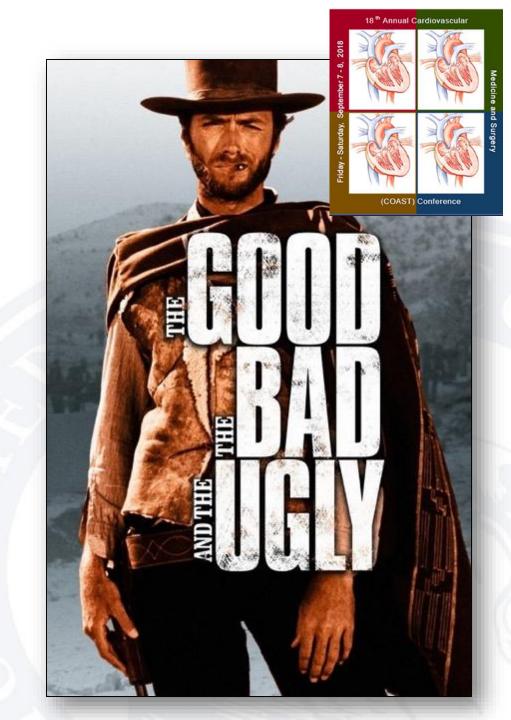
Kaiser Permanente 18th Annual Cardiovascular Medicine & Surgery COAST Conference

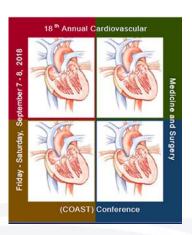
Controversy 3: Public Reporting of Outcomes Data: Lessons Learned and Future Directions

Ralph Brindis, MD, MPH, MACC, FSCAI, FAHA
Clinical Professor of Medicine, UCSF
Dept. of Medicine & the Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy
Studies

Senior Medical Officer, External Affairs, ACC National Cardiovascular Data Registry September 8, 2018



Disclosures



I have no financial relationships to report

Senior Medical Officer, National Cardiovascular Data Registry Chair, Cardiac Advisory Panel, CCORP CABG Public reporting Program



Why Should Anyone Care About Public Reporting?

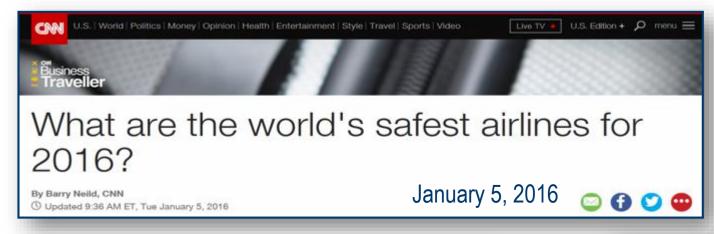
Are choices about your healthcare equal in importance to . . ?







Airline Safety?



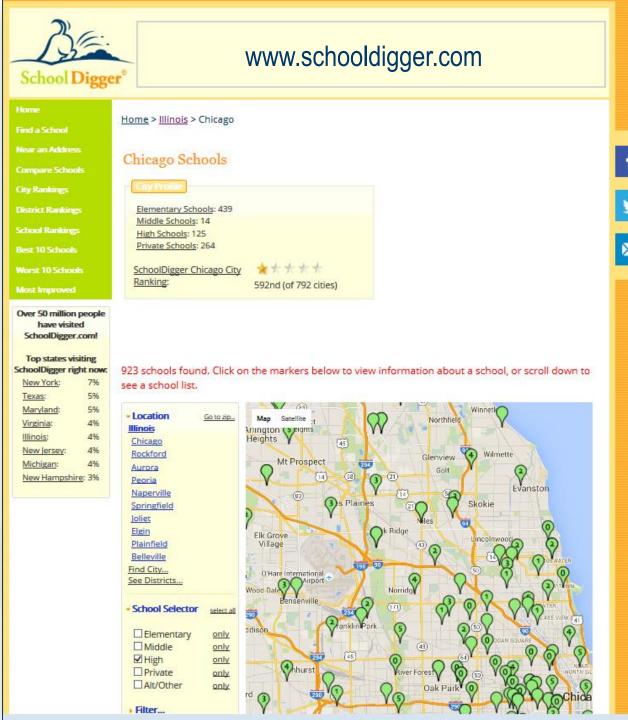






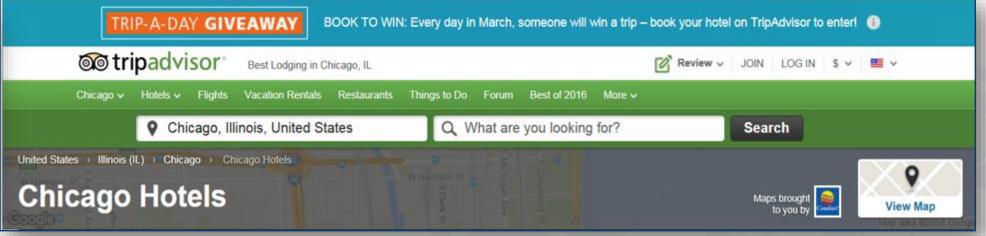
Quality of the School Your Child Attends?

Chicago Schools
Sort by location, type, ranking

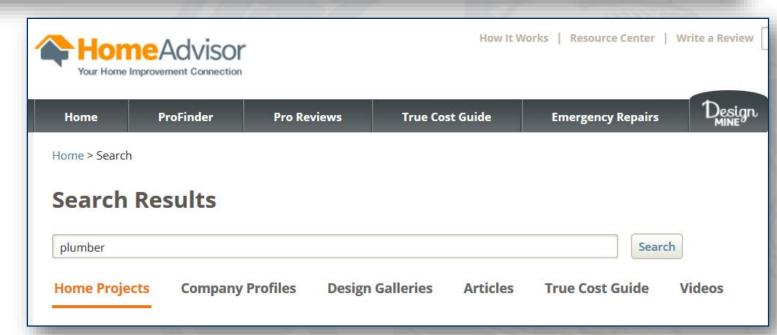


Need Advice on Hotels or a Plumber?

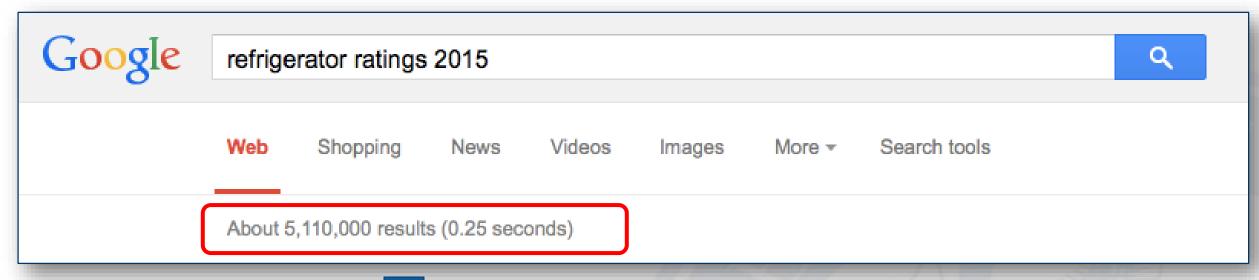








Want to Buy a Refrigerator?

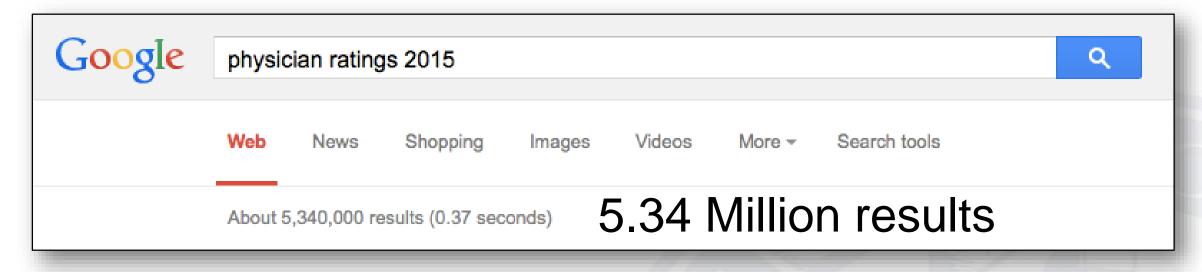


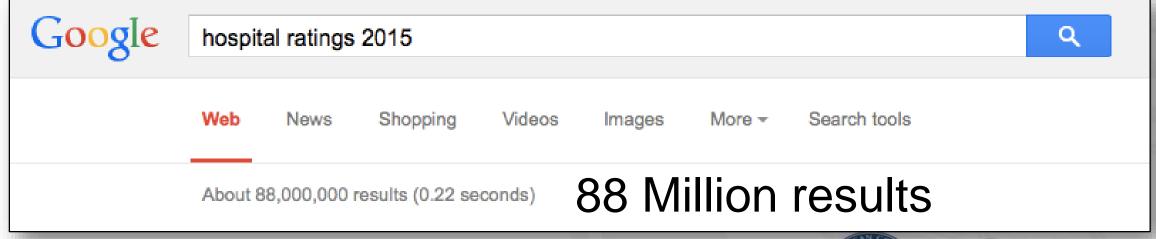


5.1 Million results



What About a Doctor or Hospital?







Why Should You Care About Public Reporting?

Are choices about your healthcare equal in importance to your choice of airlines, schools, hotels, refrigerators and plumbers?

