



Measure Information

This document contains the information submitted by measure developers/stewards, but is organized according to NQF's measure evaluation criteria and process. The item numbers refer to those in the submission form but may be in a slightly different order here. In general, the item numbers also reference the related criteria (e.g., item 1b.1 relates to subcriterion 1b).

Brief Measure Information

NQF #: 0322

Corresponding Measures:

De.2. Measure Title: Back Pain: Initial Visit

Co.1.1. Measure Steward: National Committee for Quality Assurance

De.3. Brief Description of Measure: Percentage of patients at least 18 years of age and younger than 80 with a diagnosis of back pain who have medical record documentation of all of the following on the date of the initial visit to the physician:

1. Pain assessment
2. Functional status
3. Patient history, including notation of presence or absence of "red flags"
4. Assessment of prior treatment and response, and
5. Employment status

1b.1. Developer Rationale:

S.4. Numerator Statement: Patients with a diagnosis of back pain who have medical record documentation of all of the following on the date of the initial visit to the physician.

FACTOR 1: PAIN ASSESSMENT

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of pain on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 2: FUNCTIONAL STATUS

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of functional status on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 3: PATIENT HISTORY

The number of patients with documentation of a patient history that notes absence or presence of "red flags" as listed below on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 4: ASSESSMENT OF PRIOR TREATMENT AND RESPONSE

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of their previous history of back pain treatment and response, if applicable, on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 5: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The number of patients with assessment of employment status on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

S.7. Denominator Statement: NCQA Back Pain Recognition Program: Total patient sample from at least 18 years of age and younger than 80.

PQRI Denominator: Patients 18 through 79 years with a diagnosis of back pain or undergoing back surgery

S.10. Denominator Exclusions: N/A

De.1. Measure Type: Process

S.23. Data Source: Claims, Paper Medical Records

S.26. Level of Analysis: Clinician : Group/Practice, Clinician : Individual

IF Endorsement Maintenance – Original Endorsement Date: Nov 16, 2007 **Most Recent Endorsement Date:** Nov 16, 2007

IF this measure is included in a composite, NQF Composite#/title:

IF this measure is paired/grouped, NQF#/title:

De.4. IF PAIRED/GROUPED, what is the reason this measure must be reported with other measures to appropriately interpret results?

1. Evidence, Performance Gap, Priority – Importance to Measure and Report

Extent to which the specific measure focus is evidence-based, important to making significant gains in healthcare quality, and improving health outcomes for a specific high-priority (high-impact) aspect of healthcare where there is variation in or overall less-than-optimal performance. **Measures must be judged to meet all subcriteria to pass this criterion and be evaluated against the remaining criteria.**

1a. Evidence to Support the Measure Focus – See attached Evidence Submission Form
[0322_Evidence_MSF5.0_Data.doc](#)

1b. Performance Gap

Demonstration of quality problems and opportunity for improvement, i.e., data demonstrating:

- considerable variation, or overall less-than-optimal performance, in the quality of care across providers; and/or
- disparities in care across population groups.

1b.1. Briefly explain the rationale for this measure (e.g., the benefits or improvements in quality envisioned by use of this measure)

1b.2. Provide performance scores on the measure as specified (current and over time) at the specified level of analysis. *(This is required for endorsement maintenance. Include mean, std dev, min, max, interquartile range, scores by decile. Describe the data source including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities included). This information also will be used to address the subcriterion on improvement (4b.1) under Usability and Use.*

1b.3. If no or limited performance data on the measure as specified is reported in 1b2, then provide a summary of data from the literature that indicates opportunity for improvement or overall less than optimal performance on the specific focus of measurement.

1b.4. Provide disparities data from the measure as specified (current and over time) by population group, e.g., by race/ethnicity, gender, age, insurance status, socioeconomic status, and/or disability. *(This is required for endorsement maintenance. Describe the data source including number of measured entities; number of patients; dates of data; if a sample, characteristics of the entities include.) This information also will be used to address the subcriterion on improvement (4b.1) under Usability and Use.*

1b.5. If no or limited data on disparities from the measure as specified is reported in 1b4, then provide a summary of data from the literature that addresses disparities in care on the specific focus of measurement. Include citations.

