

KHC Office Hours

What's New with KHC's Quality Improvement initiatives and
Applying Area-based Measures Data in Your Improvement
Efforts


October 23, 2024

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QIN-QIO 13th Statement of Work

Bre Holt, Sr. Director of Population Health at Comagine Health
Jennifer Brockman, Chief Clinical Programs Officer, Iowa Healthcare Collaborative

Chat In: What questions do you have/what do you hope is answered in today’s session?

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Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO) Program

Social Security Act

- “improve the effectiveness, efficiency, economy and quality of services” delivered to people with Medicare
- CMS contracts with organizations to deliver QI services to providers

Five-Year QIN-QIO Program and Contract Period



Figure 5: Five-Year QIN-QIO program and Task Order Period.



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Important QIN-QIO Program Changes



Cross-Setting Approach



13th SoW CMS QIN-QIO National Design

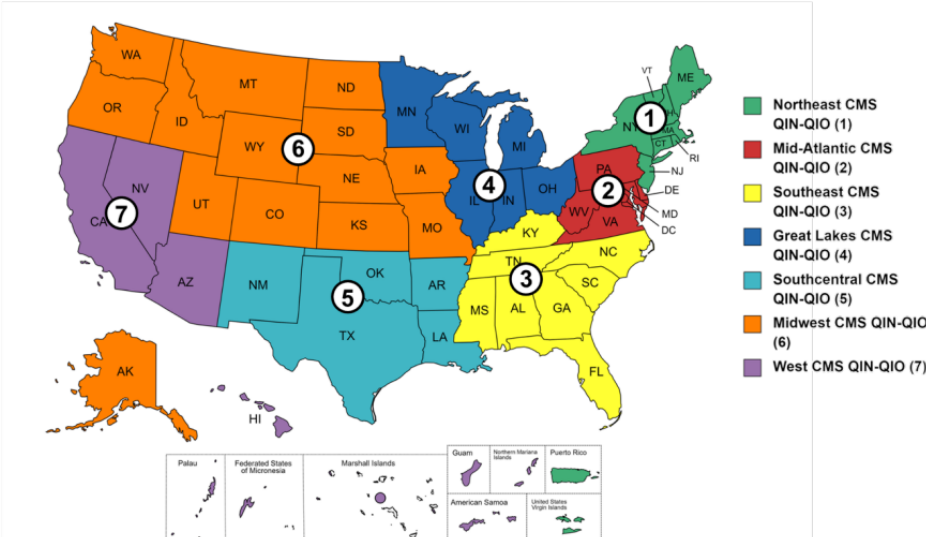


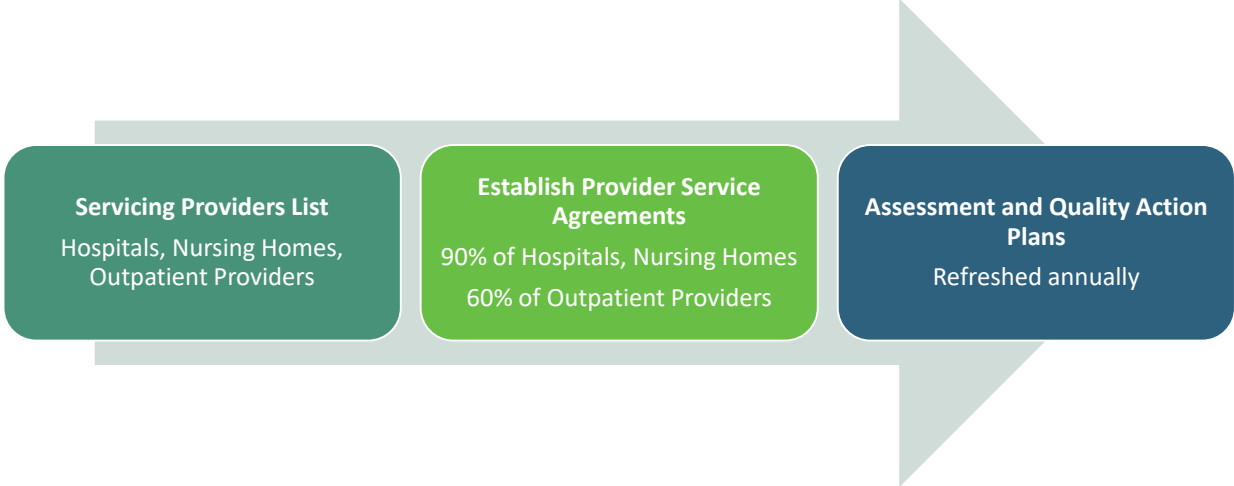
Figure 4: Map of CMS QIO-QIN Regions

A3C

Table 4: A3C Model

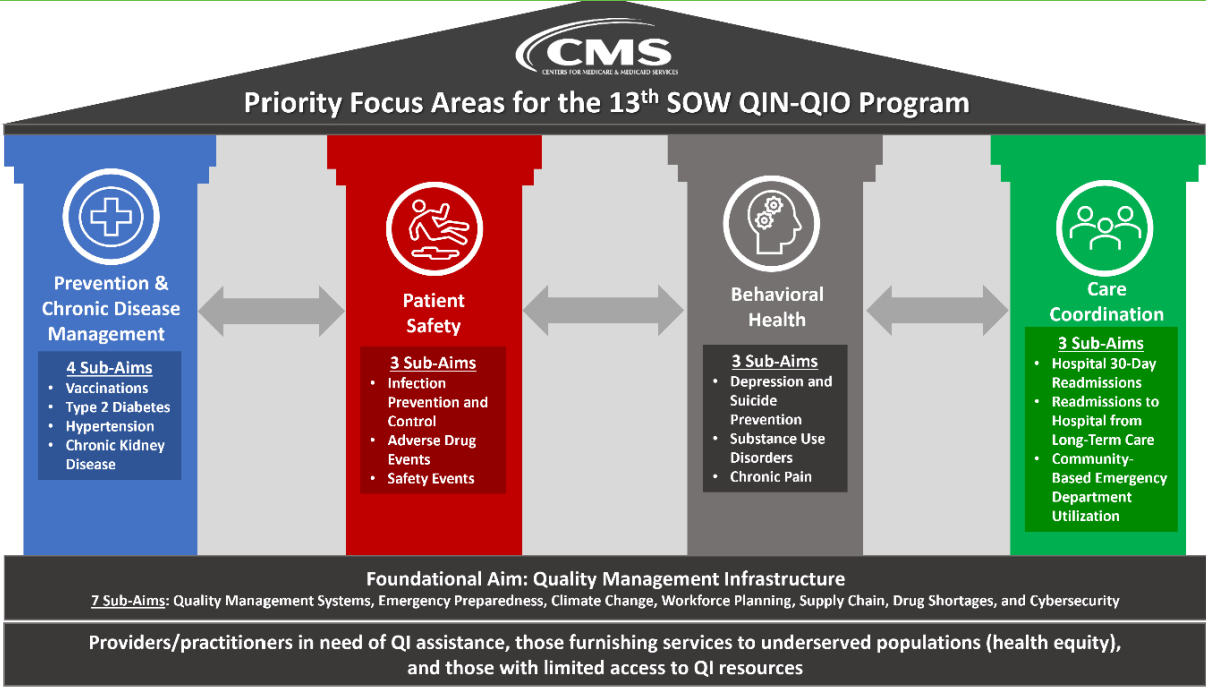
A3C Model	
A: Assess the State's/Territory's landscape for healthcare quality and safety, and identify federal, state, local, community organizations and private partners, and interested parties and their quality-related activities. Utilize this Assessment to identify the most impactful, necessary, and unique role for the QIN-QIO.	
Based on the Assessment, the QIN-QIO shall advise CMS on whether they will work in a role that either complement, coordinates, or creates quality improvement initiatives.	
C: Complement	If quality improvement initiatives exist, the QIN-QIO shall complement the work where gaps may exist. This will eliminate duplication of services and focus QIN-QIO resources where the QIN-QIO can make the most impact through complementary and supportive actions, finding opportunities to fill in gaps with necessary work.
C: Coordinate	If quality improvement initiatives exist, and there are no evident and clear gaps in the work, the QIN-QIO shall serve, in a welcoming collaborative manner with partners and interested parties, as an effective coordinator of quality improvement work, acting as a force multiplier to deliver synergies, communication support, and unify efforts.
C: Create	If quality improvement initiatives do not exist, and there are no effective opportunities to complement or coordinate efforts, the QIN-QIO shall create quality improvement work.