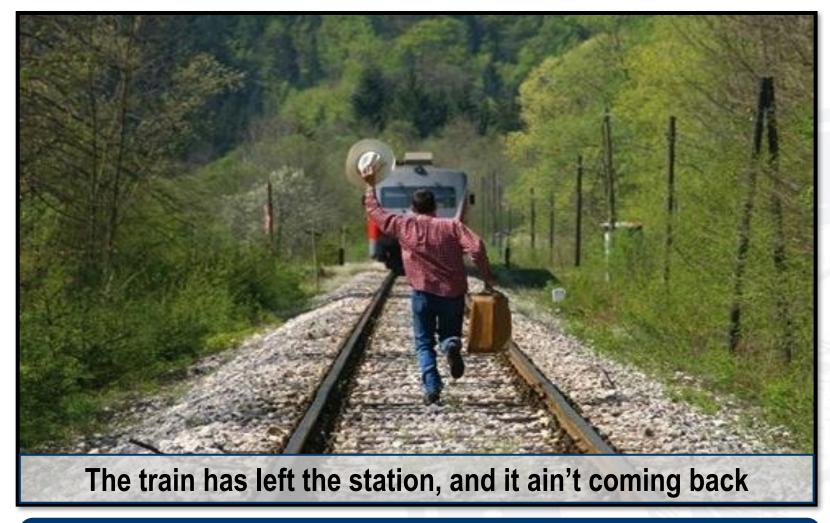






Should the consumer, have access to information about the quality of healthcare facilities and providers?

Public Reporting in Medicine is Not New

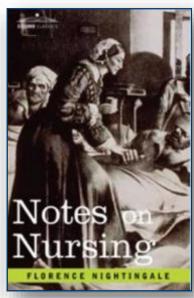


And . . . The public has increasing expectations

The History Of Public Reporting in Medicine

Around 1854 - Florence Nightingale published mortality rates at British military hospitals caring for Crimean war casualties.





1859: "The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm"

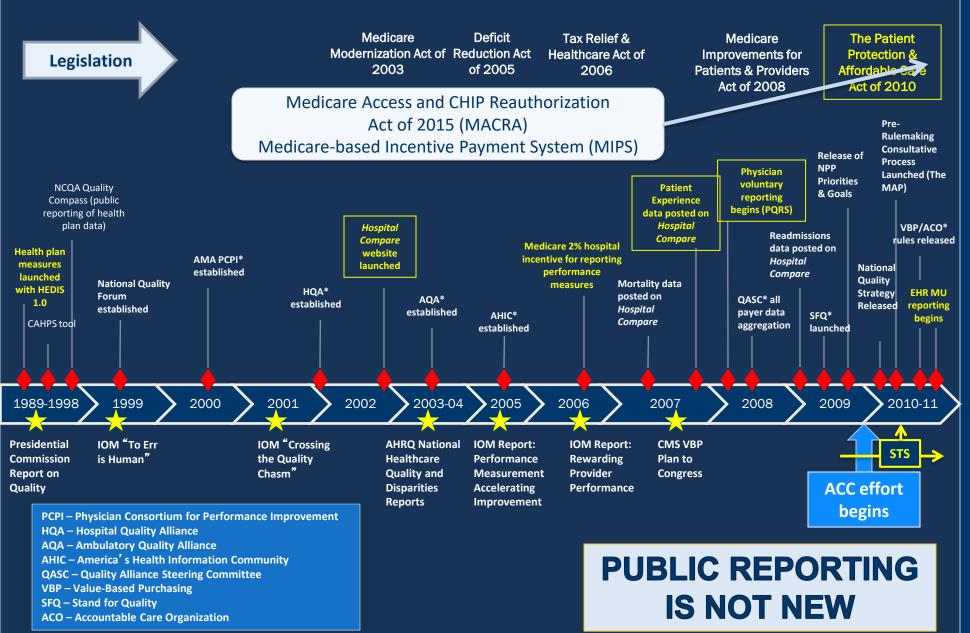
About 50 years later, Dr. Ernest Codman, an advocate of hospital reform, endured the criticism of his colleagues after calling for the public release of surgical outcomes.



Although his peers rejected Codman's vision, his efforts were central to the founding of the American College of Surgeons and later The Joint Commission

NCD

The Advance of Quality Measurement & Reporting



Public Reporting: What is it?

- Public reporting:
 - A strategy to address quality and cost in the health care system
 - Provides consumers, payers, and providers information on performance and outcomes
- Background
 - Some public reporting on mortality since the 1980s
 - Gained attention with CABG reporting in NY and PA in 1990s
 - Nationally currently falls under two agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
 - Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
 - Increased requirements under the Affordable Care Act (ACA)
 - Increased public interest in reporting
- Public reporting takes many forms:
 - Hospital reporting, such as HCAHPS surveys
 - Individual or Group performance outcomes
 - Registry data such as NCDR or STS/TVT
 - Independent and consumer sources



Public & Patient Perspective of Public Reporting

The Internet Has Changed Everything!



Source: Pew Research Center 2012 (Survey of 2065 Internet users)

Percentage of Internet users that have ever used the Internet to:

Send or read e-mail 91%

82

Get driving directions

Look for health info 80

Get news 72

Social network 62

Have you looked up reviews of a doctor online?



Have you posted a review of a doctor online?



77% of online health seekers began their last session at a search engine such as Google, Bing, or Yahoo

Outside Third Party Assessors Alternative Facts??? (Fake News?)

















What's out there??

 Hospital Compare Federal Government Physician Compare Payments to physicians State Public Reporting Programs State Government MA, NY, PA, CA, TX, others HealthGrades, ProPublica Independent Groups USNWR, Truven, Leapfrog Consumer Reports, Others ... Aetna, BCBS Insurance providers Others, but you don't know it RateMD.com, Angie's List Consumer Websites Yelp, Others . . .





Federal Government

- Hospital Compare
- Physician Compare
- · Payments to physicians

State Government

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 - MA, NY, PA, CA, TX, others

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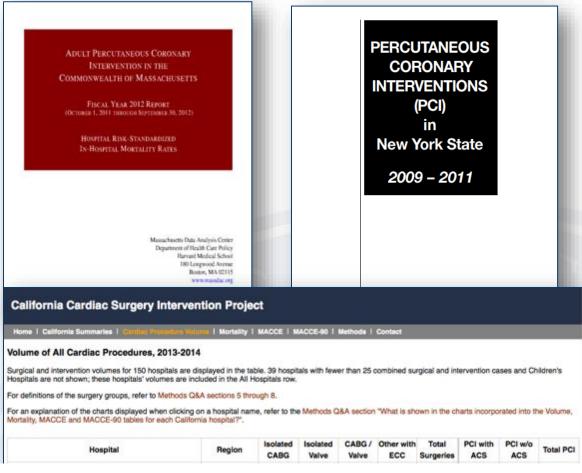
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Topics

tments Train

Training



CA Surgeon Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality Rates for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery (CSV)

Home Departments Office of Statewide Health ... CA Surgeon Risk-Adjusted ... CA Surgeon Risk-Adjusted ...

URL: https://data.chhs.ca.gov/dataset/4a16bd51-b278-443d-84c9-8d04de9dc9e6/resource/607db97c-acac-440c-9f30-e60fdc95ad66/download/test-ca-oshpd-cabg-surgeonsummary-2011-2014.csv

This dataset provides performance ratings for California Surgeons for Risk-Adjusted Operative Mortality Rates for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery from 2011 to 2014. It also includes the number of isolated CABG surgery cases and deaths that each surgeon performed as well as the location of hospitals where the surgeon performed CABG surgery.

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Evaluation of a Consumer-Oriented Internet Health Care Report Card

The Risk of Quality Ratings Based on Mortality Data

Harlan M. Krumholz, MD
Saif S. Rathore, MPH
Jersey Chen, MD, MPH
Yongfei Wang, MS

Martha J. Radford, MD

Context Health care "report cards" have attracted significant consumer interest, particularly publicly available Internet health care quality rating systems. However, the ability of these ratings to discriminate between hospitals is not known.

Objective To determine whether hospital ratings for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) mortality from a prominent Internet hospital rating system accurately discriminate between hospitals' performance based on process of care and outcomes.

JAMA 2002;287:1277-87

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To help patients make informed decisions regarding their complex care in 16 medical and surgical specialties.

CABG
Hip Replacement
Knee Replacement
COPD
Heart Failure

Which Hospitals Are Best for Patients Who Need Common Care

New hospital ratings reveal performance in everyday surgeries and medical conditions.



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SURGEON RATINGS.ORG



Search for the Best

Advice & Explanations

Surgeon Ratings (New!)

Choosing the best surgeon can reduce your chances of death, complications, or other bad outcomes. Which surgeons' patients get the best outcomes? This website lists surgeons Checkbook has identified as having better-than-average outcomes based on analysis of more than four million surgeries done for hospital inpatients by more than 50,000 surgeons

- There are big differences among surgeons. For example, Checkbook.org found that for some types of surgeries, patients of the worstperforming surgeons were more than three times as likely to die compared to those of the best performing surgeons—even after taking into account differences in the age, health, and other characteristics of their patients.
- Checkbook.org is funded by consumers, for consumers. Unlike most other websites, our nonprofit organization takes no advertising or similar payments from businesses or professionals we evaluate. For more than 20 years, we have evaluated hospital performance using these types of data, and spent many years pushing and suing the federal government to release the data for doctors. Thanks to some forward-thinking people in the government, it's finally now available
- Display surgeons within 50



miles of zip 76508

- Surgery type:
- Angioplasty or Pacemaker Surgery
- Endarterectomy/Head or Neck Muscle
- Femur Fracture Surgery
- Gallbladder Removal Surgery
- Gastric Surgery
- O Heart Valve or Heart Bypass Surgery

- O Hernia Surgery
- Hip or Knee Replacement Surgery
- Hysterectomy and Cystocele/Rectocele Repair
- Major Bowel Surgery
- O Prostate Removal Surgery
- O Pulmonary Surgery
- O Spinal Cord Exploration or Spine Fusion Surgery

We want this information to be helpful to consumers and to doctors. If you have comments or suggestions, please contact us here.