1c. High Priority (previously referred to as High Impact)

The measure addresses:

- a specific national health goal/priority identified by DHHS or the National Priorities Partnership convened by NQF; OR
- a demonstrated high-priority (high-impact) aspect of healthcare (e.g., affects large numbers of patients and/or has a substantial impact for a smaller population; leading cause of morbidity/mortality; high resource use (current and/or future); severity of illness; and severity of patient/societal consequences of poor quality).

1c.1. Demonstrated high priority aspect of healthcare

1c.2. If Other:

1c.3. Provide epidemiologic or resource use data that demonstrates the measure addresses a high priority aspect of healthcare. List citations in 1c.4.

1c.4. Citations for data demonstrating high priority provided in 1a.3

1c.5. If a PRO-PM (e.g. HRQoL/functional status, symptom/burden, experience with care, health-related behaviors), provide evidence that the target population values the measured PRO and finds it meaningful. (Describe how and from whom their input was obtained.)

2. Reliability and Validity—Scientific Acceptability of Measure Properties

Extent to which the measure, as specified, produces consistent (reliable) and credible (valid) results about the quality of care when implemented. **Measures must be judged to meet the subcriteria for both reliability and validity to pass this criterion and be evaluated against the remaining criteria.**

2a.1. Specifications The measure is well defined and precisely specified so it can be implemented consistently within and across organizations and allows for comparability. eMeasures should be specified in the Health Quality Measures Format (HQMF) and the Quality Data Model (QDM).

De.5. Subject/Topic Area (check all the areas that apply):

Musculoskeletal, Musculoskeletal : Low Back Pain

De.6. Non-Condition Specific (check all the areas that apply):

S.1. Measure-specific Web Page (Provide a URL link to a web page specific for this measure that contains current detailed specifications including code lists, risk model details, and supplemental materials. Do not enter a URL linking to a home page or to general information.)

S.2a. If this is an eMeasure, HQMF specifications must be attached. Attach the zipped output from the eMeasure authoring tool (MAT) - if the MAT was not used, contact staff. (Use the specification fields in this online form for the plain-language description of the specifications)

Attachment:

S.2b. Data Dictionary, Code Table, or Value Sets (and risk model codes and coefficients when applicable) must be attached. (Excel or csv file in the suggested format preferred - if not, contact staff)

Attachment:

S.3. For endorsement maintenance, please briefly describe any changes to the measure specifications since last endorsement date and explain the reasons.

S.4. Numerator Statement (Brief, narrative description of the measure focus or what is being measured about the target population, i.e., cases from the target population with the target process, condition, event, or outcome)
IF an OUTCOME MEASURE, state the outcome being measured. Calculation of the risk-adjusted outcome should be described in the calculation algorithm.

Patients with a diagnosis of back pain who have medical record documentation of all of the following on the date of the initial visit to the physician.

FACTOR 1: PAIN ASSESSMENT

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of pain on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 2: FUNCTIONAL STATUS

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of functional status on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 3: PATIENT HISTORY

The number of patients with documentation of a patient history that notes absence or presence of “red flags” as listed below on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 4: ASSESSMENT OF PRIOR TREATMENT AND RESPONSE

The number of patients with documentation of assessment of their previous history of back pain treatment and response, if applicable, on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

FACTOR 5: EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The number of patients with assessment of employment status on the date of the initial visit with the physician.

S.5. Time Period for Data *(What is the time period in which data will be aggregated for the measure, e.g., 12 mo, 3 years, look back to August for flu vaccination? Note if there are different time periods for the numerator and denominator.)*

On the date of the initial visit, the date of the earliest encounter with the applicant for an eligible diagnosis, with the physician.