Provider Engagement



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Comagine Health QIN-QIO Approach

We bring national expertise to local solutions with a demonstrated ability to support innovation in QI, health IT and community health

Established and integrated collaborators in the community with the credibility to effectively support rural communities

Program model that centers the needs of providers and communities

Patient and family engagement and health equity focus



Midwest QIN-QIO Partners

- Comagine Health
- Alliance for Health Outcomes and Performance Excellence
- Center For Improving Value in Health Care
- Colorado Hospital Association Center for Clinical Leadership and Excellence
- Contexture/Quality Health Network
- Iowa Healthcare Collaborative
- Great Plains Quality Innovation Network
- Midwest Health Initiative
- Missouri Hospital Association
- Montana Health Research and Education Foundation
- Quality Health Associates of North Dakota
- South Dakota Foundation for Medical Care
- University of Missouri Sinclair School of Nursing's Focused Improvement in NH Care Quality, Leadership, & Staff (FIN-QLS)

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Questions?

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AHRQ Quality Indicators



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AHRQ Quality Indicators

- Provided by the AHRQ Quality Indicators Program
qualityindicators.ahrq.gov
- Designed for hospital administrative claims data (HIDI)
- AHRQ provides free software to produce estimates
qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/software/cloudqi

PQI – Prevention Quality Indicators
IQI – Inpatient Quality Indicators
PSI – Patient Safety Indicators
PDI – Pediatric Quality Indicators
PQE – Prevention Quality Indicators in Emergency Department Settings
MHI – Maternal Health Indicators (BETA)

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AHRQ PQEs

Indicator	Issue Brief
PQE 01	Visits for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions
PQE 02	Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions
PQE 03	Visits for Acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions
PQE 04	Visits for Asthma
PQE 05	Visits for Back Pain (Not available*)

- PQE indicators are:**
- “Area-based”- reported for geographic areas, usually counties
 - “Avoidable use” – sensitive to the health status of the county and the availability of health care services
 - Not used for measuring quality at the hospital level

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Issue Briefs

PQE 01 – Visits for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions

https://khconline.org/files/EDPQI/KHC_and_KHA_Issue_Brief_-_Dental_Sept_2024.pdf

PQE 02 – Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

https://khconline.org/files/EDPQI/KHC_and_KHA_Issue_Brief_-_Chronic_ACSC_October_2024.pdf

PQE 03 – Visits for Acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

November Release

PQE 04 – Visits for Asthma

December Release

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Issue Briefs

- High level summary of the issue
 - Choropleth map
 - Stratified state-level rates
 - Brief narrative description of results
 - Methods and Notes document
- <https://www.khconline.org/files/EDPQI/Methods and Notes.pdf>

ISSUE BRIEF

OCTOBER 2024

EDPQI Issues Brief

KHC Kansas Healthcare

KHA Kansas Hospital Association

Emergency Department Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions are health concerns that are optimally managed in the primary care setting but frequently lead to preventable hospitalization if untreated or poorly managed. The topic of this issue brief is Emergency Department utilization associated with Chronic ACSCs, which include the common chronic diseases asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart failure, diabetes and chronic kidney disease. High emergency department utilization for Chronic ACSCs could indicate a problem with access to primary care or other outpatient health care services needed to manage these chronic conditions.

Visits for Chronic ACSCs (PQE 02) is one of the Emergency Department Prevention Quality Indicators (EDPQI) recently released by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) ED PQI Technical Documentation, Version 2.0.0.0. These indicators reflect both the burden of disease in a population and the availability of community resources, including appropriate health care services, to prevent hospitalization. The measure specifications, software and detailed instructions to compute population (ED visit rates) are available on the AHRQ website. A description of the methods and data analysis is available [here](#).

ED visit rates are area-based annual rates. The denominator is the US Census population for the county (or state) matching the age criteria for the indicator and the numerator is the number of inpatient or outpatient ED claims for residents of the county captured by the indicator criteria. Area-based quality indicators do not measure quality at the hospital level.

During FY 2023, there were 36,224 ED visits for Chronic ACSC among Kansas ages 40 and over, a rate of 3.18 per 1,000 population. This annual rate is close to the national benchmark rate of 3.13 per 1,000 population. The largest source for Chronic ACSC was Medicare (60.7 percent of ED visits). Smoothed county-level rates for Chronic ACSC are shown in the map on the next page. Counties with rates lower than the national benchmark are shaded blue, and rates above red. Counties with rates significantly higher (based on the 95 percent confidence interval) than the national benchmark include Allen, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Labette, Lyon, Mitchell, Neosho, Reno, Sedgewick, Shawnee, Wyandotte.