Inconsistencies in Reporting and Ratings of Hospitals

PATIENT ENGAGEMENT

By J. Matthew Austin, Ashish K. Jha, Patrick S. Romano, Sara J. Singer, Timothy J. Vogus, Robert M. Wachter, and Peter J. Pronovost

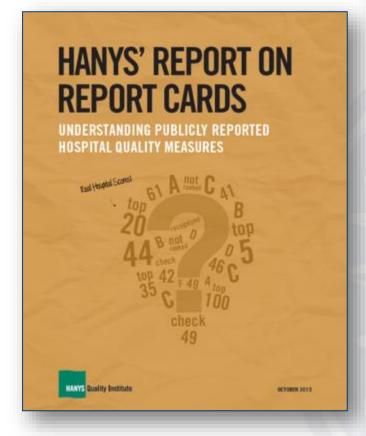
National Hospital Ratings Systems Share Few Common Scores And May Generate Confusion Instead Of Clarity Health Affairs 2015; 34:423-30

CONCLUSIONS

- Compared 4 national rating systems
 USNWR, HealthGrades, Leapfrog, Consumer's Reports
- Designated "high" and "low" performers and examined ratings overlap
- No hospital was rated a high performer in all 4 rating systems
- Only 10% of the 844 hospitals rated as a "high performer" in one rating system were rated as a high performer by any other rating system

Inconsistencies in Reporting and Ratings of Hospitals

Healthcare Association of New York State





HANYS' REPORT CARD ON HOSPITAL REPORT CARDS

HANYS' Evaluation	REPORT CARD
***	THE JOINT COMMISSION QUALITY CHECK Latest report as of April 2013 version, 2011 user guide
***	DOH HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED INFECTION REPORT Latest report as of September 2012
***	CMS HOSPITAL COMPARE Latest report as of April 2013
***	DOH HOSPITAL PROFILE QUALITY SECTION Latest report as of July 2013
**	NIAGARA HEALTH QUALITY COALITION NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL REPORT CARD Latest report as of 2011
*	LEAPFROG HOSPITAL SAFETY SCORE Latest report as of October 2012
*	TRUVEN HEALTH ANALYTICS 100 TOP HOSPITALS Latest report as of February 2013
*	HEALTHGRADES AMERICA'S BEST HOSPITALS Lattest report as of 2013
*	CONSUMER REPORTS HOSPITAL SAFETY RATINGS Latest report as of November 2012
*	U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT Latest report as of July 2013



If the report card fully met all, or nearly all, of the criteria, the report card was awarded three stars.

If the report of

If the report card fully or partially met few or none of the criteria, the report card was awarded one star.

*

If the report card fully met only one criteria, partially met few, or did not meet any of the criteria, the report card

Grading the Graders

http://www.hanys.org/quality/data/report_cards/2013/

- Transparent methodology
- Evidence-based measures
- Measure alignment
- Appropriate data source
- Current data
- Risk-adjusted data
- Data quality
- Consistent data
- Hospital preview



Why Are Their Inconsistencies?

Administrative Data

- 1. "Claims" data are derived from reimbursement information (bills) sent to Medicare
- 2. Contains: Demographic data, admission/discharge, diagnoses, procedures, date of death, . . .
- 3. Linkage to other external datasets: US census, cancer registries, national death index, etc...
- 4. Available, inexpensive

Limitations

- 1. Co-existing diseases (HBP, diabetes) underdiagnosed and missed
- 2. Limited diagnosis codes - improved by ICD-10
- 3. Limited clinical information
- 4. Many services excluded
- 5. Delayed reporting
- 6. Medicare FFS only



Why Are Their Inconsistencies?

Clinical Data (NCDR, STS)

- 1. Derived from clinical registries (STS, NCDR, . . .)
- 2. Comprehensive
- 3. Contains extensive clinical data
- 4. Composite data available
- 5. Risk adjustment more robust

Limitations

- 1. Labor intensive to collect
- 2. Costly
- 3. Audited, but only a modest percentage of records.
- 4. Still lack data elements that can effect clinical outcomes (inadequate risk-adjustment)



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- Physician Compare
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- Aetna, BCBS
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Consumer Websites

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Physician Quality Measurement and Blue Physician Recognition Programs

Prin

The Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association (BCBSA) and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Texas (BCBSTX), have developed transparency programs that provide quality related performance information on the National Doctor and Hospital FinderSM and the BCBSTX Provider FinderSM.

Physician Quality Measurement Program (PQM)

The PQM program collects data on nationally endorsed physician quality measures, also known as Evidence Based Measures (EBM). The program will display measurement results on the National Doctor and Hospital Finder and the BCBSTX Provider Finder to assist users in making healthcare decisions.



3 Factors Considered

- Volume
- Clinical performance
 - Readmissions
 - Complications
- Efficiency standards
 - Charges
 - How many services performed





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Angies list.





Healthcare Bluebook Fair Health Castlight Catalyst for Payment Reform, etc... Healthcare Bluebook.

uroperancy? Soletonia

Find Your Fair Price

Healthcare Bluebook helps you save money on out-of-pocket medical expenses.

Shop for affordable care in your area and save hundreds or thousands of dollars while making informed decisions about your healthcare.



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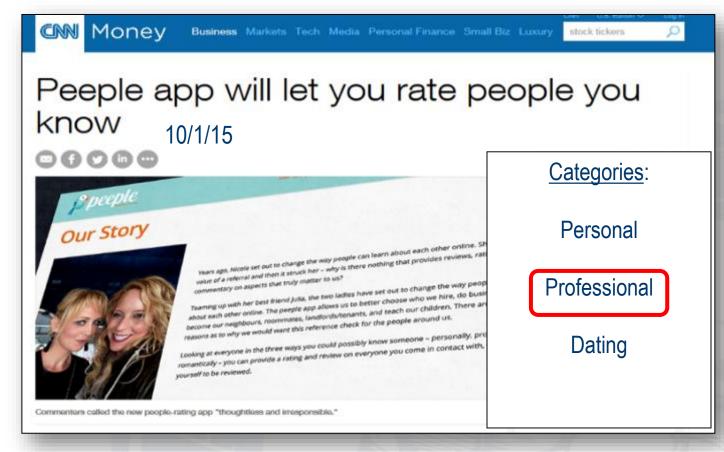


What Are the Sources for These Data?

Administrative Data

Clinical Data

Anything Goes



Commenters called this new people rating app "thoughtless and irresponsible"



The Status of Public Reporting

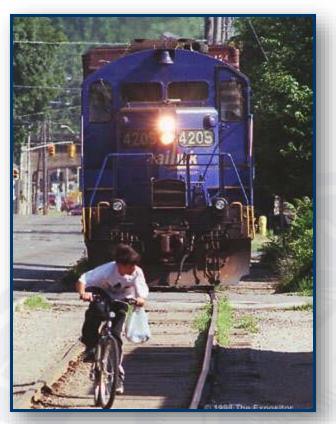
- Lack of consistency
- Better risk-adjustment needed
- Need greater transparency
- Not all based on accepted quality metrics (NQF, NCQA standards)
 - 1. There is an explosion of activity in many different directions
 - 2. It draws a large crowd
 - 3. Some think it's beautiful
 - 4. Some think it's very scary
 - 5. You can get hurt if not used properly





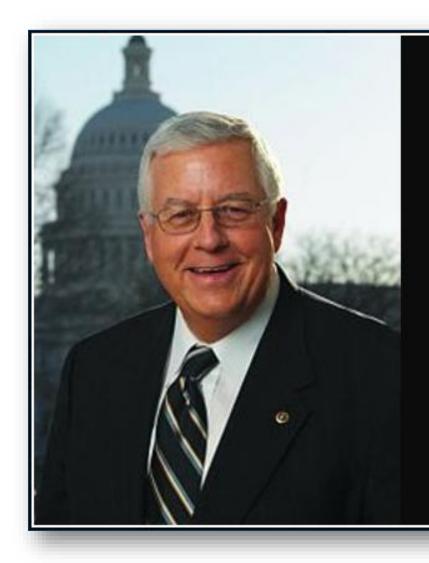
The train has left the station, but . . .





. . . how do we do this and not get run over by the train?





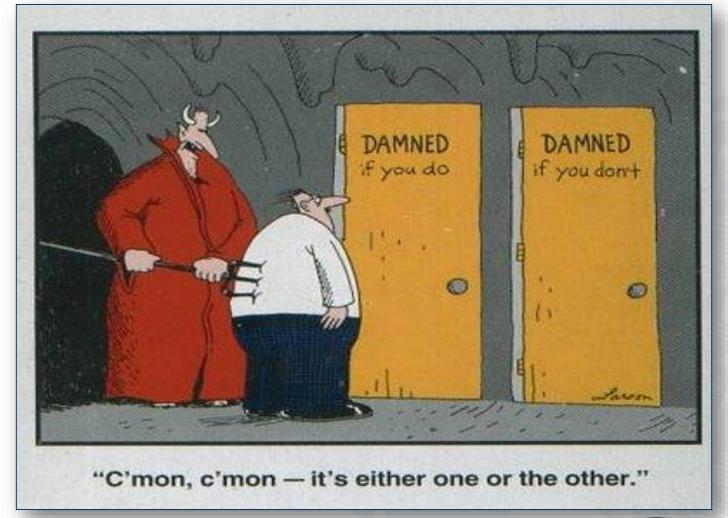
If you're not at the table, you're on the menu

— Michael Enzi —

Senior Senator from Wyoming



Strategies for Dealing with Public Reporting





In the Beginning

ournal of the American College of Cardiology © 2008 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation Published by Elsevier Inc. Vol. 51, No. 20, 2008 ISSN 0735-1097/08/\$34.00 doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2008.03.004

HEALTH POLICY STATEMENT

ACCF 2008 Health Policy Statement on Principles for Public Reporting of Physician Performance Data

A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Writing Committee to Develop Principles for Public Reporting of Physician Performance Data

- Promote quality improvement
- Performance measures with scientific validity (NQF approved)
- Developed in partnership with physicians
- Standardized data elements and uniform submission process across all public reporting programs
- Reporting should occur at the appropriate level of accountability
- Include a formal process for evaluating the impact of the program on the quality and cost of health care including assessment of unintended consequences



JACC 2008; 51:1993-2001

We Have Declared that We are "In"

The National Cardiovascular Data Registry Voluntary Public Reporting Program

An Interim Report From the NCDR Public Reporting Advisory Group

JACC 2015

Gregory J. Dehmer, MD, Chair* Jonathan Jennings, BS, RN,† Ruth A. Madden, MPH, RN,‡ David J. Malenka, MD,§

Although recognizing the challenges to developing accurate and meaningful reporting, the ACC and its partnering organizations believe that a thoughtful, measured public reporting program, which uses clinical data with scientifically open methodology, subject to iterative improvement and oversight by professional organizations, has benefits and hopefully can minimize the potential unintended consequences.

