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### DISCLAIMERS

- Information here is based on the Final Rule published Oct.14, 2016
- Summaries like this one omit important detail
- The scoring methodology requires study to be fully understood
- This presentation focuses on MIPS only
- This presentation does not cover Alternative Payment Models, eligibility, or exemptions

Some graphics/table credits to CMS



## Public Awareness



#### **Deloitte 2016 Survey of US Physicians**

- 50% of non-pediatrician physicians had never heard of MACRA
- 32% recognized the name, but are not familiar with details
- 21% of self-employed physicians reported some level of familiarity
- 9% of employed physicians reported the same



## Choose Your Path

Previously Reported MU and PRQS

First Time Participants



## Today's Presentation

- MACRA Basics
- MIPS Components and Scoring
- Operational considerations
  - Choosing the best measures
  - How to estimate your composite score
  - Methods to maximize your score
  - Evaluating CMS "flexibility" on reporting









# The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015

#### Replaces the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR)

- Planned increase is only 0.5% for next 5 years.
- Only method for larger increase is via MIPS/APM

#### Aligns current independent programs into one

- Physician Quality Reporting System
- Meaningful Use
- Value Based Modifier
- One reporting period for all measures

#### Adjusts FFS payments up or down based on a "composite score"

• This is called **Merit-Based Incentive Payment System** (MIPS)

#### Until MIPS, participation in MU and PQRS was optional

• Beginning in 2017 these reporting programs are fully merged into the payment calculation

#### Specialty organizations have a role in measure development

- Specialty measure sets for orthopedics
- Self-select your peers



### Timeline

Oct 14, 2016 Publication of Final Rule (Federal Register 11/1/16)

Jan 1, 2017

- PFS adjustments based on 2015 performance (PQRS/MU/VBM)
- MIPS performance period begins

Jan 1, 2018

- PFS adjustments based on 2016 performance
- MIPS second performance period begins

Jan 1, 2019 • PFS adjustments for MIPS (-4/+14) based on 2017 performance



## Determine what is at risk/or potential increase

#### For 2017 only

- Base performance level is 3
- Maximum MIPS increase 4%
- Maximum MIPS decrease 4%