Emergency Department Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Rates of ED visits for Chronic ACSC increase with age and are not significantly different in men and women. ED visits were highest among Black or African American Kansas and lowest among Kansas who are Asian or Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander. Although the stratified rates of ED visits among Hispanic Kansas was lower than the other race, this difference is likely attributable to population age differences since the age-adjusted rates are similar.

ED visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

2024 National Benchmark: 3.13

Factor	Group	ED Visits	Population	Unadj. Rate	A.A. Rate (95% C.I.)
Age	40 to 49	3,813	819,009	0.47	
	50 to 59	5,168	176,552	2.93	
Sex	Male	16,008	379,479	4.28	3.85 (3.81 to 3.98)
	Female	14,517	1,385,072	1.05	3.09 (3.05 to 3.21)
Race/Ethnicity	AA/NH	178	22,007	0.81	1.63 (1.39 to 1.89)
	Asian and NH/PI	213	85,200	0.25	0.42 (0.34 to 0.70)
Hispanic		3,690	157,422	2.34	3.20 (3.13 to 3.47)
	White	1,879	367,334	0.51	1.64 (1.56 to 1.71)
		25,179	2,096,587	1.13	1.61 (1.78 to 1.83)

To inform population health improvement efforts, the ED visit rates reported here should be considered in tandem with other measures of health care utilization and Chronic Disease burden. In particular, AHRQ provides similar software to generate Prevention Quality Indicators, which include area-based (county and state-level) hospital admission rates for each of the common chronic conditions of PQE 02 considered here.

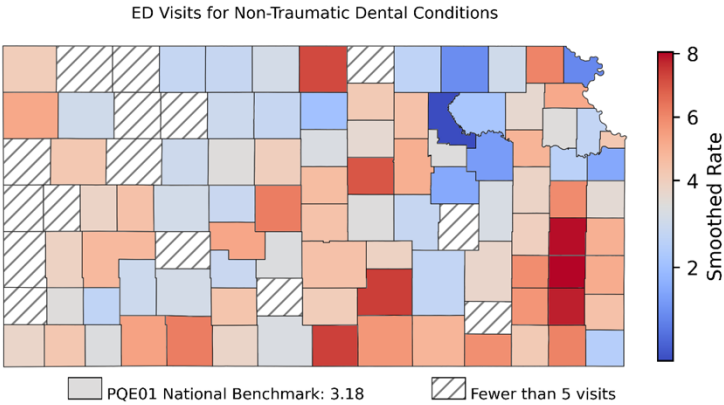
References:
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, AHRQ ED PQI Technical Documentation, Version 2.0.0.0, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, AHRQ, <https://www.ahrq.gov/ehrt/pqi/>, Accessed August 13th, 2024.

The Kansas Hospital Association is a voluntary, non-profit organization existing to be the leading advocate and resource for members. KHA membership includes 161 member hospitals, of which 131 are full service, community hospitals, and the 30 affiliates provide a wide array of services to the hospitals of Kansas and the Western region. Founded in 1880, KHA's vision is "Optimal Health for Kansas".
221 W 8th Avenue | Topeka, Kansas 66603 | (785) 233-1000 | info@kha.org | www.kha.org | www.kha.org

The Kansas Healthcare Collaborative is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization dedicated to transforming health care through patient-centered innovation and improved quality, safety, and value. KHC was founded in 2019 by the Kansas Hospital Association and the Kansas Medical Society to enhance care provided by hospitals and to become the trusted partner for health care quality improvement.
625 W 10th Avenue | Topeka, KS 66603 | (785) 233-0999 | www.khconline.org | www.khconline.org

PQE 01 - Visits for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Age range	5 & older
Observed visits	10,749
Population within the specified age range	2,765,558
Observed rate (O)	3.89 per 1,000
Risk-adjusted rate [95% Conf. Interval]	3.97 per 1,000 [3.90, 4.04]
Smoothed Rate	3.97 per 1,000
National Benchmark	3.18 per 1,000