2016 Revision of the SCAI Position Statement on Public Reporting CCI 2017

Lloyd W. Klein, 1* MD, FSCAI, Kishore J. Harjai, 2 MD, FSCAI, Fred Resnic, 3,4 MD, FSCAI,

This position statement updates the prior Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions (SCAI) Policy on Public Reporting [1]. SCAI continues to endorse public reporting, provided the reports are not misleading, deliver meaningful information to consumers to help inform their choices, and facilitate quality improvement. Offering the public accurate and understandable metrics, including measures to assess the appropriateness of case selection, are essential to achieve this aim.



Public Reporting: Benefits to Patient Care

- Public Reporting of data encourages:
 - Transparency of outcomes
 - Attention to quality metrics by hospitals and physicians
 - Contributions to national data registries
 - Adjustments of techniques to improve results
 - Increased choice by consumers and more shared decision making
- Public reporting is becoming more widespread
 - Physicians/patients should be aware of publicly available reports
 - Physicians should be prepared to review reports as patients ask questions
 - Physicians should be prepared to share their own outcomes

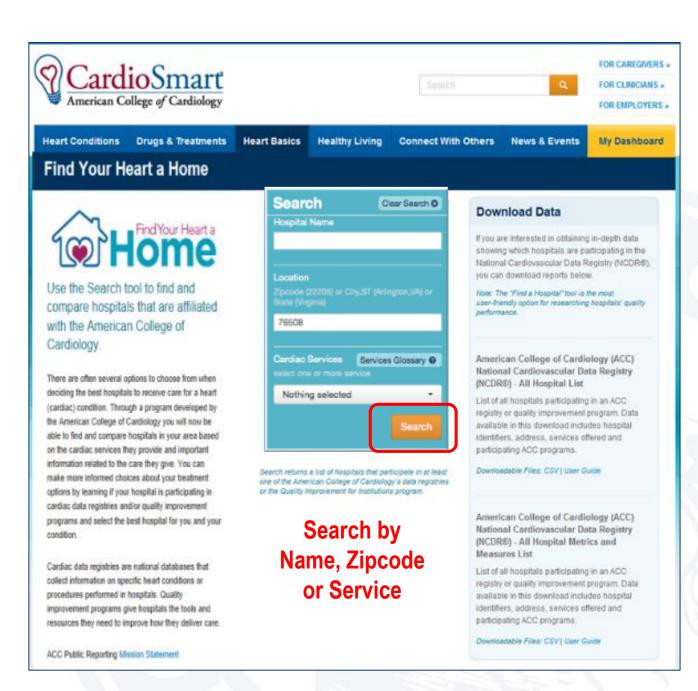


Located on CardioSmart (www.CardioSmart.org)

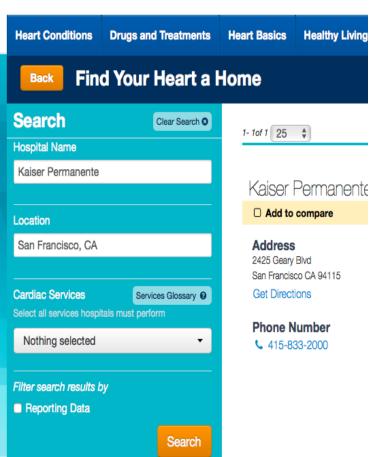
- Voluntary
- Hospitals can preview their data
- Where metrics will display to public for OPT IN sites













Status for



Kaiser Permanente Medical Center



Address

2425 Geary Blvd San Francisco CA 94115

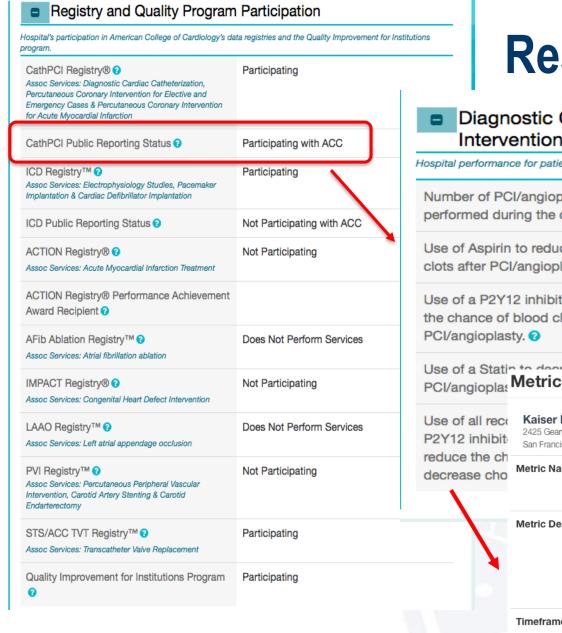
Get Directions

Phone Number

415-833-2000

Cardiac Services ?

- Acute Myocardial Infarction Treatment
- Cardiac Defibrillator Implantation
- Carotid Artery Stenting
- Carotid Endarterectomy
- Congenital Heart Defect Intervention
- Diagnostic Cardiac Catheterization
- Electrophysiology Studies
- Pacemaker Implantation
- Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Elective and



Results for a Hospital

Diagnostic Catheterization and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Metrics

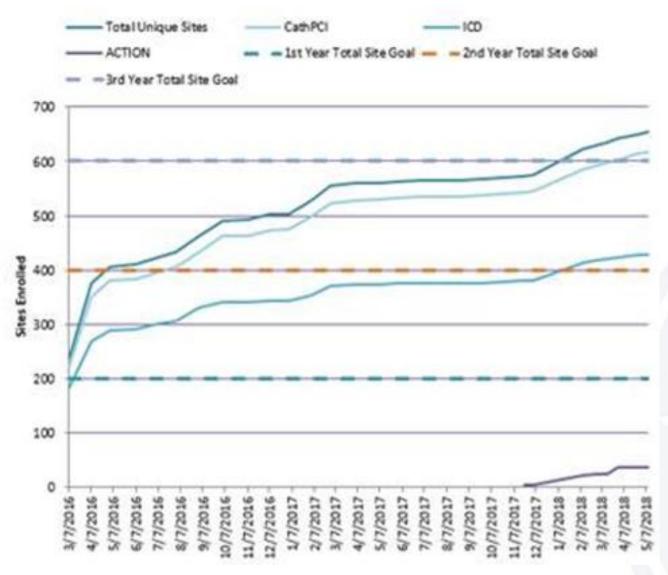
Hospital performance for patients who have had a cardiac catheterization or PCI (angioplasty) Number of PCI/angioplasty procedures 1211 performed during the calendar year. ? Use of Aspirin to reduce the chance of blood **** clots after PCI/angioplasty. ?? Use of a P2Y12 inhibitor medication to reduce the chance of blood clots after Use of a Statin to decrease cholesterol after PCI/angioplas Metric Details Kaiser Permanente Medical Center 2425 Geary Blvd San Francisco CA 94115 Metric Name: Use of all recommended medications (Aspirin, P2Y12 inhibitor medication, and Statin) to reduce the chance of blood clots and decrease cholesterol after PCI/angioplasty. Metric Description: Patients should be prescribed Aspirin, a P2Y12 inhibitor medication, and a Statin medication after having a PCI/angioplasty to reduce the chance of blood clots in new stents ,decrease cholesterol and reduce the risk of heart attacks- unless there is a reason not to use these medicines (such as an allergy). This score shows how well this facility is following this guideline - higher is better. Patients who cannot take all of the recommended medicines are excluded. Timeframe: Data for Patients discharged from this facility between January 1 2016 and

December 31 2016

Hospital Data

Compare up to 3 Hospitals

Launched with CathPCI Registry & ICD Registry composites



- To date, over 600 hospitals are opting into ACC's voluntary hospital public reporting program
- CathPCI Registry & ICD Registry gearing up for third reporting year
- ACTION Registry launching next, and hospitals already opting in to report



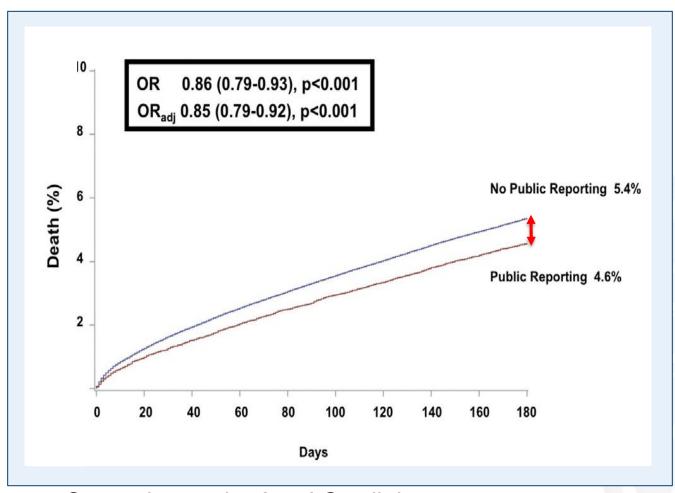
A Need for Caution - - The Bad (Ugly)



Even something that seems innocent and well-intentioned can have negative consequences.

