):

<https://www.governor.pa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/IHRC-HCR-Recommendations.pdf>



Questions