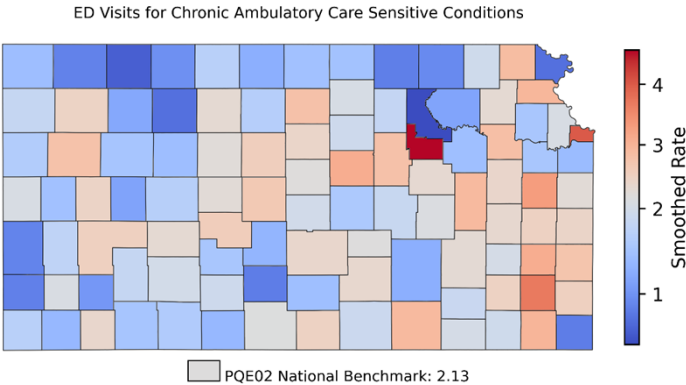


PQE 01 - Visits for Non-Traumatic Dental Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Factor	Group	ED Visits	Population	Unadj. Rate	A.A. Rate (95% C.I.)
Age	5 to 24	1,847	819,009	2.26	
	25 to 34	3,413	376,652	9.06	
	35 to 44	2,723	379,479	7.18	
	45 to 54	1,335	329,515	4.05	
	55 & older	1,238	860,903	1.44	
Sex	Male	4,867	1,385,072	3.51	3.76 (3.66 to 3.87)
	Female	5,689	1,380,486	4.12	4.61 (4.49 to 4.74)
Race/Ethnicity	AIAN	79	22,007	3.59	3.74 (2.95 to 4.68)
	Asian & NHOPI	63	89,200	0.71	0.68 (0.52 to 0.87)
	Black	1,997	157,422	12.69	12.78 (12.22 to 13.36)
	Hispanic	931	367,334	2.53	2.56 (2.39 to 2.74)
	White	7,204	2,056,597	3.50	3.99 (3.89 to 4.08)

PQE 02 - Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Age range	40 & older
Observed visits	30,024
Population within the specified age range	1,380,301
Observed rate (O)	2.18 per 100
Risk-adjusted rate [95% Conf. Interval]	2.13 per 100 [2.10, 2.15]
Smoothed rate	2.13 per 100
National Benchmark	2.13 per 100

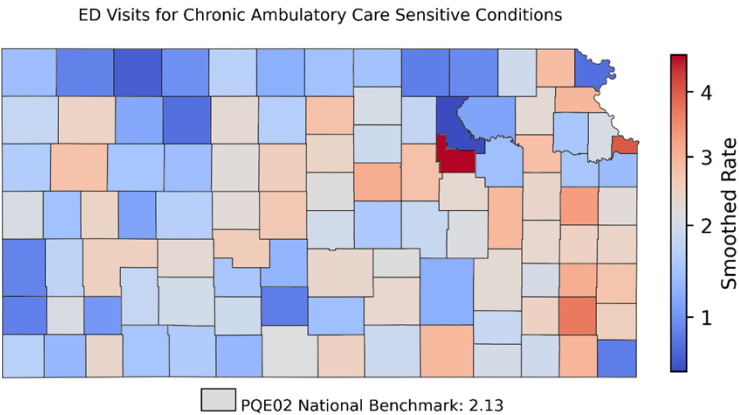


PQE 02 - Visits for Chronic Ambulatory Care Sensitive
Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Factor	Group	ED Visits	Population	Unadj. Rate	A.A. Rate (95% C.I.)
Age	40 to 49	3,813	819,009	0.47	
	50 to 64	9,168	376,652	2.43	
	65 & older	16,606	379,479	4.38	
Sex	Male	14,157	1,385,072	1.02	1.95 (1.91 to 1.98)
	Female	15,430	1,380,486	1.12	1.98 (1.95 to 2.01)
Race/Ethnicity	AIAN	178	22,007	0.81	1.63 (1.39 to 1.89)
	Asian & NHOPI	215	89,200	0.24	0.62 (0.54 to 0.70)
	Black	3,690	157,422	2.34	5.30 (5.13 to 5.47)
	Hispanic	1,879	367,334	0.51	1.64 (1.56 to 1.71)
	White	23,179	2,056,597	1.13	1.81 (1.78 to 1.83)