S.6. Numerator Details *(All information required to identify and calculate the cases from the target population with the target process, condition, event, or outcome such as definitions, specific data collection items/responses, code/value sets – Note: lists of individual codes with descriptors that exceed 1 page should be provided in an Excel or csv file in required format at S.2b) IF an OUTCOME MEASURE, describe how the observed outcome is identified/counted. Calculation of the risk-adjusted outcome should be described in the calculation algorithm.*

NCQA BACK PAIN RECOGNITION CRITERIA:

FACTOR 1: PAIN ASSESSMENT (Documentation requirements)

- Date of assessment.
- Use of any of the following assessment tools will satisfy the pain assessment requirement: SF-36, Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire, Roland-Morris Disability Questionnaire, Quebec Pain Disability Scale, Sickness Impact Profile, and Multidimensional Pain Inventory
- If there is no evidence of any of the above tools in the medical record, documentation of any of the following pain scales is acceptable: McGill Pain Questionnaire, Visual analog scale, Brief pain inventory, Chronic pain grade, Neuropathic pain scale, Numerical rating scale (e.g., pain intensity 1–10), Verbal descriptive scale (e.g., pt. report: “burning, shooting, stabbing”), Faces pain scale, and Other

FACTOR 2: FUNCTIONAL STATUS (Documentation requirements)

- Date of assessment.
- Use of any of the following assessment tools will satisfy the functional assessment requirement: SF-36, Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire, Roland-Morris Disability Questionnaire, Quebec Pain Disability Scale, Sickness Impact Profile, Multidimensional Pain Inventory, and Other
- If there is no evidence of any of the above tools in the medical record, there must be documentation that activities of daily living (ADL) were assessed. Assessment of all of the following ADLs must be documented: Eating, Bathing, Using the toilet, Dressing, and Getting up from bed or a chair

FACTOR 3: PATIENT HISTORY (Documentation requirements)

- Date of the patient history.
- Documentation necessary to satisfy assessment for red flags can include the following: Indication/notation of presence or absence of red flags, and Notation of specific symptoms that may indicate the presence of red flags (examples noted below)

Definition: Red flags

- History of cancer: Unexplained weight loss
- Current infection: Immunosuppression
- Fracture or suspected fracture: Motor vehicle accident or industrial injury with suspicion of fracture and major fall with suspicion of fracture
- Cauda equina syndrome or progressive neurologic deficit: Saddle anesthesia, Recent onset bladder dysfunction (urine retention, increased frequency, overflow incontinence), Recent onset fecal incontinence (loss of bowel control), and Major motor weakness

FACTOR 4: ASSESSMENT OF PRIOR TREATMENT AND RESPONSE (Documentation requirements)

- Date of the assessment.
- Clear notation that the patient has been queried about back pain episode(s), treatment and response.
- Notation could include the following: No prior back pain, Diagnosis and dates of back pain reports for the previous two years, or as far back as the patient is able to provide information, Report from referring physician with summary of back pain history, and Patient report of history and attempted treatments, including diagnostic tests (e.g., imaging)

FACTOR 5: EMPLOYMENT STATUS (Documentation requirements)

- Date of assessment.
- Evidence of use of either of the following assessment tools will satisfy this requirement: Sickness Impact Profile and Multidimensional Pain Inventory
- If there is no evidence of either of the above tools in the medical record, variables of an employment assessment can count. These variables must include documentation of at least one of the following: Type of work, including job tasks that may affect back pain management, Work status (e.g., out of work, part-time work, work with or without limitations), If patient is not working or limited in work capacity, length of time for work limitations, and Workers' compensation or litigation involvement

Below are the requirements for the Physician Quality Reporting Initiative (PQRI):

PQRI Numerator Criteria/Logic:

Patients who had all five of the following components assessed at the initial visit to the clinician for an episode of back pain: pain assessment, functional status, patient history (including notation of presence or absence of warning signs), assessment of prior treatment and response, and employment status

Definitions: Pain Assessment – Must use any of the following assessment tools:

- SF-36
- Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire
- Roland-Morris Disability Questionnaire
- Quebec Pain Disability Scale
- Sickness Impact Profile
- Multidimensional Pain Inventory

OR

If none of the above tools are used, documentation of any of the following pain scales is acceptable:

- McGill Pain Questionnaire
- Visual analog scale
- Brief pain inventory
- Chronic pain grade
- Neuropathic pain scale
- Numerical rating scale (e.g., pain intensity 1–10)

- Verbal descriptive scale (e.g., pt. report: “burning, shooting, stabbing”)
- Faces pain scale

Functional Status Assessment – Must use any of the following assessment tools:

- SF-36
- Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire
- Roland-Morris Disability Questionnaire
- Quebec Pain Disability Scale
- Sickness Impact Profile
- Multidimensional Pain Inventory

OR

If none of the above tools are used, there must be documentation that activities of daily living (ADL) were assessed. Assessment of all of the following ADLs must be documented:

- Eating
- Bathing
- Using the toilet
- Dressing
- Getting up from bed or a chair

Patient History – Documentation necessary to satisfy assessment for red flags, which can include the following:

- Indication/notation of presence or absence of red flags
- Notation of specific symptoms that may indicate the presence of red flags (examples noted below)

“Red Flags” include:

History of cancer or unexplained weight loss

Current infection or immunosuppression

Fracture or suspected fracture

- Motor vehicle accident or industrial injury with suspicion of fracture
- Major fall with suspicion of fracture

Cauda equina syndrome or progressive neurologic deficit

- Saddle anesthesia
- Recent onset bladder dysfunction (urine retention, increased frequency, overflow incontinence)
- Recent onset fecal incontinence (loss of bowel control)
- Major motor weakness

Assessment of Prior Treatment and Response – If applicable, documentation that patient has been queried about back pain episode(s), treatment and response. Notation could include the following:

- No prior back pain
- Diagnosis and dates of back pain reports for the previous two years, or as far back as the patient is able to provide information
- Report from referring physician with summary of back pain history
- Patient report of history and attempted treatments, including diagnostic tests (e.g., imaging)

Employment Status – Use of either of the following assessment tools will satisfy this requirement:

- Sickness Impact Profile
- Multidimensional Pain Inventory

OR

Variables of an employment assessment can count. These variables must include documentation of the following:

- Type of work, including job tasks that may affect back pain management
- Work status (e.g., out of work, part-time work, work with or without limitations)
- If patient is not working or limited in work capacity, length of time for work limitations

- Workers' compensation or litigation involvement

Episode – Patient with back pain who has not been seen or treated for back pain by any practitioner during the 4 months prior to the first clinical encounter with a diagnosis of back pain. If a patient has a four-month period without treatment, and then sees both a primary care physician and a specialist, both visits are considered the initial visit with that clinician. A new episode can either be a recurrence for a patient with prior back pain or a patient with a new onset of back pain. The first clinical encounter after the four months without being seen or treated for back pain is considered the beginning of the new episode.

Initial Visit – First visit to the clinician during an episode of back pain. There can only be one initial visit with each clinician, but there can be more than one initial visit for a patient, if multiple clinicians evaluate or treat the patient for the back pain episode. Report the appropriate Quality Data Codes on the claim for each initial visit. For each subsequent encounter after the initial visit with that clinician, or if the initial visit with that clinician occurred prior to the start of the reporting period, then report 0526F as described below.

Numerator Quality-Data Coding Options for Reporting Satisfactorily:

Back Pain and Function Assessed

CPT II 1130F: Back pain and function assessed, including all of the following: Pain assessment AND functional status AND patient history, including notation of presence or absence of “red flags” (warning signs) AND assessment of prior treatment and response, AND employment status

OR

If patient is not eligible for this measure because back pain episode began prior to the reporting period, report:

CPT II 0526F: Subsequent visit for episode

OR

Back Pain and Function not Assessed, Reason not Specified

Append a reporting modifier (8P) to CPT Category II code 1130F to report circumstances when the action described in the numerator is not performed and the reason is not otherwise specified.