Improved survival in PR(+) States

Study of 1.3 million PCI from the CathPCI registry found lower mortality out to 180 days with PR+.



Cavender et al. Am J Cardiol. 2014

Take Aways:

- PR(+) is associated with a 15% reduction in risk-adjusted mortality
- Analysis includes ONLY patients undergoing PCI.
- Critical limitation of many treatment based outcomes analysis



What do physicians think of PCI risk adjustment?

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

The Influence of Public Reporting of Outcome Data on Medical Decision Making by Physicians

Cratg R. Narins, MD; Ann M. Dozier, RN, PhD; Frederick S. Ling, MD; Wojciech Zareba, MD, PhD

Table	2 Roenoneo	e hv 120 Inton	ontional Cardiol	logists to a Surve	v Nucetiannaira
labic	; L. NESDUIISE	3 07 170 11161	tennulai valuivi	iuuisis iu a siilve	v uucsuullialie

Statement or Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	No Response
Mortality statistics provide an accurate measure of physician quality	38.3	46.7	12.5	0.8	1.7
Mortality statistics provide information that is useful for the public in terms of selecting a physician or hospital for angioplasty	32.5	49.2	15.0	1.7	1.7
Public reporting of mortality statistics for interventional cardiologists should be adopted by other states	25.8	45.0	24.2	4.2	8.0
The Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCI) in New York State 1998-2000 report ² serves to improve patient care in New York State	35.0	40.8	20.0	3.3	8.0
Knowledge that mortality statistics will be publicly disseminated has, in certain instances, influenced your decision on whether to perform angioplasty on individual patients	5.0	15.0	43.3	35.8	0.8
Knowing that your patient mortality statistics will be made public influences your decision on whether to intervene in critically ill patients with high expected mortality rates (eg, patients with cardiogenic shock)	6.7	12.5	31.7	47.5	1.7
Patients who might benefit from angioplasty may not receive the procedure as a result of public reporting of physician-specific mortality rates	0.8	15.0	44.2	39.2	0.8
The Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCI) in New York State 1998-2000 report ² uses a risk stratification model to derive a physician's patient risk-adjusted mortality rate: Do you agree or disagree that the model is sufficient to avoid penalizing physicians who perform higher-risk interventions?	52.5	32.5	10.0	3.3	1.7
Physicians may report higher-risk conditions to improve their risk-adjusted mortality statistics	2.5	8.3	55.0	33.3	0.8

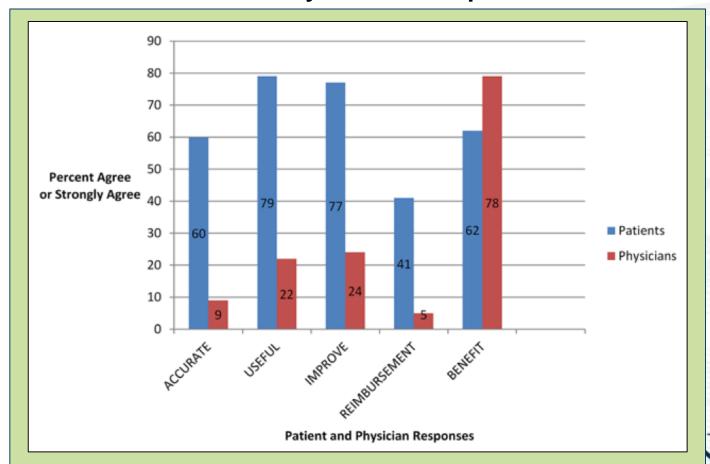
- 89% agree influences decision to perform PCI
- 83% agree may not receive the procedure as a result of public reporting
- 88% may report higherrisk conditions to improve statistics
- 85% don't think the riskadjustment is adequate



Physician versus Patient Perceptions

While MD's remain concerned, patient perceptions of public report value stand in stark contrast.

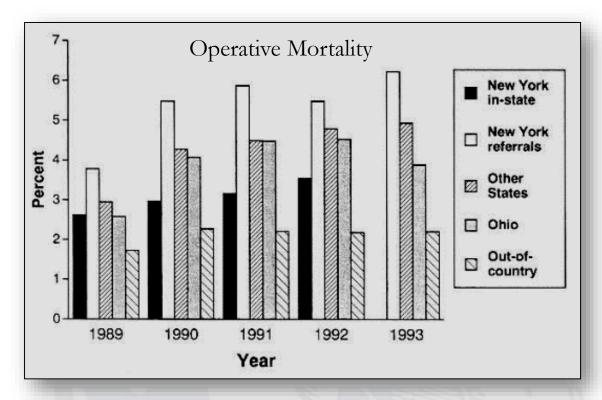
Patient vs. Physician Perceptions



Source: Fernandez G et al. Circ CV Qual Outcomes 2017

Negative Effects of Public Reporting

- Review of 9442 isolated CABG operations at the Cleveland Clinic from 1989 1993
- Patients referred from NY compared with Ohio and other referrals
- Referrals from NY ↑ 31% after the start of public reporting in 1989
- 67% of NY surgeons refused to treat at least 1 high-risk patient
- Similar observations in PA

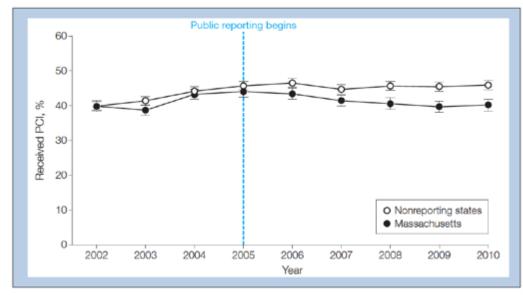






Public Reporting and PCI for Heart Attack

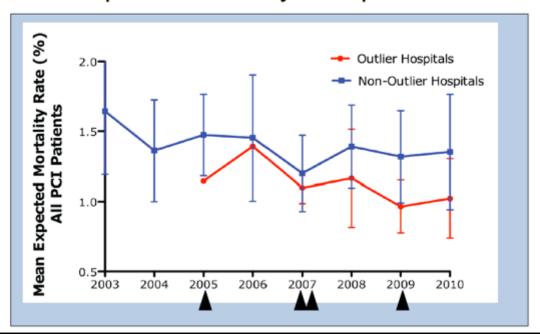
There has been a decrease in the proportion of AMI patients treated with PCI in MA versus other states.



Joynt K. et al. JAMA 2012;308(14) 1460-1468.

McCabe JM et al J Am Coll Cardiol Intv 2013;6:625-30.

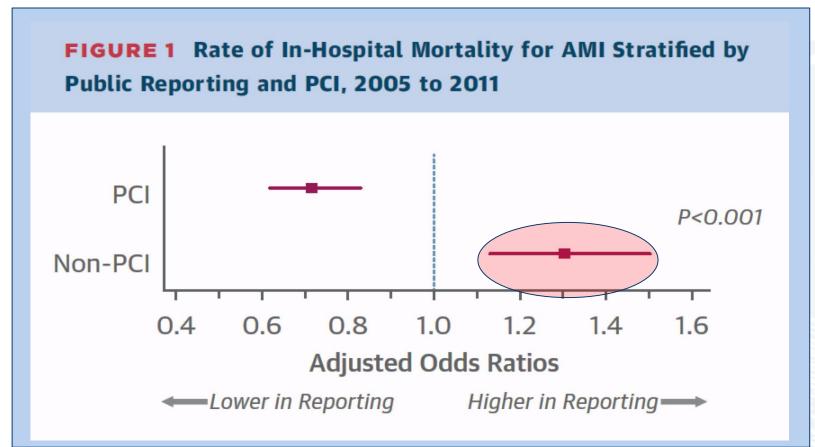
"Negative outlier" hospitals experienced significant reduction in expected mortality after public identification





Condition Specific Analysis...

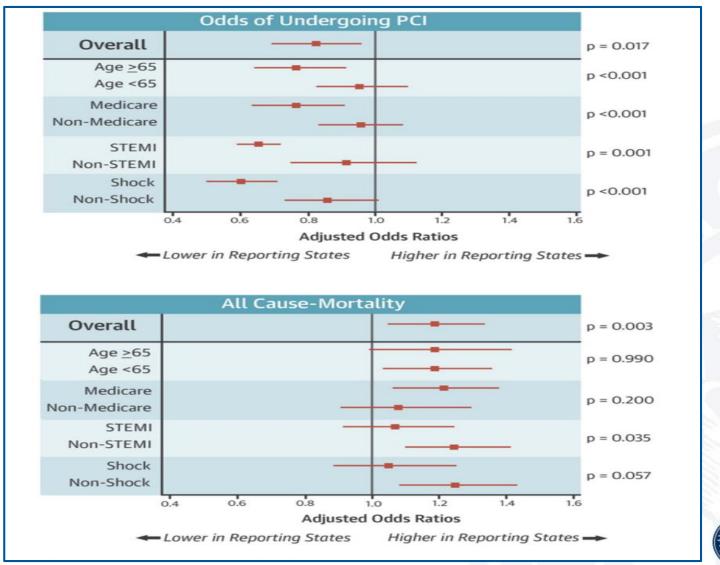
Using National Inpatient Sample, Waldo and colleagues compared treatment and outcomes of 85K AMI Patients for NY + MA compared with neighboring states.





Source: Waldo et al. JACC 2015

Less PCI and higher in-hospital mortality for patients with AMI in Public Reporting States





Unintended Consequences – Risk Avoidance

Public Reporting and Case Selection for Percutaneous Coronary Interventions

An Analysis From Two Large Multicenter Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Databases

METHODS

RESULTS

Mauro Moscucci, MD,* Kim A. Eagle, MD,* David Share, MD, MPH,† Dean Smith, PhD, MS,* Anthony C. De Franco, MD,‡ Michael O'Donnell, MD,§ Eva Kline-Rogers, RN, MS,* Sandeep M. Jani, MPH,* David L. Brown, MD||

Ann Arbor, Detroit, and Flint, Michigan; and Stony Brook, New York

OBJECTIVES The purpose of this research was to determine the potential effect of public reporting on case selection for percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

Previous studies have suggested that public reporting of coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG) mortality might result in case selection bias and in denial of care to or out migration of high-risk patients. The potential effect of public reporting on case selection for PCI is unknown.