#### Exceptional performance bonus

- For scores over 70
- From 0.5% up to 10%
- \$500,000,000 allocated

#### \$10,000,000 Part B payments

- Max penalty -\$400,000
- Max increase \$1,400,000

#### Low volume exclusion

- <=\$30,000 charges
- <=100 patients







## Evaluating your risk

Determine amount of revenue that will be affected

Calculate possible upward and downward adjustments

Choose measures for best overall score and set goals

Estimate your composite score



# MIPS COMPONENTS & SCORING

BRIEF OVERVIEW



## MIPS performance categories

Quality

Resource Use

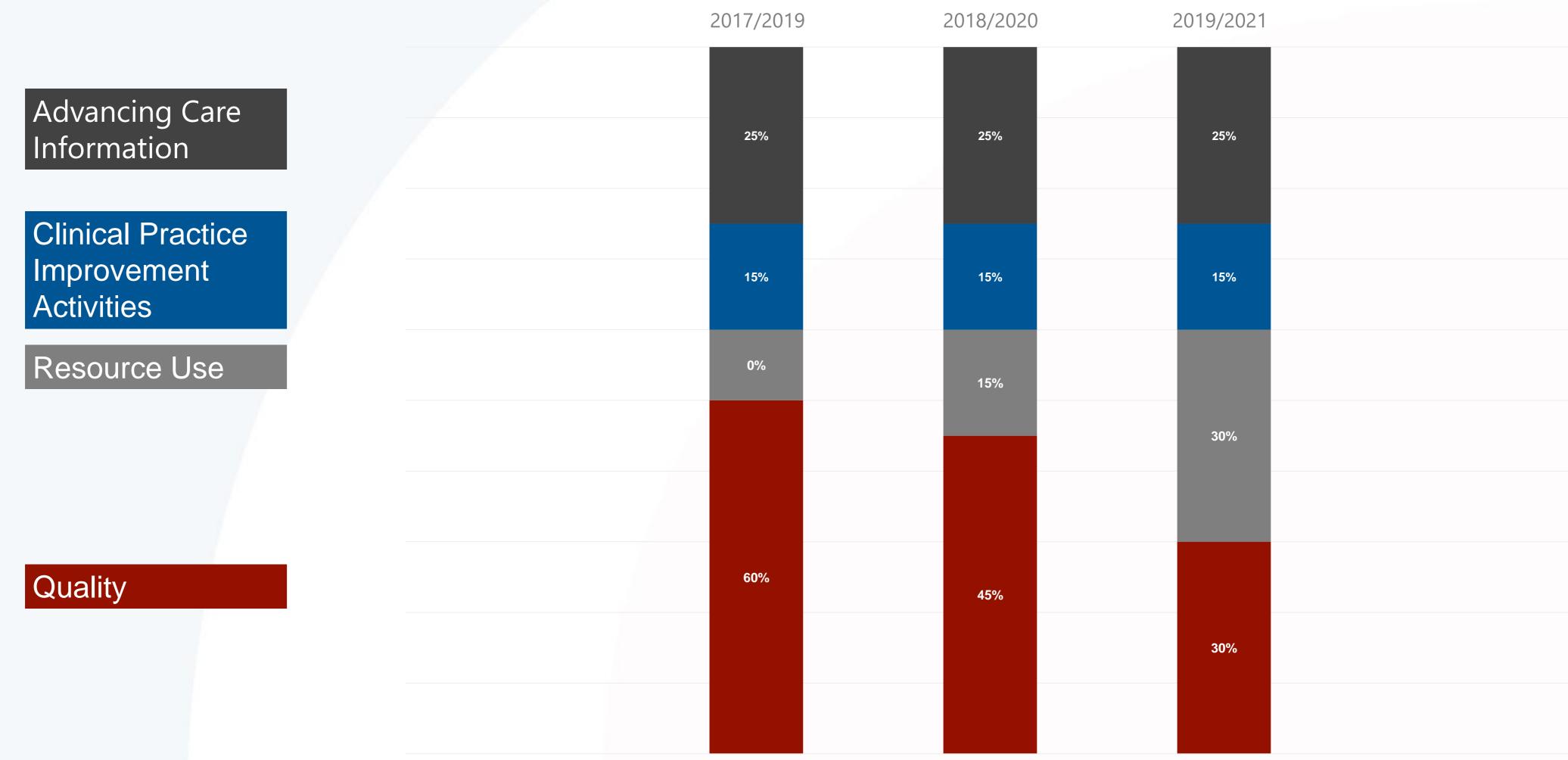
Advancing Care Information – Dr. Kim

Practice Improvement Activities – Dr. Page

Performance in each category is combined to arrive at a clinician's "composite score."