1130F with 8P: Back pain and function was not assessed during the initial visit, reason not otherwise specified

S.7. Denominator Statement (Brief, narrative description of the target population being measured)

NCQA Back Pain Recognition Program: Total patient sample from at least 18 years of age and younger than 80.

PQRI Denominator: Patients 18 through 79 years with a diagnosis of back pain or undergoing back surgery

S.8. Target Population Category (Check all the populations for which the measure is specified and tested if any):

S.9. Denominator Details (All information required to identify and calculate the target population/denominator such as definitions, specific data collection items/responses, code/value sets – Note: lists of individual codes with descriptors that exceed 1 page should be provided in an Excel or csv file in required format at S.2b)

Patients must meet either CRITERION 1 OR CRITERION 2 as defined below.

CRITERION 1: BACK PAIN EPISODE:

- The patient is 18 years of age and younger than 80.
- The patient has a back pain episode of 28 days or more: A back pain episode is defined as a period of 28 days or more of back pain. There is an additional restriction that during this back pain episode, there should not be a break in treatment of 180 days or more when the patient has no encounters associated with a principal or secondary diagnosis of back pain. In this document, this is referred to as a negative diagnosis period. The back pain diagnosis does not need to be the same throughout the episode.
- The patient had at least two encounters with the applicant during the episode.
- The initial visit and the most recent visit must be at least 28 days apart. There may be additional visits between the initial visit and

the most recent visit.

- The initial visit occurred no more than 24 months before the index date*.
- No other episode for this patient is included in the sample.

CODES TO IDENTIFY BACK PAIN DIAGNOSES

ICD-9-CM: 721.3, 721.4, 721.4x, 721.90, 722, 723.0, 724.0x, 724.2, 724.3, 724.4, 724.5, 724.6, 724.70, 724.71, 724.79, 738.4, 756.12, 738.5, 739.3, 739.4, 846.0, 846.1, 846.2, 846.3, 846.8, 846.9, 847.2

OR

CRITERION 2: SURGICAL PROCEDURES:

- The procedure was performed at least six weeks prior to the index date.
- The patient has at least two encounters related to the surgical procedure
- The initial visit occurred no longer than 24 months before the index date
- No other episode for this patient is included in the sample.

*Index Date: The date of the visit that triggers consideration of the patient for inclusion in the sample (this may be different from the date of the initial visit in the episode or the most recent visit for the episode).

CODES TO IDENTIFY SURGICAL PROCEDURES

- Osteotomy

CPT: 22210, 22214, 22220, 22222, 22224, 22226

- Arthrodesis

CPT: 22532-22534, 22548, 22554, 22556, 22558-22585, 22590, 22595, 22600, 22612, 22614, 22630, 22632

- Kyphectomy

CPT: 22818, 22819

- Spinal fusion

CPT: 22830, 22840-22849

ICD-9-Procedure: 81.xx

- Laminectomy

CPT: 63001-63017, 63048, 63170-63173, 63180-63182, 63185, 63190, 63191, 63194-63200

ICD-9-Procedure: 03.02

- Laminotomy

CPT: 63020, 63030, 63035, 63040, 63042-63048,

- Decompression—spinal cord, equina and/or nerve root (herniated intervertebral disc)

CPT: 63055-63057, 63064, 63066

ICD-9-Procedure: 03.09

- Disketomy

CPT: 63075-63078

ICD-9-Procedure: 80.5x

- Vertebral corpectomy

CPT: 63081, 63082, 63085-63088, 63090, 63091, 63101-63103

Physician Quality Reporting Initiative Denominator Criteria:

Select patient sample method: 30 Patient Sample Method: 30 unique patients meeting patient sample criteria for the measures

group.