We compared demographics, indications, and outcomes of 11,374 patients included in a multicenter (eight hospitals) PCI database in Michigan where no public reporting is present, with 69,048 patients in a statewide (34 hospitals) PCI database in New York, where public reporting is present. The primary end point was in-hospital mortality.

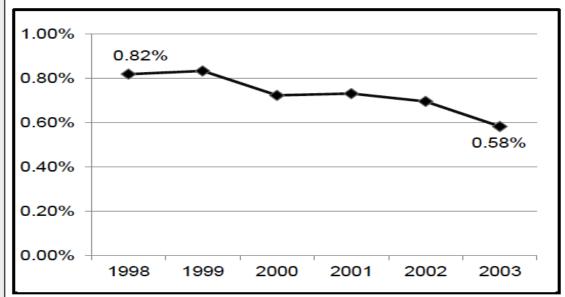
Patients in Michigan more frequently underwent PCI for acute myocardial infarction (14.4% vs. 8.7%, p < 0.0001) and cardiogenic shock (2.56% vs. 0.38%, p < 0.0001) than those in New York. The Michigan cohort also had a higher prevalence of congestive heart failure and extracardiac vascular disease. The unadjusted in-hospital mortality rate was significantly lower in New York than in Michigan (0.83% vs. 1.54%, p < 0.0001; odds ratio [OR] 0.54, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.45 to 0.63). However, after adjustment for comorbidities, there was

There are significant differences in case mix between patients undergoing PCI in Michigan and New York that result in marked differences in unadjusted mortality rates. A propensity in New York toward not intervening on higher-risk patients because of fear of public reporting of high mortality rates is a possible explanation for these differences. (J Am Coll Cardiol 2005;45:1759–65) © 2005 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation

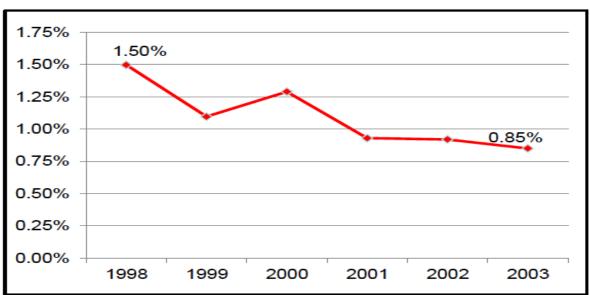
Unintended Consequences – Risk Avoidance

In-hospital mortality declined by 29% between 1998-2004, but was accompanied by a 43% reduction in the PCI treatment of CG shock.

NY PCI Mortality: 1998-2004



PCI for Cardiogenic Shock 1998-2004

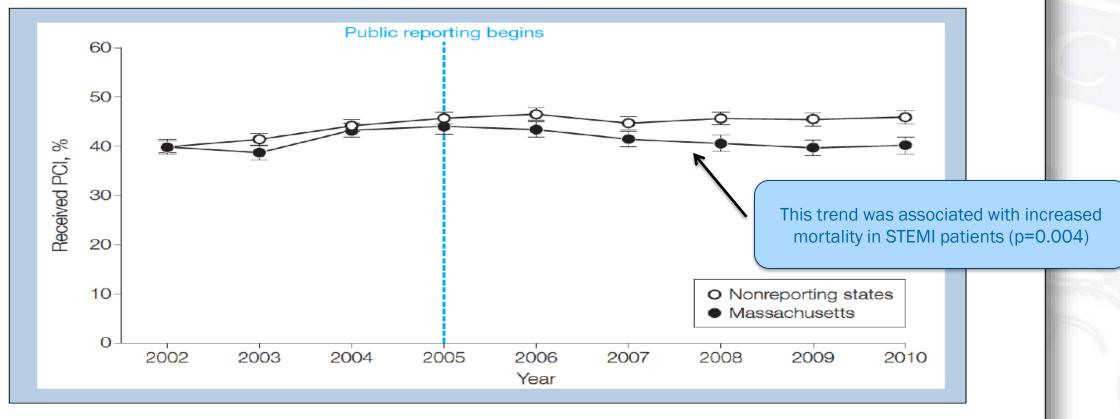


Adapted from: Annual Angioplasty Quality Reports 1997-2004 available from: www.health.state.ny.us/statistics/diseases/cardiovascular/



Unintended Consequences: Less PCI for Acute MI

There has been a decrease in the proportion of AMI patients treated with PCI in MA versus other states.



Joynt K. et al. JAMA 2012;308(14) 1460-1468.

Decline in 'Risk Avoidance'

2.50%

2.00%

1.50%

1.00%

0.50%

0.00%

Journal of the American College of Cardiology © 2011 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation Published by Elsevier Inc.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Need for "Compassionate Provider Profiling"

Refining Risk Assessment for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*

Eric D. Peterson, MD, MPH

Durham, North Carolina

Models Only Fit the Data Collected

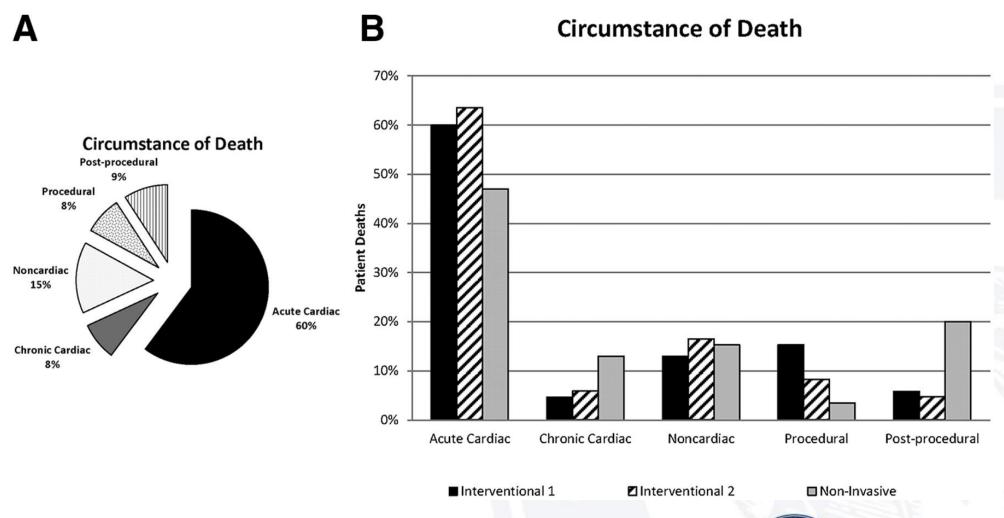
What About?

- Down Time
- Initial Rhythm
- Bystander CPR
- Aortic Stenosis
- CABG/SVG Intervention
- Surgery Refusal
- Ongoing Bleeding
- Prior/Recent Stroke
- Stent Thrombosis
- PAD
- Multivessel Disease
- Proximal LAD Infarct

Straight Forward Cases??

- MI Post ERCP-Thrombotically Occluded RCA
 - Successful PCI
 - Developed post ERCP-pancreatitis
 - Ranson Criteria Predicted 100% death at 48 hrs
- MI preop Biliary Cancer-"Do Everything", Withdrawal of Care HD #2 for Obstructive Liver failure, No longer surgical
- Post Infarction VSD. Diagnosed in lab. PTCA alone RCA.
 Refused by Surgery. Died 5 days after VSD occluder placed
- Liver Laceration from CPR Recognized 2 hours after successful PCI for Stent Thrombosis. Surgeons Unable to stop bleeding

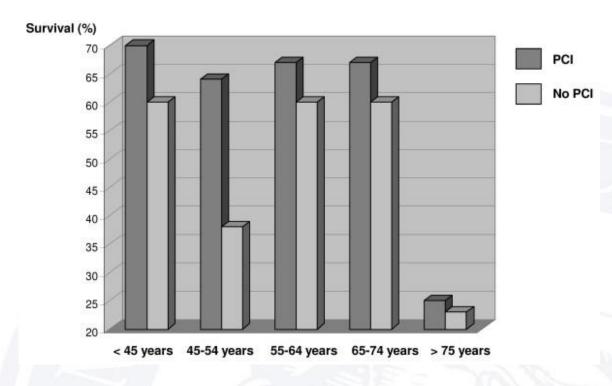
Few Deaths After PCI are Related to the PCI





Gaming the System

- I think we should rethink this whole
 Cardiac Arrest Center of Excellence Thing
 - Let's wait to see if they wake up
 - TIMI 0/1 flow in >70%
- Let's make sure we get credit for our sick patients! (AKA increase or denominator of "Shock Patients who will live")
 - "Let's just start a little dopamine till after the procedure..."
 - Analyses of whether that has been "risk aversive behavior" will be confounded by these decisions



Cronier P. Impact of routine percutaneous coronary intervention after out-of-hospital cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation. Critical Care 2011, 15:R122



Our Next Priority: Exclude Cardiac Arrest





rdiac Arrest

August 2013

Impact of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention Performance Reporting on Cardiac Resuscitation Centers: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association Mary Ann Peberdy, Michael W. Donnino, Clifton W. Callaway, J. Michael DiMaio, Romergryko G. Geocadin, Chris A. Ghaemmaghami, Alice K. Jacobs, Karl B. Kern, Jerrold H. Levy, Mark S. Link, Venu Menon, Joseph P. Ornato, Duane S. Pinto, Jeremy Sugarman, Demetris Yannopoulos and T. Bruce Ferguson, Jr

March 2016

INTERVENTIONAL COUNCIL OPINIONS

Public Reporting of Mortality After PCI in Cardiac Arrest and Cardiogenic Shock



An Opinion From the Interventional Council and the Board of Governors of the American College of Cardiology

Tanuaer Dah. MD a. on behalf of the Interrentional Council.