PQE 03 - Visits for Acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive
Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Age range	40 & older
Observed visits	30,024
Population within the specified age range	1,380,301
Observed rate (O)	2.18 per 100
Risk-adjusted rate [95% Conf. Interval]	2.13 per 100 [2.10, 2.15]
Smoothed rate	2.13 per 100
National Benchmark	2.13 per 100

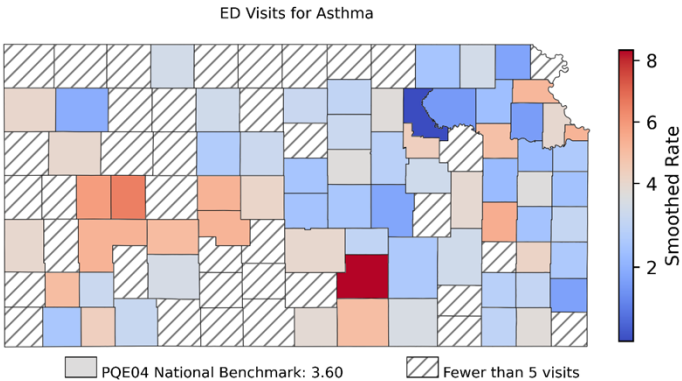


PQE 03 - Visits for Acute Ambulatory Care Sensitive
Conditions, Kansas, FY2023

Factor	Group	ED Visits	Population	Unadj. Rate	A.A. Rate (95% C.I.)
Age	40 to 49	3,813	819,009	0.47	
	50 to 64	9,168	376,652	2.43	
	65 & older	16,606	379,479	4.38	
Sex	Male	14,157	1,385,072	1.02	1.95 (1.91 to 1.98)
	Female	15,430	1,380,486	1.12	1.98 (1.95 to 2.01)
Race/Ethnicity	AIAN	178	22,007	0.81	1.63 (1.39 to 1.89)
	Asian & NHOPI	215	89,200	0.24	0.62 (0.54 to 0.70)
	Black	3,690	157,422	2.34	5.30 (5.13 to 5.47)
	Hispanic	1,879	367,334	0.51	1.64 (1.56 to 1.71)
	White	23,179	2,056,597	1.13	1.81 (1.78 to 1.83)

PQE 04 - Visits for Asthma, Kansas, FY2023

Age range	5 to 39
Observed visits	5,671
Population within the specified age range	1,385,257
Observed rate (O)	4.09 per 1,000
Risk-adjusted rate [95% Conf. Interval]	4.08 per 1,000 [3.98, 4.18]
Smoothed rate	4.08 per 1,000
National Benchmark	3.60 per 1,000



PQE 04 - Visits for Asthma, Kansas, FY2023

Factor	Group	ED Visits	Population	Unadj. Rate	A.A. Rate (95% C.I.)
Age	5 to 17	2,488	819,009	3.04	
	18 to 29	1,994	376,652	5.29	
	30 to 39	1,075	379,479	2.83	
Sex	Male	2,821	1,385,072	2.04	3.91 (3.77 to 4.06)
	Female	2,736	1,380,486	1.98	4.05 (3.90 to 4.20)
Race/Ethnicity	AIAN	31	22,007	1.41	2.76 (1.86 to 3.98)
	Asian & NHOPI	75	89,200	0.84	1.57 (1.23 to 1.97)
	Black	1,710	157,422	10.86	19.13 (18.23 to 20.06)
	Hispanic	963	367,334	2.62	3.68 (3.45 to 3.93)
	White	2,512	2,056,597	1.22	2.69 (2.59 to 2.80)

Considerations

- Expect fluctuations from year to year
- Intended audience: hospital leaders, quality directors and community partners engage in population health improvement activities
 - Improving access to preventive dental services
 - Educating the public on appropriate ED use
 - Access to primary care for managing chronic conditions
 - Reduce burden on emergency departments
 - Reduce overall cost of care
 - Addressing disparities in health outcomes

Poll Question One

- What is your level of interest in these briefs?

Poll Question Two

- How likely are you to use this information in your work?

Poll Question Three

- To learn about this kind of analysis, which format is your preference?

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Questions?

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KHC Quality Improvement Technical Assistance Programs for Fall 2024





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KHC Quality Initiatives

- KDHE Cancer Programs
- KDHE Cardiovascular & Diabetes Programs





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Cancer Quality Initiatives

Two Programs:

- Breast & Cervical Cancer (B&C)
 - *Currently accepting Applications of Interest for Participation*
- Colorectal Cancer (CRC)
 - Screening rates below 60%
 - Serve underserved patient populations
 - Low income
 - Uninsured or Underinsured
 - Rural
 - Other high-risk populations



Cancer Quality Initiatives

Goals and Objectives:

- Improve preventive screening rates
- Increase patient engagement in screening
- Improve early detection for better outcomes
- Increase team-based care and standing orders



Cancer Quality Initiatives

Strategies/Evidence-Based Interventions (EBIs):

- Patient Reminders
 - Outreach by phone, text, email, portal
- Provider Reminders
 - Inform provider patient is due or overdue for screening
- Reducing Structural Barriers
 - Non-Economic burdens or obstacles
- Provider Assessment and Feedback
 - Comparison of Provider performance to goal or standard



2304-Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and 2320-Diabetes Technical Assistance Programs



Cardiovascular and Diabetes Initiatives

- Two Programs:
 - 2304-Cardiovascular Disease
 - 2320-Diabetes
 - Statewide initiatives
 - KDHE will review applications and select participants based on the following criteria:
 - Rural or Underserved locations
 - Demographics of the population served
 - State Health Rankings
 - Current availability of funding

2304-Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

Goals and Objectives:

- Improve cardiovascular health in adults by reducing the proportion of adults with high blood pressure and high cholesterol.
- Improve quality of care and early detection of those with hypertension and high cholesterol.
- Implement and evaluate evidence-based strategies contributing to the prevention and management of cardiovascular disease (CVD), including lifestyle change programs.
- Support efforts to establish and improve systems to address social drivers of health.

2304-Cardiovascular Disease

- Strategies:
- Implement/enhance use of clinical systems and care practices to improve clinical quality measures.
 - Implementation of a SDOH screening tool, log and track SDOH screening.
 - Establish standardized workflows for screening, logging, tracking, and reporting social services and support needs of patients at risk for CVD.
 - Facilitate use of self-measured blood pressure monitoring (SMBP).
 - Support engagement of non-physician team members (e.g., nurses, nurse practitioners, community health workers, pharmacists, nutritionists, physical therapist, social workers).
 - Implement systems to facilitate systemic referral of adults with hypertension/high cholesterol to community programs/resources.

2304-Cardiovascular Disease

Currently accepting Application of Interest for participation

- Benefits:
- 1yr QI Project
 - Free Technical Assistance (includes assessment, workflows, PDSA, and other tools)
 - Small stipend for completed project

- Target Counties:
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| Allen | Saline |
| Labette | Sedgwick |
| Linn | Shawnee |
| Marshall | Reno |
| Osage | Wyandotte |



2320-Diabetes

Goals and Objectives:

- Decrease risk for type 2 diabetes among adults at high risk.
- Improve self-care practices, quality of care, and early detection of complications among people with diabetes.
- Implement and evaluate evidence-based strategies contributing to the prevention and management of diabetes.
- Support efforts to establish and improve systems to address social determinants of health (SDOH)-related barriers including linking community resources and clinical services.



2320-Diabetes

Strategies:

- Improve acceptability and quality of care for priority populations.
- Increase enrollment and retention of priority populations in the National Diabetes Prevention Program (National DPP) lifestyle intervention and the Medicare Diabetes Prevention Program (MDPP).
- Improve capacity of the diabetes workforce to address SDOH-related barriers.



2320-Diabetes

Currently accepting Application of Interest for participation

Benefits:

- 1yr QI Project
- Free Technical Assistance (includes assessment, workflows, PDSA, and other tools)
- Small stipend for completed project

Target Counties:

Finney	Sedgwick
Ford	Shawnee
Geary	Stanton
Leavenworth	Reno
Seward	Wyandotte



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Questions?



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Upcoming Education and Important Dates

- [10/30 Kansas Health Equity Summit, Wichita](#)
- [11/5 Flipping the Iceberg: Seeing, Understanding, and Managing Risk – An Evidence-Producing Standard](#)
- [11/7 Navigating Rural Health - Mobile Health](#)
- [11/21 KHA Rural Health Symposium, Wichita](#)
- 12/2 Last day to register for MIPS Value Pathway (MVP) for PY 2024
- Dec 2024 - Final MIPS Eligibility will be provided by CMS for PY 2024
- 12/31 Last day to apply for Promoting Interoperability (PI) Exceptions



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