OR

80% Patient Sample Method: All patients meeting patient sample criteria for the measure group during the entire reporting period (January 1 through December 31, 2010 OR July 1 through December 31, 2010). For the 12-month reporting period, a minimum of 15 patients must meet the measures group patient sample criteria to report satisfactory. For the six-month reporting period, a minimum of 8 patients must meet the measures group patient sample criteria to report satisfactory.

S.10. Denominator Exclusions (Brief narrative description of exclusions from the target population)

N/A

S.11. Denominator Exclusion Details (All information required to identify and calculate exclusions from the denominator such as definitions, specific data collection items/responses, code/value sets – Note: lists of individual codes with descriptors that exceed 1 page should be provided in an Excel or csv file in required format at S.2b)

N/A

S.12. Stratification Details/Variables (All information required to stratify the measure results including the stratification variables, definitions, specific data collection items/responses, code/value sets – Note: lists of individual codes with descriptors that exceed 1 page should be provided in an Excel or csv file in required format with at S.2b)

S.13. Risk Adjustment Type (Select type. Provide specifications for risk stratification in S.12 and for statistical model in S.14-15)

No risk adjustment or risk stratification

If other:

S.14. Identify the statistical risk model method and variables (Name the statistical method - e.g., logistic regression and list all the risk factor variables. Note - risk model development and testing should be addressed with measure testing under Scientific Acceptability)

N/A

S.15. Detailed risk model specifications (must be in attached data dictionary/code list Excel or csv file. Also indicate if available at measure-specific URL identified in S.1.)

Note: Risk model details (including coefficients, equations, codes with descriptors, definitions), should be provided on a separate worksheet in the suggested format in the Excel or csv file with data dictionary/code lists at S.2b.

S.15a. Detailed risk model specifications (if not provided in excel or csv file at S.2b)

S.16. Type of score:

If other:

S.17. Interpretation of Score (Classifies interpretation of score according to whether better quality is associated with a higher score, a lower score, a score falling within a defined interval, or a passing score)

S.18. Calculation Algorithm/Measure Logic (Describe the calculation of the measure score as an ordered sequence of steps including identifying the target population; exclusions; cases meeting the target process, condition, event, or outcome; aggregating data; risk adjustment; etc.)

S.19. Calculation Algorithm/Measure Logic Diagram URL or Attachment (You also may provide a diagram of the Calculation Algorithm/Measure Logic described above at measure-specific Web page URL identified in S.1 OR in attached appendix at A.1)

S.20. Sampling (If measure is based on a sample, provide instructions for obtaining the sample and guidance on minimum sample size.)

IF a PRO-PM, identify whether (and how) proxy responses are allowed.

S.21. Survey/Patient-reported data (If measure is based on a survey, provide instructions for conducting the survey and guidance on minimum response rate.)

IF a PRO-PM, specify calculation of response rates to be reported with performance measure results.

S.22. Missing data (specify how missing data are handled, e.g., imputation, delete case.)

Required for Composites and PRO-PMs.

S.23. Data Source (Check ONLY the sources for which the measure is SPECIFIED AND TESTED).

If other, please describe in S.24.

[Claims](#), [Paper Medical Records](#)

S.24. Data Source or Collection Instrument (Identify the specific data source/data collection instrument e.g. name of database, clinical registry, collection instrument, etc.)

IF a PRO-PM, identify the specific PROM(s); and standard methods, modes, and languages of administration.

S.25. Data Source or Collection Instrument (available at measure-specific Web page URL identified in S.1 OR in attached appendix at A.1)

S.26. Level of Analysis (Check ONLY the levels of analysis for which the measure is SPECIFIED AND TESTED)

[Clinician : Group/Practice](#), [Clinician : Individual](#)

S.27. Care Setting (Check ONLY the settings for which the measure is SPECIFIED AND TESTED)

[Outpatient Services](#)

If other:

S.28. COMPOSITE Performance Measure - Additional Specifications (Use this section as needed for aggregation and weighting rules, or calculation of individual performance measures if not individually endorsed.)