CATHETERIZATION CARDIOVASCULAR INTERVENTIONS

October 2016



Lloyd W Klein MD FSCAI ¹, Kishore J Harjai MD FSCAI ², Frederic S. Resnic MD MSc FSCAI ³, William S Weintraub MD ⁴, H Vernon Anderson MD FSCAI ⁵, Robert W Yeh MD MSc FSCAI ⁶, <u>Dmitriy N Feldman MD FSCAI ⁷, Osvaldo S Gigliotti MD, FSCAI ⁸, Kenneth Rosenfeld MD FSCAI ⁹, Peter Duffy MD FSCAI ¹⁰</u>



NATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR DATA REGISTRY

But......Cardiac Arrest Exclusion Did Not Change Rates of Revascularization in New York

- The New York State exclusion of selected patients with cardiac arrest in 2010 did not impact rates of PCI or inhospital mortality.
- Mortality declined in all states over time but still >40%.

Editorial

Public Reporting
Small Changes Lead to Minimal Impact

Arjun Majithia, MD; Frederic S. Resnic, MD, MSc

2006, the New York State Department of Public Health began censoring patients with refractory cardiogenic shock from analysis of operator mortality after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). This resulted in an increase in rates of coronary angiography and PCI and overall decline in mortality of patients presenting with cardiogenic shock.⁴ In 2010, New York began censoring patients with cardiac arrest complicated by anoxic brain injury who subsequently died. The impact of this policy change had until now been unstudied.

See Article by Strom et al

In this issue of *Circulation: Cardiovascular Interventions*, Strom et al⁵ report their evaluation of the impact of excluding patients with anoxic brain injury after cardiac arrest from analysis of operator PCI mortality in the New York State public report. This retrospective, observational study used administrative claims data from State Inpatient Databases for

Why did the introduction of an exclusion rule fail to promote increased rates of coronary angiography and PCI among patients with cardiac arrest? There are multiple possibilities, but perhaps most importantly, censoring only those patients with anoxic brain injury after cardiac arrest (rather than all patients with cardiac arrest) focused on an extremely small population of patients. In fact, only 103 patients or 0.07% of all PCI cases between 2010 and 2012 were censored based on this rule, and it may be unlikely that censoring a tiny fraction of high-risk cases would influence the treatment of all patients with AMI and cardiac arrest or assuage several physician concerns regarding the inclusion of high-risk patients in analysis of PCI mortality for public reporting—namely that risk models inadequately adjusts for patients at the extremes of risk, and that being identified as a negative outlier in the public report may have significant professional consequences.



Does Public Reporting Work?

QUALITY OF CARE

By Geoffrey C. Lamb, Maureen A. Smith, William B. Weeks, and Christopher Queram

Publicly Reported Quality-Of-Care Measures Influenced Wisconsin Physician Groups To Improve Performance

Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality

20 physician groups; 582 affiliated clinics – voluntary reporting 14 metrics: diabetes care, CAD, uncomplicated hypertension and screening or preventative measures

Findings:

- 1) Improved performance in most metrics during public reporting
- 2) Physician groups motivated by public reporting



Does Public Reporting Work?

Public release of performance data in changing the behaviour of healthcare consumers, professionals or organisations (Review)

Ketelaar NABM, Faber MJ, Flottorp S, Rygh LH, Deane KHO, Eccles MP

Authors' conclusions

The small body of evidence available provides no consistent evidence that the public release of performance data changes consumer behaviour or improves care. Evidence that the public release of performance data may have an impact on the behaviour of healthcare professionals or organisations is lacking.





CCORP Clinical Advisory Panel

- Created when Figueroa Bill became law in 2004
- Rider proposed by CA-ACC and CMA
- 9 members- 3 CMA, 3 CA-ACC, 3 consumer groups
- Membership from Kaiser since inception:
 - Tony Steimle, MD CCORP Clinical Advisor
 - Keith Flaschbart MD, Surgeon SF Kaiser
 - Hon Lee MD, Surgeon Santa Clara Kaiser
 - Ralph Brindis MD, MPH (retired)

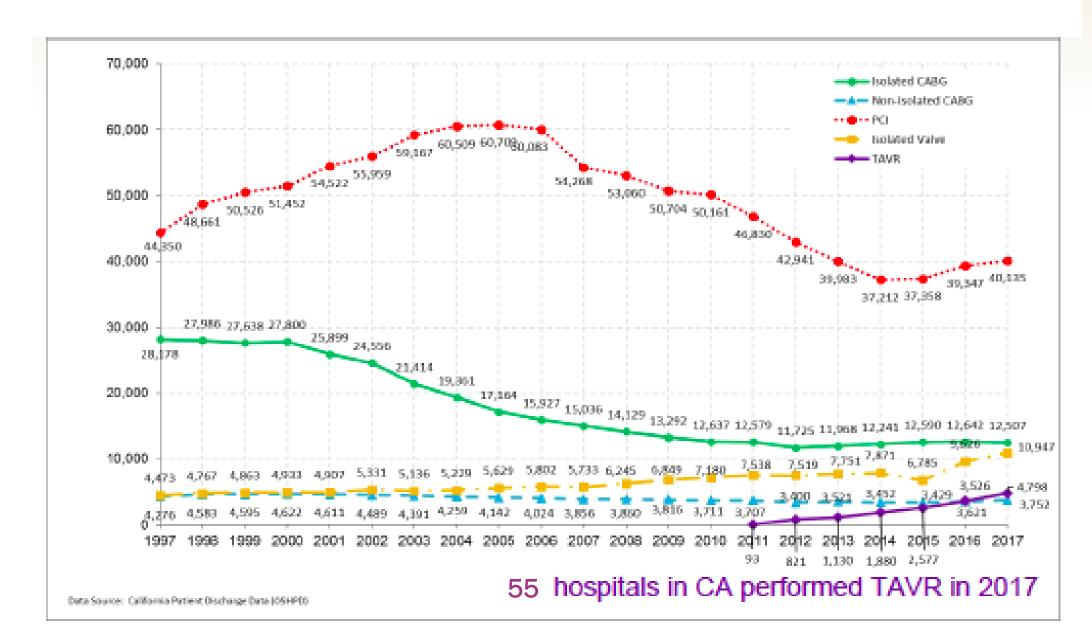


Statutory Role of CCORP Clinical Advisory Panel

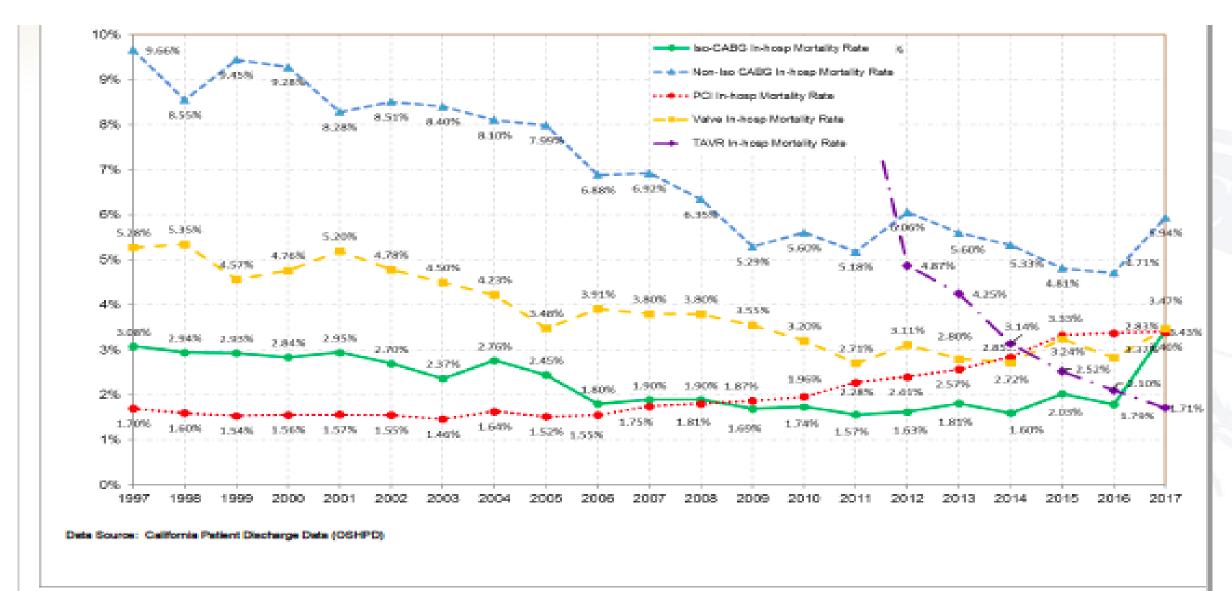
- Recommend Data Elements
- Review and Approve development of the risk-adjustment model to be used in preparation of the outcomes report
- Review Physician Statements
- Consult on Report Materials
- Advise future CV public reporting metrics



CA Volume of CV Procedures 1997-2017



CA In-Hospital Mortality for CV Procedures 1997-2016



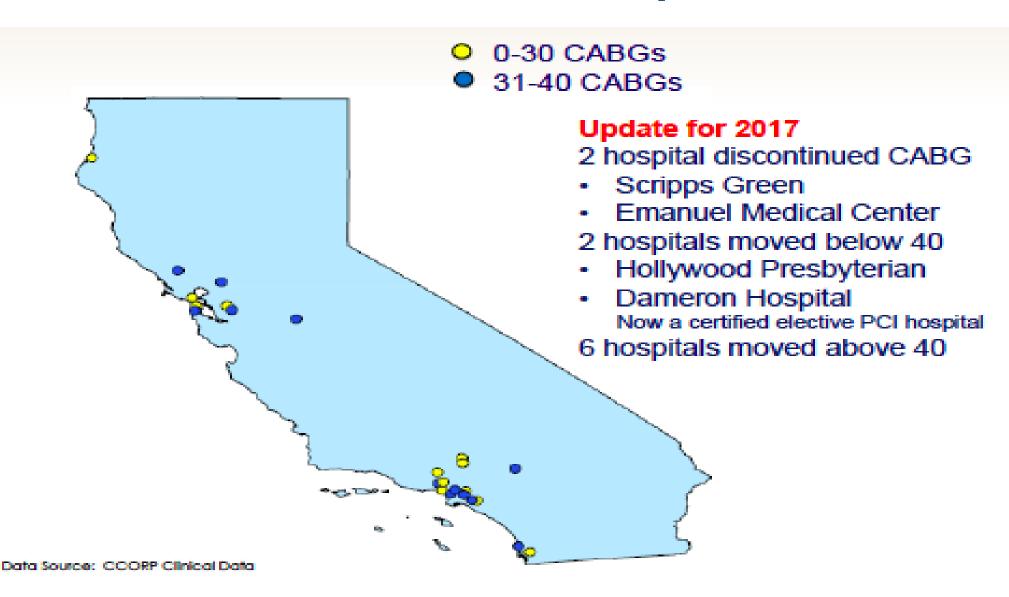


OSHPD CA CABG Performance Ratings 2015

HOSPITAL	Isolated CABG	CABG + Valve	Post-Op Stroke	30-day Readmit	IMA Use		
	Op. Mortality Cases(deaths) Risk-Adj Rate	Op Mort 2014-2015 Cases(deaths) Risk-Adj Rate	2014-2015 Cases(strokes) Risk-Adj Rate	2014-2015 Cases(readmits) Risk-Adj Rate	2015		
STATE - CA	12,496(313) 2.50	5,058(274) 5.42 24	4,727(323) 1.31	21,680(2,494 11.50	11,664 97.5%		
Kaiser SF	373(3) 1.11 Avg.	120(2) 2.57 Avg.	678(5) 0.97 Avg.	660(44) 7.52 Bette	r 363 99.2%		
Kaiser Santa Clara	283(6) 2.01 Avg.	181(10) 6.95 Avg.	546(6) 1.09 Avg.	518(41) 7.76 Bette	r 263 100%		
Kaiser Sunset	587(7) 1.39 Avg.	297(8) 2.95 Avg.	1170(18) 1.60 Av	g. 1134(126) Avg.	569 99.8%		
Mercy General	457 (5) 0.99 Bette	r 308 (10) 3.76 Avg.	870 (14) 1.67Avg	. 780 (68) 8.54 Bette	er 424 98.4%		



Low Volume CABG CA Hospitals 2016



CA Elective PCI Pilot Project

https://oshpd.ca.gov/data-and-reports/healthcare-quality/pci-reports/

Risk-adjusted Outcomes for California Hospitals Certified to Perform Elective Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCIs), 2016

Hospital		PCI Volume		Mortality ¹				Stroke ²				Emergency Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) ³			
				All PCIs		Elective PCI		All PCIs		Elective PCIs		All PCIs		Elective PCIs	
		Elective PCIs	# Deaths	Risk-Adjusted Rate	# Deaths	Risk-Adjusted Rate	# Strokes	Risk-Adjusted Rate	# Strokes	Risk-Adjusted Rate	# CABGs	Risk-Adjusted Rate	# CABGs	Risk-Adjusted Rate	
Statewide	60,522	20,456	1,381	2.28*	51	0.25*	228	0.38*	26	0.13*	155	0.26*	23	0.11*	
Elective PCI Program Hospitals	2,833	754	51	1.80*	0	0.00*	14	0.49*	0	0.00*	2	0.07*	0	0.00*	
Clovis Community Medical Center	302	118	6	3.57	0	0.00	2	0.70	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	
Kaiser Foundation Hospital - Rehabilitation Center Vallejo	385	117	5	1.38	0	0.00	2	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Kaiser Foundation Hospital - Roseville	487	135	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Kaiser Foundation Hospital - South Sacramento	490	75	12	2.13	0	0.00	3	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Kaiser Foundation Hospital - Walnut Creek	395	171	6	3.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Los Alamitos Medical Center	216	59	6	3.08	0	0.00	2	0.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
St. Rose Hospital	224	21	7	1.98	0	0.00	2	0.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Sutter Roseville Medical Center	334	58	9	1.79	0	0.00	2	0.50	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	

^{*} Rates for Statewide and Elective PCI Certified Hospitals are observed rates, not risk-adjusted rates

OSHPD-CCORP Public Reporting Future??

- TAVR
- PCI
 - Elective PCI sites at present
- Cost-Value
- Appropriateness

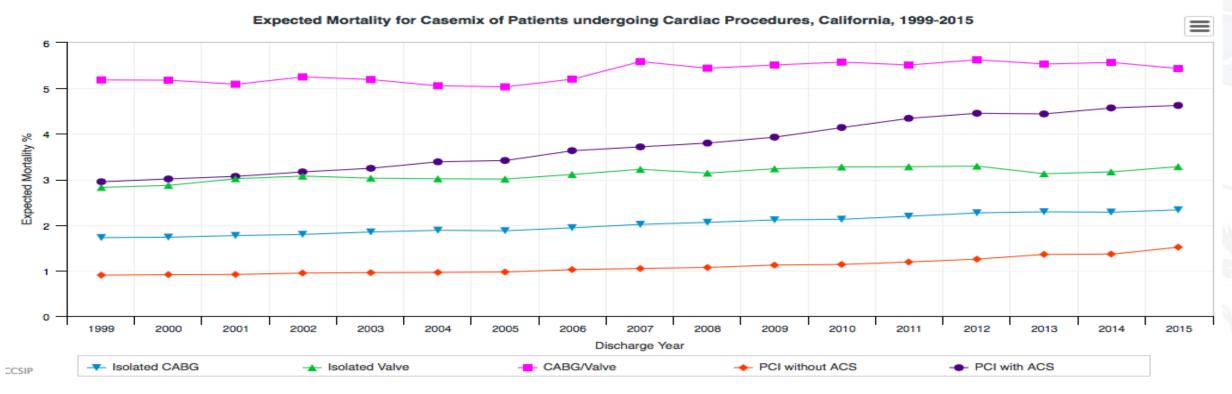


California Cardiac Surgery Intervention Project

California Cardiac Surgery Intervention Project

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At the same time, looking at a case mix indicator - the expected mortality rates implied by the model for the mortality outcome - the average California heart procedure patient has steadily become sicker from 1999 to 2015. This trend is particularly pronounced for patients undergoing PCI with ACS. Decreased mortality after cardiac surgery is therefore unlikely to be a result of procedures being performed on healthier patients, rather management of the cardiac patient has improved from 1999 to 2015. The increased mortality after PCI coupled with increasingly sicker patients undergoing the procedure needs to be explored further.



Using the mortality level in 2014-2015 as a standard, mortality after isolated CABG surgery, isolated valve surgery, CABG/Valve surgery and PCI with ACS decreased significantly from 1999 to 2015. For PCI without ACS, a significant decrease in mortality occurred from 1999 to 2010, and from then on, mortality has increased back to 1999 levels.

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Volume of All Cardiac Procedures, 2014-2015

Other CABG / Total Isolated Isolated PCI with PCI w/o Total PCIs Hospital Region Cardiac CABG Valve Valve Surgeries ACS ACS Surgery Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Fremont SF Bay Area 0 0 0 1 1 76 2 78 1,176 790 319 446 2,731 1.265 1,815 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Los Angeles Los Angeles 3,080 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Manteca 0 0 27 18 Central CA 0 1 45 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Orange Cnty - Anaheim Orange 0 0 0 4 46 17 63 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Redwood City SF Bay Area 0 0 0 1 1 67 77 10 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Rehabilitation Ctr Vallejo SF Bay Area 0 0 0 0 O 184 22 206 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Roseville Northern CA 0 0 0 2 2 262 30 292 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - San Francisco 410 122 546 1,751 1,213 SF Bay Area 673 1,194 2,407 0 3 6 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - San Jose SF Bay Area 0 0 3 121 127 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - San Rafael 0 0 0 2 2 73 5 SF Bay Area 78 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Santa Clara SF Bay Area 525 618 180 216 1,539 1,796 1,643 3,439 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - South Sacramento Northern CA 0 0 0 12 12 246 31 277 Kaiser Fnd Hsp - Walnut Creek 0 0 0 0 325 461 786 SF Bay Area

Search:

Conclusion

- Public reporting is here to stay and will likely expand.
- Public reporting spurs quality improvement and is a good thing with some bad consequences
- As currently practiced, it is associated with clinical decisions that withhold care from patients who need it the most



Conclusion

- Public reporting doesn't help patients make more informed decisions regarding emergent conditions
- Most physicians believe risk avoidant behavior stems from public reporting
- Data collection and analysis needs to be rigorous
- Continuous physician engagement improves the process but many remain skeptical that mortality outcomes truly represent quality of PCI



Public Reporting- Clinicians role

Improvements in risk classification for high-risk PCI:

- Massachusetts: compassionate use and exceptional risk categories
- NY: exclusion of pre-procedural shock or who die from hypoxic brain injury

Need to improve classification and reporting

- Identification of patients with OHCA, hemodynamic instability, or high-surgical risk
- Inclusion of an overall quality review with PCI reporting, not just a report card score
- Monitoring of access to care for high risk patients
- Developing a reporting consortium that crosses state lines

Engagement around public reporting system

- Educate the public on how to interpret available data
- Engage interventional cardiology community in CQA and CQI programs





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