IMPACT ACT OF 2014







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Improving Medicare Post-Acute Care Transformation (IMPACT) Act of 2014

- Bi-partisan bill introduced in March, U.S. House & Senate; passed on September 18, 2014 and signed into law by President Obama October 6, 2014
- Requires Standardized Patient Assessment Data for:
 - Assessment and Quality Measures
 - Quality care and improved outcomes
 - Discharge Planning
 - Interoperability
 - Care coordination

Definitions

- Applicable PAC settings and Prospective Payment Systems (PPS):
 - Home health agencies (HHA) under section 1895
 - Skilled nursing facilities (SNF) under section 1888(e)
 - Inpatient rehabilitation facilities (IRF) under section 1886(j)
 - Long-term care hospitals (LTCH) under section 1886(m)

Definitions (continued)

- Applicable PAC assessment instruments
 - HHA: Outcome and Assessment Information Set (OASIS) or any successor regulation
 - SNF: assessment specified under section 1819(b)(3)
 - IRF: any Medicare beneficiary assessment instrument established by the Secretary for purposes of section 1886(j)
 - LTCH: any Medicare beneficiary assessment instrument used to collect data elements to calculate quality measures, including for purposes of section 1886(m)(5)(C)

Requirements for Standardized Assessment Data

- IMPACT Act added new section 1899(B) to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (SSA)
- Post-Acute Care (PAC) providers must report:
 - Standardized assessment data
 - Data on quality measures
 - Data on resource use and other measures
- The data must be standardized and interoperable to allow for the:
 - Exchange of data using common standards and definitions
 - Facilitation of care coordination
 - Improvement of Medicare beneficiary outcomes
- PAC assessment instruments must be modified to:
 - Enable the submission of standardized data
 - Compare data across all applicable providers

Standardized Patient Assessment Data

- Requirements for reporting assessment data:
 - Providers must submit standardized assessment data through PAC assessment instruments under applicable reporting provisions
 - The data must be submitted with respect to admission and discharge for each patient, or more frequently as required
- Data categories:
 - Functional status
 - Cognitive function and mental status
 - Special services, treatments, and interventions
 - Medical conditions and co-morbidities
 - Impairments
 - Other categories required by the Secretary

Use of Standardized
Assessment Data:
HHAs: no later than
January 1, 2019
SNFs, IRFs, and LTCHs: no
later than October 1,
2018

Specified Application Dates by Quality Measure Domains

- Functional status, cognitive function, and changes in function and cognitive function
- Skin integrity and changes in skin integrity
- Medication reconciliation
- Incidence of major falls
- Communicating the existence of and providing for the transfer of health information and care preferences

Resource Use and Other Measures

- Resource use and other measures will be specified for reporting, which may include standardized assessment data in addition to claims data.
- Resource use and other measure domains include:
 - Total estimated Medicare spending per beneficiary
 - Discharge to community
 - Measures to reflect all-condition risk-adjusted potentially preventable hospital readmission rates

(e) Measurement Implementation Phases; Selection of Quality Measures and Resource Use and Other Measures

- (1) Measurement Implementation Phases
 - (A)Initial Implementation Phase
 - (i) measure specification
 - (ii)data collection
 - (B) Second Implementation Phase feedback reports to PAC providers
 - (C) Third Implementation Phase public reporting of PAC providers' performance
- (2) Consensus-based Entity
- (3) Treatment of Application of Pre-Rulemaking Process

SNF QRP Established

- SNFs amends section 1888(e) of the SSA to add paragraph (6) —
 - (A) Reduction in Update for Failure to Report
 - A SNF will receive a 2 percentage point reduction in its APU for failure to report data beginning with FY 2018
 - The result may be less than 0.0 for the FY and/or less than the preceding
 - The reduction will only apply to the FY involved

Data Standardization: PAC-PRD and the CARE Tool: Background

- 2000: Benefits Improvement & Protection Act (BIPA)
 - mandated standardized assessment items across the Medicare program, to supersede current items
- 2005: Deficit Reduction Act (DRA)
 - Mandated the use of standardized assessments across acute and post-acute settings
 - Established Post-Acute Care Payment Reform Demonstration (PAC-PRD) which included a component testing the reliability of the standardized items when used in each Medicare setting
- 2006: Post-Acute Care Payment Reform Demonstration requirement:
 - Data to meet federal HIT interoperability standards

PAC PRD & the Care Tool: Informed Concepts

Guiding Principles and Goals:

Assessment Data that is Uniform:

- Reusable
- Informative

Data Uniformity

- Increases reliability and validity
- Allows data to follow the person
- Facilitates patient centered care, care coordination

Can help achieve data use that can:

- Communicate in the same language across settings
- Ensure data transferability of clinically relevant information forward and backward allowing for interoperability, ensuring care coordination

Goals that standardization can enable:

- Fostering seamless care transitions
- Measures that can follow the patient
- Evaluation of longitudinal outcomes for patients that traverse settings
- Assessment of quality across settings
- Improved outcomes, and efficiency
- Reduction in provider burden

More About CARE

 Data collection using the CARE Item Set occurred as part of the Post Acute Care Payment Reform Demonstration and included 206 acute and PAC providers

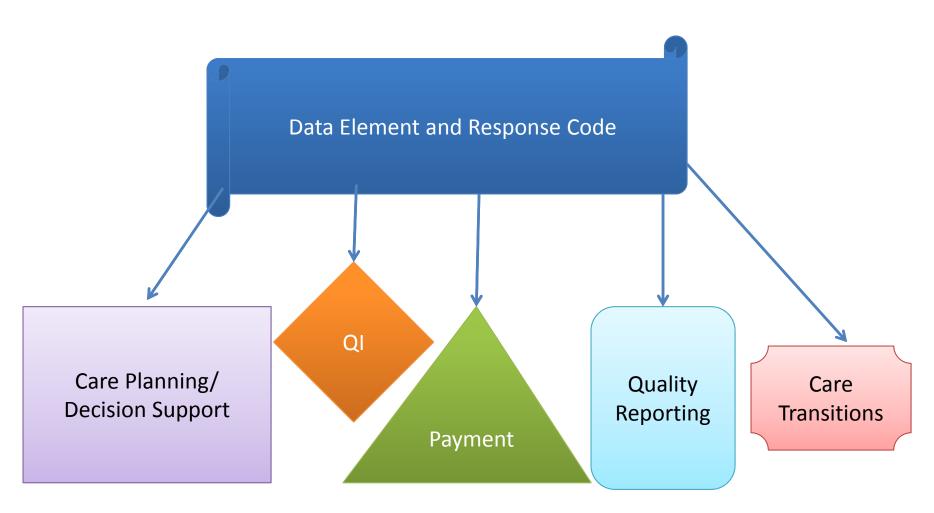
http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/Post-Acute-Care-Quality-Initiatives/CARE-Item-Set-and-B-CARE.html

Standardized Assessment Data Elements

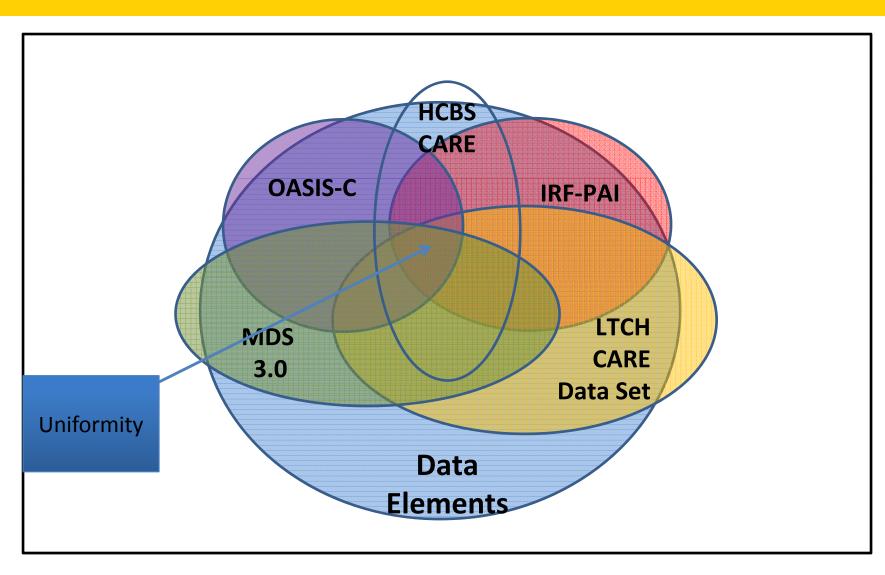
One Question: Much to Say

GG0160. Functional Mobility (Complete during the 3-day assessment period.)	
Code the patient's usual performance using the 6-point scale below.	
CODING:	↓ Enter Codes in Boxes
Safety and Quality of Performance - If helper assistance is required because patient's performance is unsafe or of poor quality, score according to amount of assistance provided.	A. Roll left and right: The ability to roll from lying on back to left and right side, and roll back to back.
Activities may be completed with or without assistive devices.	B. Sit to lying: The ability to move from sitting on side of bed to lying flat on the bed.
 Independent - Patient completes the activity by him/herself with no assistance from a helper. 	C. Lying to Sitting on Side of Bed: The ability to safely move from lying on the back to sitting on the side of the bed with feet flat on the floor, no back support.
 Setup or clean-up assistance - Helper SETS UP or CLEANS UP; patient completes activity. Helper assists only prior to or following the activity. 	
04. Supervision or touching assistance - Helper provides VERBAL CUES or TOUCHING/ STEADYING assistance as patient completes activity. Assistance may be provided throughout the activity or intermittently.	
 Partial/moderate assistance - Helper does LESS THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts, holds or supports trunk or limbs, but provides less than half the effort. 	
 Substantial/maximal assistance - Helper does MORE THAN HALF the effort. Helper lifts or holds trunk or limbs and provides more than half the effort. 	
 Dependent - Helper does ALL of the effort. Patient does none of the effort to complete the task. 	
07. Patient refused 09. Not applicable	
If activity was not attempted, code: 88. Not attempted due to medical condition or safety concerns	

One Response: Many Uses



Data Elements: Standardization



Keeping in Mind, the Ideal State

- Facilities are able to transmit electronic and interoperable Documents and Data Elements
- Provides convergence in language/terminology
- Data Elements used are clinically relevant
- Care is coordinated using meaningful information that is spoken and understood by all
- Measures can evaluate quality across settings and evaluate intermittent and long term outcomes
- Measures and Information can follow the person
- Incorporates needs beyond healthcare system

CMS Framework for Measurement

Clinical Quality of Care

- Care type (preventive, acute, post-acute, chronic)
- Conditions
- Subpopulations

Person- and Caregiver- Centered Experience and Outcomes

- Patient experience
- Caregiver experience
- Preference- and goaloriented care

Care Coordination

- Patient and family activation
- Infrastructure and processes for care coordination
- Impact of care coordination

Population/ Community Health

- · Health Behaviors
- Access
- Physical and Social environment
- Health Status

Efficiency and Cost Reduction

- Cost
- Efficiency
- Appropriateness

- Measures should be patientcentered and outcome-oriented whenever possible
- Measure concepts in each of the six domains that are common across providers and settings can form a core set of measures

Function

Safety

- All-cause harm
- HACs
- HAIs
- Unnecessary care
- Medication safety

Measure Domains & Measures Under Consideration

- Functional status, cognitive function, and changes in function and cognitive function
 - Percent of patients/residents with an admission and discharge functional assessment and a care plan that addresses function
- Skin integrity and changes in skin integrity
 - NQF #0678 Percent of Residents or Patients with Pressure Ulcers That Are New or Worsened (NQF #0678)
- Incidence of major falls
 - Percent of Residents Experiencing One or More Falls with Major Injury (NQF #0674)

Measure Domains & Measures Under Consideration

Measures to reflect all-condition risk-adjusted potentially preventable hospital readmission rates

- IRF Setting (NQF #2502): All-Cause Unplanned Readmission Measure for 30 Days Post Discharge from Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities
- SNF Setting (NQF #2510): Skilled Nursing Facility 30-Day All-Cause Readmission Measure (SNFRM)
- For LTCH Setting (NQF #2512): All-Cause Unplanned Readmission Measure for 30 Days Post Discharge from Long-Term Care Hospitals (LTCHs)
- **HH Services (NQF #2380):**Rehospitalization During the First 30 Days of Home Health

Measures Under Consideration: Phased Approach

- The totality of the measures considered for use for the purposes of meeting the requirements of the IMPACT Act will evolve over time in a phased approach.
- To meet statutorily required FY/CY 2017 timelines, our review and consideration was given to measures that:
 - Address a current area for improvement
 - Consider measures in place in post-acute care quality reporting programs, and are:
 - already endorsed and in place,
 - finalized for use
 - already previewed by the MAP with support
 - Minimize burden

Stakeholder Input and Comments

 http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/Post-Acute-Care-Quality-Initiatives/IMPACT-Act-of-2014-and-Cross-Setting-Measures.html

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Questions