2a. Reliability – See attached Measure Testing Submission Form

2b. Validity – See attached Measure Testing Submission Form

[0322_MeasureTesting_MS5.0_Data.doc](#)

3. Feasibility

Extent to which the specifications including measure logic, require data that are readily available or could be captured without undue burden and can be implemented for performance measurement.

3a. Byproduct of Care Processes

For clinical measures, the required data elements are routinely generated and used during care delivery (e.g., blood pressure, lab test, diagnosis, medication order).

3a.1. Data Elements Generated as Byproduct of Care Processes.

If other:

3b. Electronic Sources

The required data elements are available in electronic health records or other electronic sources. If the required data are not in electronic health records or existing electronic sources, a credible, near-term path to electronic collection is specified.

3b.1. To what extent are the specified data elements available electronically in defined fields? (*i.e., data elements that are needed to compute the performance measure score are in defined, computer-readable fields*)

3b.2. If ALL the data elements needed to compute the performance measure score are not from electronic sources, specify a credible, near-term path to electronic capture, OR provide a rationale for using other than electronic sources.

3b.3. If this is an eMeasure, provide a summary of the feasibility assessment in an attached file or make available at a measure-specific URL.

Attachment:

3c. Data Collection Strategy

Demonstration that the data collection strategy (e.g., source, timing, frequency, sampling, patient confidentiality, costs associated with fees/licensing of proprietary measures) can be implemented (e.g., already in operational use, or testing demonstrates that it is ready to put into operational use). For eMeasures, a feasibility assessment addresses the data elements and measure logic and demonstrates the eMeasure can be implemented or feasibility concerns can be adequately addressed.

3c.1. Describe what you have learned/modified as a result of testing and/or operational use of the measure regarding data collection, availability of data, missing data, timing and frequency of data collection, sampling, patient confidentiality, time and cost of data collection, other feasibility/implementation issues.

IF a PRO-PM, consider implications for both individuals providing PROM data (patients, service recipients, respondents) and those whose performance is being measured.

3c.2. Describe any fees, licensing, or other requirements to use any aspect of the measure as specified (*e.g., value/code set, risk model, programming code, algorithm*).

4. Usability and Use

Extent to which potential audiences (e.g., consumers, purchasers, providers, policy makers) are using or could use performance results for both accountability and performance improvement to achieve the goal of high-quality, efficient healthcare for individuals or populations.

4a. Accountability and Transparency

Performance results are used in at least one accountability application within three years after initial endorsement and are publicly reported within six years after initial endorsement (or the data on performance results are available). If not in use at the time of initial endorsement, then a credible plan for implementation within the specified timeframes is provided.

4.1. Current and Planned Use

NQF-endorsed measures are expected to be used in at least one accountability application within 3 years and publicly reported within 6 years of initial endorsement in addition to performance improvement.

Planned	Current Use (for current use provide URL)
Public Reporting	
Payment Program	
Regulatory and Accreditation Programs	
Quality Improvement (Internal to the	

specific organization)	
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4a.1. For each CURRENT use, checked above, provide:

- Name of program and sponsor
- Purpose
- Geographic area and number and percentage of accountable entities and patients included

4a.2. If not currently publicly reported OR used in at least one other accountability application (e.g., payment program, certification, licensing) what are the reasons? (e.g., Do policies or actions of the developer/steward or accountable entities restrict access to performance results or impede implementation?)

4a.3. If not currently publicly reported OR used in at least one other accountability application, provide a credible plan for implementation within the expected timeframes -- any accountability application within 3 years and publicly reported within 6 years of initial endorsement. (Credible plan includes the specific program, purpose, intended audience, and timeline for implementing the measure within the specified timeframes. A plan for accountability applications addresses mechanisms for data aggregation and reporting.)

4b. Improvement

Progress toward achieving the goal of high-quality, efficient healthcare for individuals or populations is demonstrated. If not in use for performance improvement at the time of initial endorsement, then a credible rationale describes how the performance results could be used to further the goal of high-quality, efficient healthcare for individuals or populations.

