The Buying Value Measure Selection Tool: Strategies for Selecting Measures and Developing Aligned Measure Sets Webinar Q&A Responses January 13, 2017

#	Question	Answer
1	How is this tool distinguished from the NQF Quality Positioning	The NQF Quality Positioning System was created to help users locate NQF-endorsed measures.
	System?	The Buying Value Measure Selection Tool (BVMST) was created to facilitate development of aligned measure sets. It includes measures from 21 different measure sets; only some of the measures are NQF-endorsed. The BVMST has a very different utility, including the ability to: • Score candidate measures against measure selection criteria to help develop an <i>aligned</i> measure set, • Input measure sets that are specific to your state/market, • Search for measures of subjects of interest to you, and • Identify the national measures sets in which specific
2	Do you know how many states require plans to align performance measures?	measures may be found. We do not know exactly how many states require plans to align performance measures, nor do we know of anyone who has done a comprehensive review of all states to answer the question you pose. We have heard from our work with states that measure
		alignment is frequently discussed, if not acted upon. As highlighted in the presentation, there are several states (e.g., Connecticut, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington) that have used the BVMST for measure set development. Additionally, the second round of CMS State Innovation Model (SIM) grants all require states to look at measure set alignment. ¹
		Lastly, a webinar participant noted that the Montana PCMH program requires payers to align with the state program's measures if they require those measures.

¹ For more information, visit: http://kff.org/medicaid/fact-sheet/the-state-innovation-models-sim-program-a-look-at-round-2-grantees/. Accessed January 11, 2017.

This product was prepared with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation through its State Health and Value Strategies program.

#	Question	Answer
3	How often is the tool	It is our intent to update the measure sets in the BVMST
	updated?	towards the end of each calendar year.
		It is important to note that individual measure set updates do
	T 1	not occur at the same time every year.
4	To what extent are the	We have not heard of any commercial insurers that are
	commercial insurers	specifically implementing the CMS Core Measure Set at this time.
	implementing the CMS	time.
	Core Measure Set? They promised to do so, but the	
	timeline was never clear,	
	at least to me?	
5	What is the scope of	The BVSMT is not NQF-centric; it merely uses a measure's NQF
	measure value set entities	number to auto-populate basic information about the measure.
	beyond NQF?	1 1
		Additionally, the BVMST is pulling only from the 21 measure
		sets that are included in the tool, albeit from all of CMS' major
		measure sets. The 15 federal and national measure sets that are
		included in the tool are often used as points of reference when
		creating measure sets. There are many, many additional
		measure sets developed by other entities, including insurers,
		state agencies, and other federal agencies (e.g., SAMHSA,
	TT . 1	AHRQ).
6	How might this tool be	The tool only contains measures found within national and
	used to support efforts in	select state measures sets, so areas with measure gaps are not
	improving "gaps"? For	addressed in the tool if they are not addressed in the source measure sets.
	example, measurement domains such as care	measure sets.
	coordination and	
	integration are often	
	lacking.	
7	Have you had an	We have let NHRI and NAHDO know about the work that we
	opportunity to coordinate	are doing, but there has not been an explicit coordination of
	with NRHI or NAHDO	activities.
	on this work?	
8	Is this tool for use	The BVMST has been designed to assist not only states, but also
	primarily by states for	employers, consumer organizations, insurers and providers in
	measure alignment?	aligning measure sets.

#	Question	Answer
9	Can you share more information about quality frameworks to organize these measures?	The framework used to organize these measures was based on two main typologies, domain and condition. We used these two typologies to ensure that we could efficiently narrow down our search of candidate measures. These domains and conditions were loosely based off of the categorization schematic used in the 2013 Buying Value Study. ² The three additional typologies (measure type, population, and data source) are commonly used to categorize measures.
10	How does this tool connect to the National Quality Measure Clearinghouse?	The National Quality Measure Clearinghouse developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is an online library of measures. It allows you to search for measures by domain, measurement setting, or by organization. Additionally, it provides some more detailed information about a measure that is not included in the BVMST, including rationale, numerator/denominator detail, and more.
		As noted in our response to Question #1, the BVMST allows users to: • Score candidate measures against the 21 measure sets that are included as part of the tool to help develop an aligned measure set, • Input measure sets that are specific to you, and • Systematically assess and prioritize against specific measure selection criteria.

² The 2013 Buying Value study can be accessed here: <u>www.buyingvalue.org/resources/</u>.

#	Question	Answer
11	Many of these measures	Many of the nationally endorsed measures have been developed
	were originally designed	for health plans. To operationalize at the provider level you
	to be used for reviewing	need to consider:
	insurance plans, and so	1) Is there an adequate denominator size?
	they don't translate as	2) Is there sufficient detail in the health plan specifications
	well to providers. Often	to allow providers to report on the measure using
	there are not enough	clinical data if you intend to have providers report the
	instances in the	measures?
	denominator to review	The issue of adequacy denominator size is dependent on the
	performance. Would you	provider entity. It is hard to determine if a measure can
	consider listing measures	generate an adequate denominator size without looking at
	by how applicable they	which provider is being measure (e.g., is it a solo primary care
	are to provider practices?	practice or an ACO?).
		If adequate denominator size is a central concern, consider
		making sufficient denominator size a selection criterion when
		evaluating candidate measures.
		evaluating curtatute incusures.
		A webinar participant noted that if a measure was developed
		for health plans and is now applicable to providers, there might
		be an electronic Clinical Quality Measure (eCQM) version of the
		measure available.
12	Is the alignment	The BVSMT was developed on behalf of the Robert Wood
	methodology/algorithms	Johnson Foundation. As indicated in the Terms and Conditions
	proprietary?	page on the Buying Value website, all content featured on the
		website is owned by the Foundation. ³ The BVSMT may be used
		for personal, informational, and noncommercial purposes only.
		The Tool cannot be copied, distributed, transmitted, and
		published nor can derivative works be created from the BVSMT.
		Notwithstanding all of the above, the tool is available for use by
		any interested party and its construction is transparent.
13	How did you decide on	Many state measure sets that are included in the tool are states
	the six state measure sets	with which the tool's developer, Bailit Health, has worked. We
	to include, and will you	will consider including additional state measure sets in the
	possibly include more	future. If you have any specific requests, please convey them
	state measure sets in the	through the Buying value website.
	future?	
<u> </u>		l

³ For more information, visit: www.buyingvalue.org/about/terms/. Accessed January 11, 2017.