## Elements of the Composite Score are weighed differently





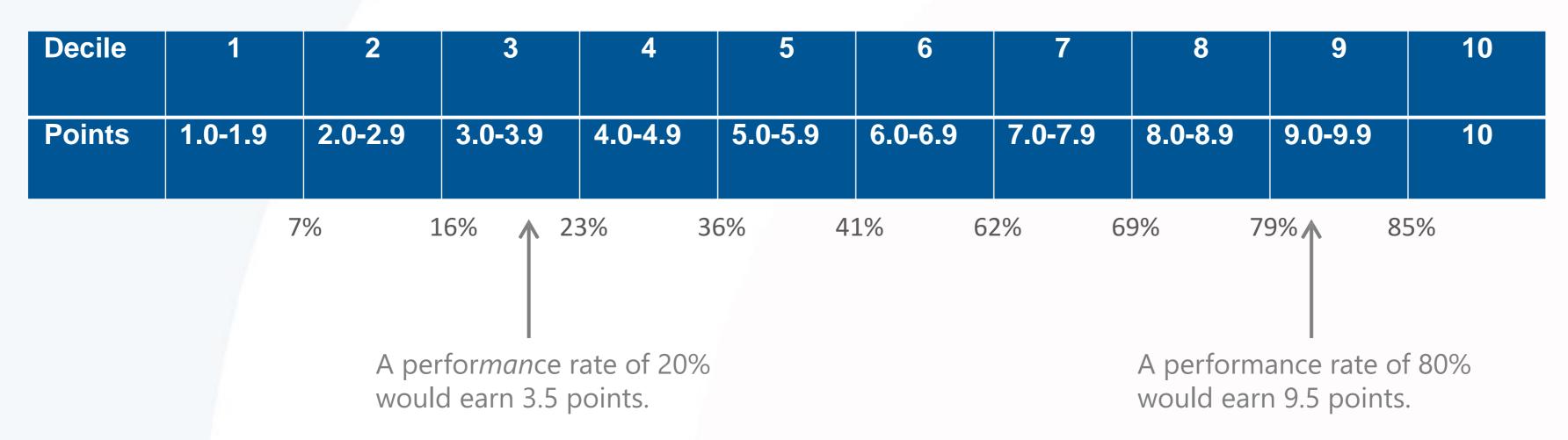
## Sample measure performance

	Your TIN				All TINs in Peer Group		
Measure Identification Number(s)	Measure Name	Number of Eligible Cases	Performance Rate	Standardized Performance Score	Included in Domain Score?	Benchmark (National Mean)	Standard Deviation
130 (GPRO Care-3, CMS68v4)	Documentation of Current Medications in the Medical Record	34,565	52.06%	-1.26	Yes	83.63%	25.09
238* (CMS156v3)	Use of High-Risk Medications in the Elderly	12,179	15.40%		No		_



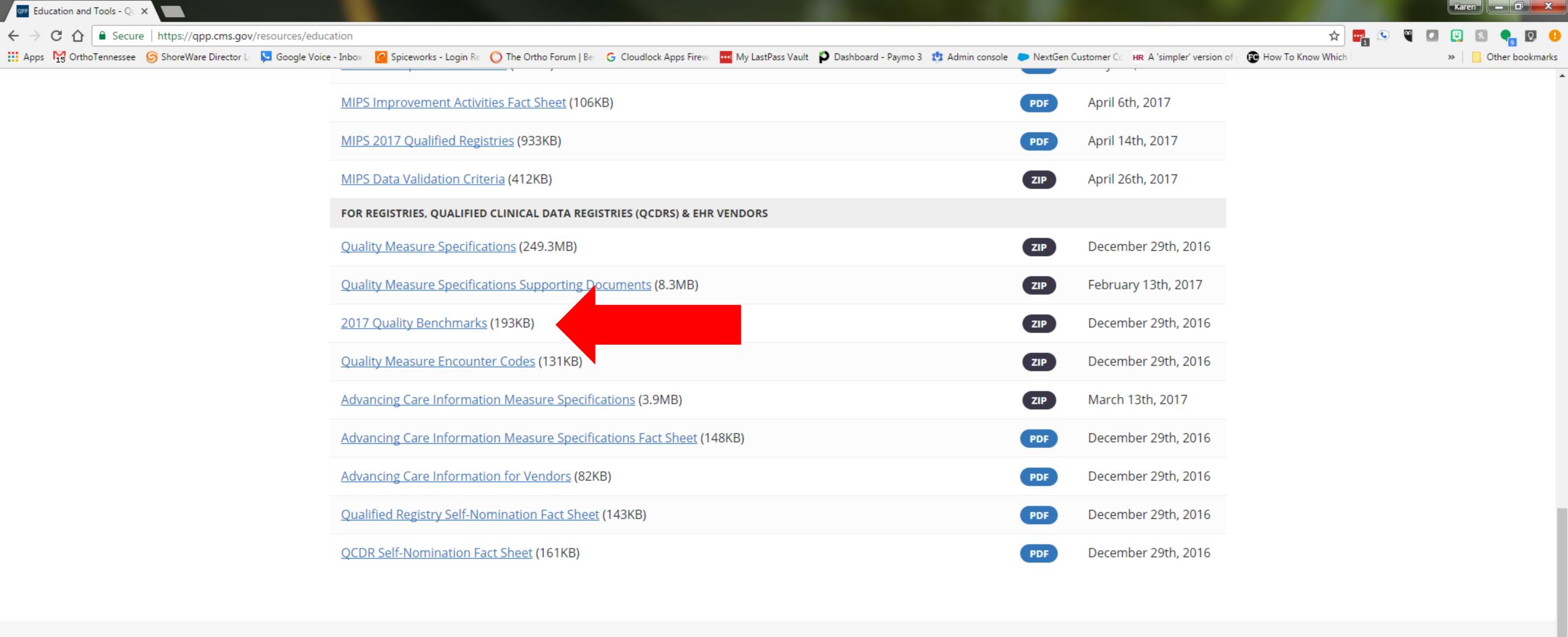
## Points for each measure are based on performance

- CMS publishes deciles based on national performance in a baseline period (2-years prior to the performance period).
- Eligible clinician's performance is compared to the published decile breaks.
- Points are assigned based on which decile range the performance data is located.
- All scored measures receive at least 1 point.





Quality Component Score (out of 100) = (Total Measure Points + Bonus Points)/Possible Points



#### Looking for Developer Tools and APIs?

Learn more about CMS's ongoing efforts to spur the development of innovative, customizable tools that reduce burden for clinicians and support high-quality care for patients.

Next: Learn More About Developer Tools >

## Composite Score Calculation

COMPONENT	X	WEIGHT	=	SCORE
ACI Points	X	25%	=	ACI Score
Quality Points	X	60%	=	Quality Score
CPIA Points	X	15%	=	CPIA Score
Resource Use	X	0%	=	Resource Use Score

TOTAL

**COMPOSITE SCORE** 



## Different ways to score

Eligible Clinician Submits only 1 Quality Measure
– no payment adjustment

Performance Category	Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Quality	3	60%	3
Resource Use	0	0%	0
CPIA	50%	15%	7.5
Advancing Care Information	50	25%	12.5
Composite Performance Score (Subtotal x 100)			23 Points

Eligible Clinician Submits data in all 3 categories

<b>Performance Category</b>	Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Quality	56	60%	34
Resource Use	0	0%	0
CPIA	100	15%	15
Advancing Care Information	90	25%	22
Composite Performance Score (Subtotal x 100)			71 Points







## Quality Component

#### Measures were published in the Final Rule

- More specialty measures
- Review specifications carefully

#### Clinicians report on 6 measures

1 Outcome measure

#### Likely similar to many of your current PQRS measures

Validate specifications with your EHR vendor

#### Reporting requirement moves from 50% of patients to 90%

• N.B. if you've been doing well based on 50% reporting



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Milys ID Number	NQF/ PQPS	CMS E-Measure I D	Data Submissi on Method	Measure Type	National Quality Strategy Domain	Measure Title and Description <sup>2</sup>	Measure Steward
					11. Ort	thopedic Surgery	
!!	0268/ 021	N/A	Claims, Registry	Process	Patient Safety	Perioperative Care: Selection First OR Second Generation Cepus osporin  Percentage of surgical patients aged 18 years and older undergoing procedures with the indications for a first OR second generation cephalosporin prophylactic antibiotic, who had an order for a first OR second generation cephalosporin for antimicrobial prophylaxis	American Society of Plastic Surgeons
!	0239/ 023	N/A	Claims, Registry	Process	Patient Safety	Perioperative Care: Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis (When Indicated in ALL Patients)  Percentage of surgical patients aged 18 years and older undergoing procedures for which venous thromboembolism (VTE) prophylaxis is indicated in all patients, who had an order for Low Molecular Weight Heparin (LMWH), Low-Dose Unfractionated Heparin (LDUH), adjusted-dose warfarin, fondaparinux or mechanical prophylaxis to be given within 24 hours prior to incision time or within 24 hours after surgery end time	American Society of Plastic Surgeons
	0326/ 047	N/A	Claims, Registry	Process	Communi cation and Care Coordinat ion	Care Plan  Percentage of patients aged 65 years and older who have an advance care plan or surrogate decision maker documented in the medical record or documentation in the medical record that an advance care plan was discussed but the patient did not wish or was not able to name a surrogate decision maker or provide an advance care plan.	National Committee for Quality Assurance
!	N/A/ 109	N/A	Claims, Registry	Process	Person and Caregiver- Centered Experienc e and Outcomes	Osteoarthritis (OA): Function and Pain Assessment  Percentage of patient visits for patients aged 21 years and older with a diagnosis of osteoarthritis (OA) with assessment for function and pain	American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons
	0421/ 128	69v5	Claims, Registry, EHR, Web Interface	Process	Communi ty/ Populatio n Health	Preventive Care and Screening: Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up Plan  Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a BMI documented during the current encounter or during the previous six months AND with a BMI outside of normal parameters, a follow-up plan is documented during the encounter or during the previous six months of the current encounter	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

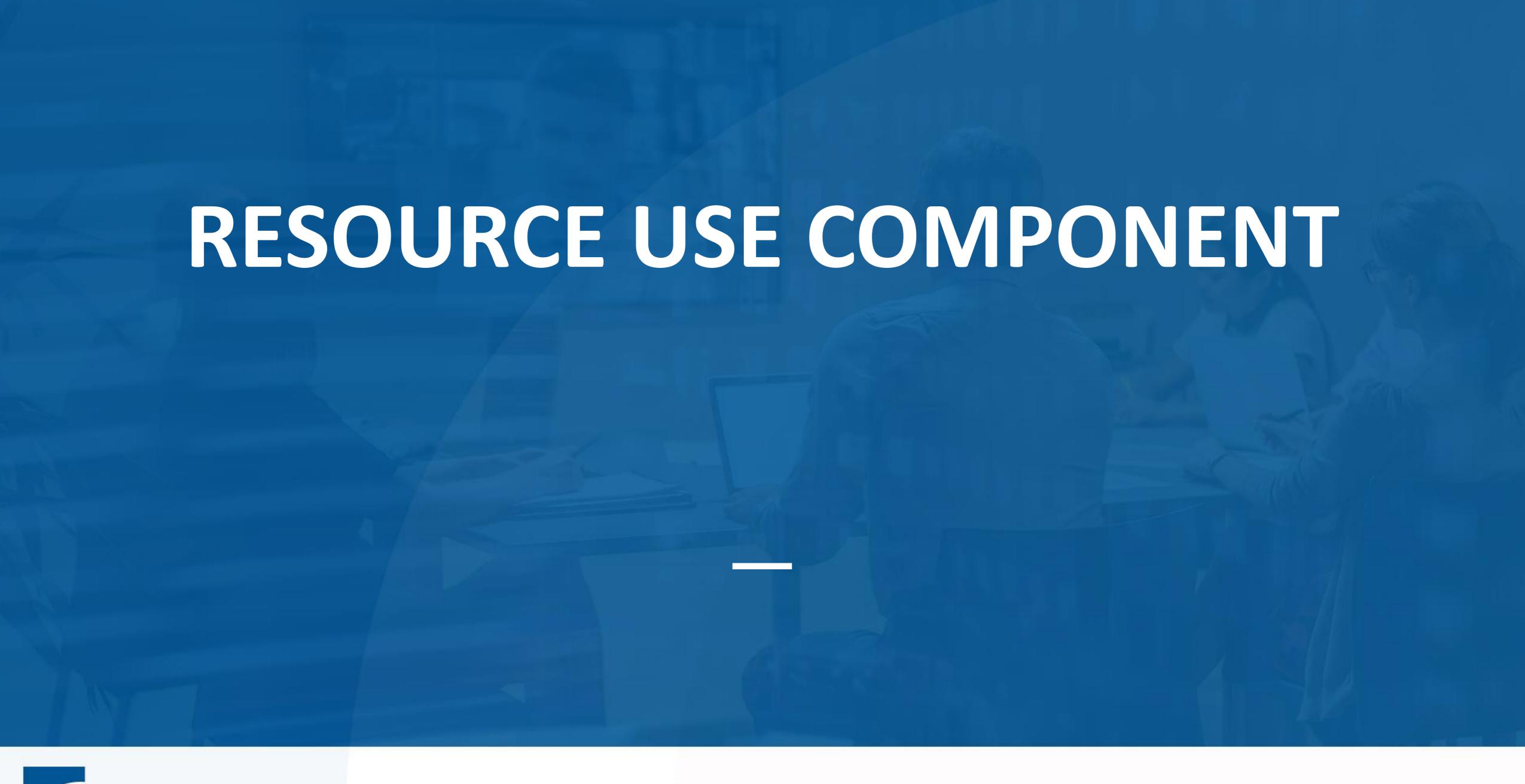
Page 2278 of Final Rule

Appendix H

Orthopedic Surgery Quality Measures



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## Resource Use (Cost) Component

Based on Medicare cost of attributed patients

Includes 40+ cost measures to account for specialties

No reporting requirements

Look at your 2015 QRUR\* Report to see your current cost score

Calculation shifting to episodes



The scatter plot below shows how your TIN ("You" diamond) compares to a representative sample of other TINs on the Quality and Cost Composite scores used to calculate the 2017 Value Modifier.



Note: The scatter plot shows performance among a representative sample of all TINs with Quality and Cost Composite Scores reflecting standard deviations from the mean for each Composite Score.

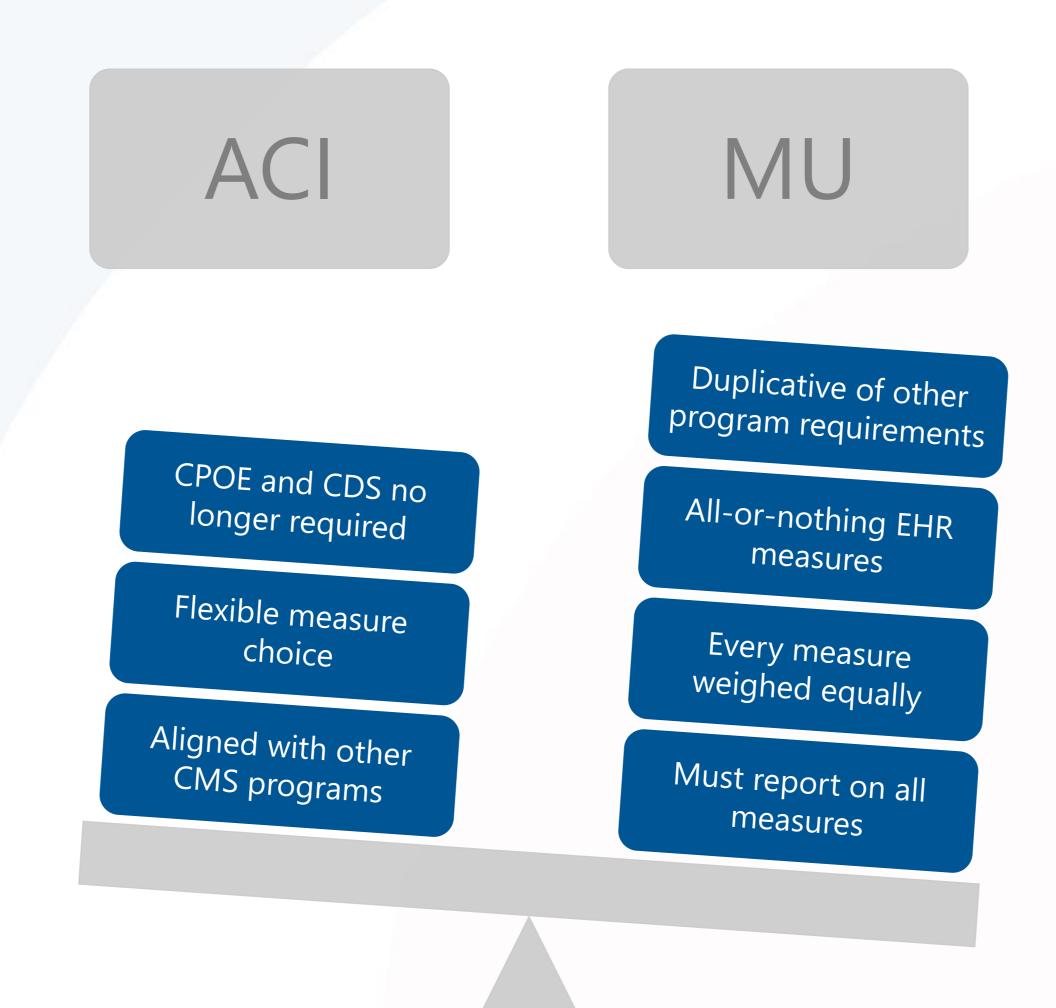


# ADVANCING CARE INFORMATION

REBRANDED MEANINGFUL USE



## Advancing Care information vs. Meaningful Use





## Advancing Care Information Required Measures

Security Risk Analysis

Electronic Prescribing Patient
Electronic
Access (Patient
Portal)

Request/Accept Summary of Care Send Summary of Care



## Advancing Care Information Scoring

#### **Base Score:**

- Accounts for 50 points of the total Advancing Care Information category score.
- Clinicians must provide numerator/denominator or yes/no for each objective and measure.

#### **Performance Score:**

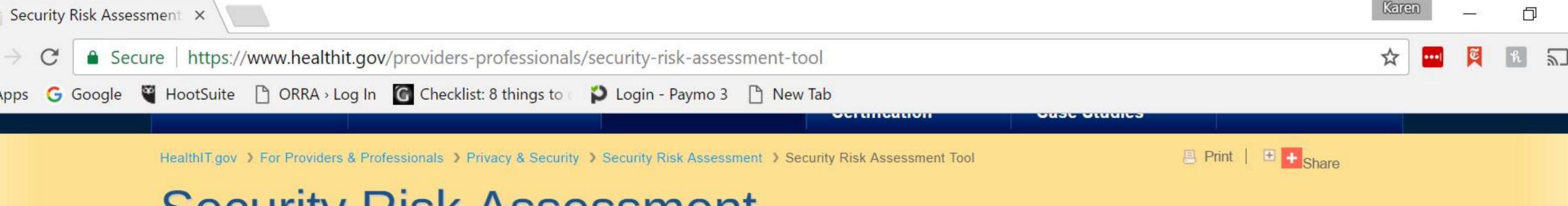
- Accounts for up to 80 points towards the total Advancing Care Information category score
- The total score can exceed 100 points, but anyone who scores 100 points or above will receive the full credit of the maximum 25 points

Clinicians must be able to report "yes" to the Protect Patient Health Information objective.

nctice

Use the HHS SRA Tool to prove compliance





## Security Risk Assessment



Health IT Privacy and Security Resources

**Mobile Device Privacy and Security** 

**Model Notices of Privacy Practices** 

**Patient Consent for eHIE** 

**Permitted Uses of** PHI

**Privacy & Security** 

#### Security Risk Assessment Tool

#### What is the Security Risk Assessment Tool (SRA Tool)?

The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) recognizes that conducting a risk assessment can be a challenging task. That's why ONC, in collaboration with the HHS Office for Civil Rights (OCR) and the HHS Office of the General Counsel (OGC), developed a downloadable SRA Tool



[.exe - 91.3 MB] to help guide you pugn the process. This tool is not required by the HIPAA Security Rule, but is meant to assist providers and professionals as they perform a risk assessment.

The SRA Tool is a self-contained, operating system (OS) independent application that



#### Top 10 Myths of Security **Risk Analysis**

As with any new program or regulation, there may be misinformation making the rounds.





## Clinical Practice Improvement Activity Categories

Expanded Practice Access

Population Management

Care Coordination

Beneficiary Engagement

Patient Safety

Health Equity

Emergency
Preparedness and
Response

Behavioral/Mental Health



## CPIA for Orthopedics

Most CPIA activities are primary care focused

#### Some examples for orthopedics:

- Collection of patient satisfaction data (medium)
- Providing specialist reports back to referring (medium)
- Participation in an HIE (medium)
- Consultation of a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program prior to prescribing Schedule II (high)

This is a place where you should get the full 40 points

Reporting is by attestation-be careful to document for audits



# OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

PUTTING IT INTO PRACTICE



## Choosing the right measures

Choosing measures requires a strategic approach

Meaningful Use had set targets

For PQRS, simply reporting met one requirement

Some practices chose measures based on their minimal impact to clinicians

#### Look at the total score

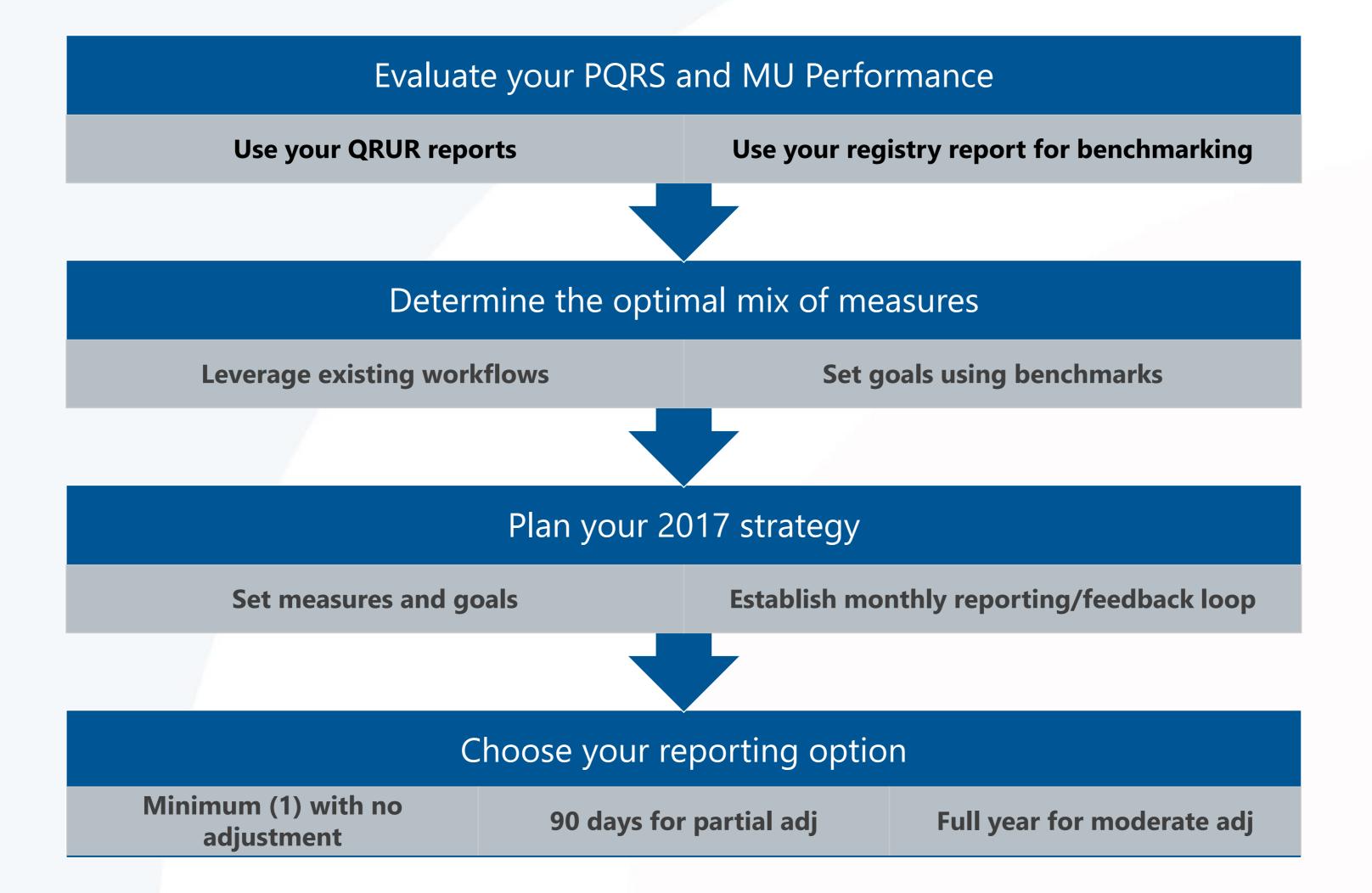
• Reporting by Tax ID allows you to take advantage of sub-specialists

#### For 2017, choose measures:

- That have the maximum weighting
- Are achievable
- Where you believe you can affect the result



## Choose measures and set goals





## 5 things to Prepare for 2017 Transition

1. Educate
your
organization,
including senior
management

2. Estimate
your MIPS
payment
adjustment
using your 2015
MU/PQRS/VBM
scores

3. Optimize
MU/PQRS/VBM
quality to
maximize MIPS
score

4. **Evaluate**staff, resources
and
organization
structure
needed to be
successful

5. Identify
the process you
will use to
monitor
performance
throughout the
year



#### Resources

- CMS has put out a user-friendly web page with all of this information at https://qpp.cms.gov/
- Download the Quality Benchmarks here: https://qpp.cms.gov/resources/education
- A bookmarked copy of the Final Rule
- HHS Security Risk Assessment Tool: https://www.healthit.gov/providers-professionals/security-risk-assessment



## Thank You

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