4b.1. Progress on Improvement. (Not required for initial endorsement unless available.)

Performance results on this measure (current and over time) should be provided in 1b.2 and 1b.4. Discuss:

- Progress (trends in performance results, number and percentage of people receiving high-quality healthcare)
- Geographic area and number and percentage of accountable entities and patients included

4b.2. If no improvement was demonstrated, what are the reasons? If not in use for performance improvement at the time of initial endorsement, provide a credible rationale that describes how the performance results could be used to further the goal of high-quality, efficient healthcare for individuals or populations.

4c. Unintended Consequences

The benefits of the performance measure in facilitating progress toward achieving high-quality, efficient healthcare for individuals or populations outweigh evidence of unintended negative consequences to individuals or populations (if such evidence exists).

4c.1. Were any unintended negative consequences to individuals or populations identified during testing; OR has evidence of unintended negative consequences to individuals or populations been reported since implementation? If so, identify the negative unintended consequences and describe how benefits outweigh them or actions taken to mitigate them.

5. Comparison to Related or Competing Measures

If a measure meets the above criteria and there are endorsed or new related measures (either the same measure focus or the same target population) or competing measures (both the same measure focus and the same target population), the measures are compared to address harmonization and/or selection of the best measure.

5. Relation to Other NQF-endorsed Measures

Are there related measures (conceptually, either same measure focus or target population) or competing measures (conceptually both the same measure focus and same target population)? If yes, list the NQF # and title of all related and/or competing measures.

5.1a. List of related or competing measures (selected from NQF-endorsed measures)

5.1b. If related or competing measures are not NQF endorsed please indicate measure title and steward.

5a. Harmonization

The measure specifications are harmonized with related measures;

OR

The differences in specifications are justified

5a.1. If this measure conceptually addresses EITHER the same measure focus OR the same target population as NQF-endorsed measure(s):

Are the measure specifications completely harmonized?

5a.2. If the measure specifications are not completely harmonized, identify the differences, rationale, and impact on interpretability and data collection burden.

5b. Competing Measures

The measure is superior to competing measures (e.g., is a more valid or efficient way to measure);

OR

Multiple measures are justified.

5b.1. If this measure conceptually addresses both the same measure focus and the same target population as NQF-endorsed measure(s):

Describe why this measure is superior to competing measures (e.g., a more valid or efficient way to measure quality); OR provide a rationale for the additive value of endorsing an additional measure. (Provide analyses when possible.)

Appendix

A.1 Supplemental materials may be provided in an appendix. All supplemental materials (such as data collection instrument or methodology reports) should be organized in one file with a table of contents or bookmarks. If material pertains to a specific submission form number, that should be indicated. Requested information should be provided in the submission form and required attachments. There is no guarantee that supplemental materials will be reviewed.

Attachment:

Contact Information

Co.1 Measure Steward (Intellectual Property Owner): [National Committee for Quality Assurance](#)

Co.2 Point of Contact: [Bob, Rehm, \[nqf@ncqa.org\]\(mailto:nqf@ncqa.org\), 202-955-1728-](#)

Co.3 Measure Developer if different from Measure Steward: [National Committee for Quality Assurance](#)

Co.4 Point of Contact: [Rita, Lewis, \[lewis@ncqa.org\]\(mailto:lewis@ncqa.org\), 202-955-5102-](#)

Additional Information

Ad.1 Workgroup/Expert Panel involved in measure development

Provide a list of sponsoring organizations and workgroup/panel members' names and organizations. Describe the members' role in measure development.

Measure Developer/Steward Updates and Ongoing Maintenance

Ad.2 Year the measure was first released:

Ad.3 Month and Year of most recent revision:

Ad.4 What is your frequency for review/update of this measure? Ad.5 When is the next scheduled review/update for this measure?
Ad.6 Copyright statement: Ad.7 Disclaimers:
Ad.8 Additional Information/Comments: