PBGH Initiative to Enable Widespread Adoption of Patient-Reported Outcome Measures

Rachel Brodie & Emma Hoo
Pacific Business Group on Health

- 40 Members
- Private employers & public agencies
- $100B spend
- 15 Million Americans

Advanced Primary Care
Purchasing Value
Functional Markets
PBGH Members
Why Patient-Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs)

PROMs Deliver Value For All Healthcare Stakeholders

- Patients
- Providers
- Purchasers/Payers
- Policy & Industry Innovators
What are PROs, PROMs & PRO-PMs?

**FIGURE 1. NQF FRAMEWORK: PRO TO NQF-ENDORSED PRO-PM**

**PRO** → **PROM** → **PRO-PM**

**PRO**
patient-reported outcomes

information on the patient, told by the patient, without interpretation

**PROM**
instrument, tool, single-item measure

way to collect information told by the patient without interpretation

**PRO-PM**
PRO-based performance measure

way to aggregate the information that has been shared and collected into a reliable, valid measure of performance

**EXAMPLE: Patients with Clinical Depression**

Symptom: depression

Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9®), a standardized tool to assess depression

Percentage of patients with diagnosis of major depression or dysthymia and initial PHQ-9 score >9 with a follow-up PHQ-9 score <5 at 6 months (NQF #0711)
Core Strategies

1. DEMONSTRATE FEASIBILITY
   Collect PROMs at large scale across a significant geographic region, sufficient to permit quality performance comparisons among providers.

2. CREATE MOMENTUM
   Recruit key stakeholders to support PROMs implementations.

3. ENCOURAGE ADOPTION
   Identify aligned payment and recognition methods that support universal use of PROMs in routine care.
Implementation of Oncology PROMs in Michigan

- 90% of medical oncology practices in Michigan
- VBP program; Strong history of quality measurement and collaboration
- Governance includes influential patient voice

Implementation of oncology PROMs at scale in community practices statewide

Integration of PROMs into routine clinical care and use for quality improvement

Quality of life, pain and fatigue measures with patients with breast, non-small cell lung and colon cancers
Expands measures for use in Quality Payment Program, addressing gaps in measure types (PROs) and conditions (oncology)

- Test and develop PROMs as performance measures for quality of life and pain for breast, lung and colon cancer
- Leverage existing work in progress with Michigan
- Expand to include additional testing sites from the Alliance of Dedicated Cancer Centers (ADCC)
Implementation of Depression PROMs in California

• Common ACO measures endorsed by 20 provider organizations, purchasers & 5 health plans
• VBP program; Strong history of quality measurement, benchmarking and collaboration

Integration expands use of PHQ-9 to screen all patients in primary care and measure clinical improvement over time

Expands use of PROMs for quality improvement, treatment choice and provider accountability

Parallel project in Mass.
### PBGH - IHA Commercial ACO Measure Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure Set</th>
<th>Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asthma</strong></td>
<td>1. Asthma Medication Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Breast Cancer Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Cervical Cancer Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Screening</td>
<td>4. Cervical Cancer Overscreening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Colorectal Cancer Screening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular</td>
<td>6. Controlling High Blood Pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Statin Therapy for Patients with Cardiovascular Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Persistent Beta Blocker Treatment After Heart Attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Ischemic Vascular Disease: Aspirin Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>10. Screening for Clinical Depression &amp; Follow Up Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Depression Remission at 6 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>12. Optimal Diabetes Care Combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Comprehensive Diabetes Care (HbA1C testing, BP Control, Nephropathy, Eye Exam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Statin Therapy for Patients with Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Back Pain</td>
<td>15. Use of Imaging Studies for Low Back Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity</td>
<td>16. NTSV C-Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Prenatal and Postpartum Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>18. Appropriate Testing for Children with Pharyngitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19. Avoidance of Antibiotic Treatment of Adults with Acute Bronchitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient Safety</td>
<td>20. Use of Opioids at High Dosage or Concurrent Use of Opioids and Benzodiazepines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Centeredness</td>
<td>21. CAHPS, Clinician &amp; Group (ACO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. Patient Reported Outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Health</td>
<td>23. Adult BMI Screening &amp; Follow Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. Childhood Immunization Status: Combo 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25. Chlamydia Screening in Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Immunizations for Adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27. Initiation &amp; Engagement of Alcohol and Drug Dependence Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Tobacco Use: Screening and Cessation Intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29. Weight Assessment and Counseling for Children/Adolescents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30. Flu Vaccinations for Adults 18-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization</td>
<td>31. All Cause Readmissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32. AHRQ Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Ambulatory Sensitive Admissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33. ED Visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34. Potentially Avoidable ER visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35. Total Cost of Care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BOLD=development/feasibility measure for 2019-2020
Capturing PROMs Data

Workflow
Burden – Provider and Patient
Real-time use for patient care
Key Requirements for Provider Engagement

- Actionable information based on structured data/scoring algorithm
- Integration in workflow
- Trigger mechanism for follow-up surveys
- Alerts for urgent issues
- Integration with EMR
- Trending and data visualization
  - Patient self-monitoring
  - Clinical progress
- Benchmarking/Quality improvement
- Performance measurement/Accountability uses
Key Requirements for Patient Engagement

• Meaningful information
• Push messaging
• Integration in care delivery and use of information by provider
• Treatment decision support
• Self-monitoring
• Reminders
Future State

• Integration of third-party solutions/mobile apps with EMRs
• Real-time data exchange
• Integration of data collection in provider workflows/patient intake processes to minimize data collection burden
  • Telehealth
  • In-person
• Greater standardization of data sets
• Use of PROMs for value-based payment and accountability
QUESTIONS?