



WHO WE ARE

In Virginia, the major community partners engaged in health reform -- health care providers, health systems, health plans, pharmaceutical manufacturers and laboratory companies, employers, consumers, and government – came together to create a public-private partnership to accelerate the adoption of value-driven models of wellness and health care. This formal partnership is known as the Virginia Center for Health Innovation (VCHI).

These partners first came together in August 2010, when Governor McDonnell appointed 24 political, health system, civic and business leaders to the Virginia Health Reform Initiative Advisory Council. The Council was asked to develop recommendations about implementing health reform, and to seek innovative solutions that meet the needs of Virginia's citizens and its government. The creation of the Virginia Center for Health Innovation stemmed directly from one of these recommendations.

WHAT WE DO

VCHI improves value in health care by focusing on four core services. These are:



Convening and Educating Stakeholders interested in accelerating the adoption of value-driven models of wellness and healthcare in an effort to improve patient outcomes and advance Virginia's well-being and economic competitiveness.



Overseeing and Facilitating Demonstration Research to test and evaluate models of value-driven wellness and health care.



Leveraging Data and Analytical Resources that educate and equip health care providers, public health professionals, government representatives, community organizations, employers, and consumers to make more informed decisions.



Helping Prepare the Health Care Workforce and the Public for a high quality, value-driven health care marketplace which features engaged and satisfied clinicians and patients.

THE VIRGINIA HEALTH VALUE DASHBOARD

In an effort to better understand how Virginia performs in delivering health value, and to determine how best to facilitate action for improvement where necessary, VCHI is launching the Virginia Health Value Dashboard. Funded with support from the Virginia General Assembly, the Dashboard includes three aims -- 1) reducing low value health care, 2) increasing high value health care, and 3) ensuring the Commonwealth has the necessary infrastructure to measure and reward value in health care. These three aims are captured by nine value indicators, which were approved by consensus at a joint meeting of the VCHI Board and Leadership Council.

As part of its Dashboard data collection and analytics effort, VCHI is partnering with the Virginia Association of Health Plans and Catalyst for Payment Reform (CPR) on CPR's Scorecard 2.0 initiative. Through this collaboration, Virginia will receive data on how much payment reform there is in the state and of what type. Scorecard 2.0 will also look at twelve metrics designed to better assess whether payment reform correlates with improved health care quality and affordability across the health care system. Collectively, this information will then feed into the larger Virginia Health Value Dashboard work.

Legend

- = Better than statewide rate
- = Same as statewide rate
- = Worse than statewide rate



REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE

Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits

Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	13%	●	●	●	●	●
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	3.2	●	●	●	●	●
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	0.04	●	●	●	●	●

Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator

Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	83%	●	●	●	●	●
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	8%	●	●	●	●	●
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	25%	●	●	●	●	●
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	75%	●	●	●	●	●
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	77%	●	●	●	●	●

Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays

Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	2,160	●	●	●	●	●
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INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE

Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules

Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	55%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	47%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	78%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	24%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	72%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	66%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	81%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	56%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	55%	●	●	●	●	●
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	81%	●	●	●	●	●
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	16%	●	●	●	●	●
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	14%	●	●	●	●	●
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	56%	●	●	●	●	●
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	74%	●	●	●	●	●

Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population

Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019

Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates

Breast Cancer Screening	57%	●	●	●	●	●
Cervical Cancer Screening	53%	●	●	●	●	●
Colorectal Cancer Screening	27%	●	●	●	●	●

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	204,112	1,525,336	13%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	204,112	63,466	3.2
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	204,112	5,288,861	0.04
Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	417,580	504,827	83%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	32,518	426,836	8%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	123,950	487,412	25%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	203,230	270,514	75%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	31,670	41,304	77%
Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	79,463	3,678,939	2,160
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	19,868	36,394	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	17,054	36,394	47%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	28,389	36,394	78%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	8,668	36,394	24%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	26,137	36,394	72%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	23,940	36,394	66%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	29,627	36,394	81%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	20,454	36,394	56%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	20,071	36,394	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	29,513	36,394	81%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	3,059	18,933	16%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	5,538	39,553	14%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	22,083	39,553	56%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	29,185	39,553	74%
Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	See CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates			
Breast Cancer Screening	126,565	223,390	57%
Cervical Cancer Screening	257,202	483,930	53%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	327,238	1,191,337	27%
IMPROVING THE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VALUE BASED CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Value-Oriented Payments that Place Doctors and Hospitals at Financial Risk for Performance	See CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Commercial In-Network Payments that are Value-Oriented	See CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percent of Virginia Total Covered Lives with Claims Included in the Virginia All Payer Claims Database	4,310,742	7,361,200	59%
Percent of Virginia Commercially Insured Lives with Claims included in the Virginia All Payer Claims Database	2,005,487	4,891,600	41%

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits</i>			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	28,547	243,440	12%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	28,547	9,860	2.9
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	28,547	821,634	0.03
<i>Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator</i>			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	68,387	82,054	83%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	5,138	67,687	8%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	18,801	77,672	24%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	31,415	43,065	73%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	4,644	6,251	74%
<i>Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays</i>			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	14,768	577,299	2,558
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules</i>			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	2,981	5,541	54%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	2,508	5,541	45%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	4,012	5,541	72%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	1,522	5,541	27%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	3,761	5,541	68%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	3,492	5,541	63%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	4,314	5,541	78%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	3,061	5,541	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	3,051	5,541	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	4,244	5,541	77%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	421	2,871	15%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	748	5,938	13%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	2,946	5,938	50%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	4,280	5,938	72%
<i>Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population</i>			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
<i>Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates</i>			
Breast Cancer Screening	16,360	31,144	53%
Cervical Cancer Screening	34,656	68,246	51%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	49,309	189,955	26%

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	28,207	254,248	11%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	28,207	16,748	1.7
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	28,207	1,395,646	0.02
Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	94,030	109,794	86%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	13,717	82,435	17%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	60,242	146,953	41%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	53,041	65,836	81%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	6,091	8,349	73%
Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	11,277	958,921	1,176
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	5,778	10,282	56%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	5,694	10,282	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	8,543	10,282	83%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	2,601	10,282	25%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	7,325	10,282	71%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	6,855	10,282	67%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	8,492	10,282	83%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	5,834	10,282	57%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	5,903	10,282	57%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	8,462	10,282	82%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	1,012	4,974	20%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	1,897	10,523	18%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	6,592	10,523	63%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	7,702	10,523	73%
Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates			
Breast Cancer Screening	39,296	58,350	67%
Cervical Cancer Screening	76,090	108,870	70%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	90,077	273,022	33%

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	46,909	334,774	14%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	46,909	11,908	3.9
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	46,909	992,338	0.05
Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	82,151	99,957	82%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	4,472	99,064	5%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	13,147	80,567	16%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	35,440	46,620	76%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	6,020	7,993	75%
Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	21,428	732,566	2,925
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	3,347	6,235	54%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	2,513	6,235	40%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	4,830	6,235	77%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	2,520	6,235	40%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	4,430	6,235	71%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	4,116	6,235	66%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	5,120	6,235	82%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	3,533	6,235	57%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	3,636	6,235	58%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	5,136	6,235	82%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	540	3,337	16%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	932	7,000	13%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	3,537	7,000	51%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	5,207	7,000	74%
Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates			
Breast Cancer Screening	19,092	42,919	44%
Cervical Cancer Screening	39,220	93,499	42%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	55,693	256,997	22%

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits</i>			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	45,846	309,597	15%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	45,846	11,225	4.1
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	45,846	935,409	0.05
<i>Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator</i>			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	71,436	90,012	79%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	4,095	81,016	5%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	14,426	68,839	21%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	40,574	56,929	71%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	7,789	9,347	83%
<i>Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays</i>			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	14,480	657,728	2,202
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules</i>			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	3,249	6,607	49%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	2,838	6,607	43%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	4,937	6,607	75%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	1,117	6,607	17%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	4,733	6,607	72%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	4,030	6,607	61%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	5,291	6,607	80%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	3,453	6,607	52%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	3,239	6,607	49%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	5,296	6,607	80%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	438	3,542	12%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	805	7,354	11%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	3,937	7,355	54%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	5,296	7,354	72%
<i>Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population</i>			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
<i>Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates</i>			
Breast Cancer Screening	24,562	44,108	56%
Cervical Cancer Screening	48,989	97,791	50%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	58,810	219,294	27%

REDUCING LOW VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Utilization and Cost of Avoidable Emergency Room Visits</i>			
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	53,564	376,117	14%
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	53,564	13,465	4.0
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	53,564	1,122,074	0.05
<i>Low Value Services as Captured by the MedInsight Health Waste Calculator</i>			
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	101,576	123,010	83%
Don't obtain EKG, chest X-rays or pulmonary function test in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery	5,096	96,634	5%
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency	17,334	113,381	15%
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	42,760	58,064	74%
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	7,126	9,364	76%
<i>Inappropriate Preventable Hospital Stays</i>			
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	17,510	752,425	2,327
INCREASING HIGH VALUE CARE	Numerator	Denominator	Rate
<i>Virginia Children and Adolescents who are Current with Appropriate Vaccination Schedules</i>			
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	4,513	7,729	58%
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	3,501	7,729	45%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	6,067	7,729	78%
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	908	7,729	12%
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	5,888	7,729	76%
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	5,447	7,729	70%
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	6,410	7,729	83%
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	4,573	7,729	59%
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	4,242	7,729	55%
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	6,375	7,729	82%
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	648	4,209	15%
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	1,156	8,738	13%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate or Meningococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine	5,071	8,738	58%
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	6,700	8,738	77%
<i>Screening and Treatment of Virginia's Diabetic and Pre-Diabetic Population</i>			
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	see CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		
<i>Clinically Appropriate Cancer Screening Rates</i>			
Breast Cancer Screening	27,255	46,869	58%
Cervical Cancer Screening	58,247	115,524	50%
Colorectal Cancer Screening	73,349	252,069	29%

METHODOLOGY



Measure	Measure Description	Numerator	Denominator
Breast Cancer Screening	Percentage of women 50-74 years of age who had a mammogram to screen for breast cancer	One or more mammograms during the measurement period or the 15 months prior to the measurement period	Women 52-74 years of age as of the end of the measurement period
Cervical Cancer Screening	Percentage of women 21–64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer	Women 21–64 years of age who were screened for cervical cancer using either of the following criteria: - Women age 21–64 who had cervical cytology performed every 3 years - Women age 30–64 who had cervical cytology/human papillomavirus (HPV) co-testing performed every 5 years	Women 24-64 years of age as of the end of the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: DTaP	Percentage of children two years of age who had four diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccines by their second birthday	At least four DTaP vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or before the child's second birthday	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis A	Percentage of children two years of age who had one hepatitis A (HepA) vaccine by their second birthday	Either of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria: - At least one hepatitis A vaccination, with a date of service on or before the child's second birthday - History of hepatitis A illness	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: Hepatitis B	Percentage of children two years of age who had three hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine by their second birthday	Any of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria: - At least three hepatitis B vaccinations - One of the three vaccinations can be a newborn hepatitis B vaccination during the eight-day period that begins on the date of birth and ends seven days after the date of birth - History of hepatitis illness	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: HiB	Percentage of children two years of age who had three HiB vaccine by their second birthday	At least three HiB vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or before the child's second birthday	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: Influenza	Percentage of children two years of age who had two influenza (flu) vaccines by their second birthday	At least two influenza vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or before the child's second birthday	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: IPV	Percentage of children two years of age who had three IPV vaccine by their second birthday	At least three IPV vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or before the child's second birthday	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year

Measure	Measure Description	Numerator	Denominator
Childhood Immunization Status: MMR	Percentage of children two years of age who had one measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine by their second birthday	Any of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one MMR vaccination - At least one measles and rubella vaccination and at least one mumps vaccination or history of the illness on the same date of service or on different dates of service - At least one measles vaccination or history of the illness and at least one mumps vaccination or history of the illness and at least one rubella vaccination or history of the illness on the same date of service or on different dates of service 	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: Pneumococcal Conjugate	Percentage of children two years of age who had four pneumococcal conjugate (PCV) vaccines by their second birthday	At least four pneumococcal conjugate vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or before the child's second birthday	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: Rotavirus	Percentage of children two years of age who had two or three rotavirus (RV) vaccines by their second birthday	Any of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two doses of the two-dose rotavirus vaccine on different dates of service - At least three doses of the three-dose rotavirus vaccine on different dates of service - At least one dose of the two-dose rotavirus vaccine and at least two doses of the three-dose rotavirus vaccine, all on different dates of service 	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Childhood Immunization Status: VZV	Percentage of children two years of age who had one chicken pox (VZV) vaccine by their second birthday	Either of the following on or before the child's second birthday meet criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one VZV vaccination, with a date of service on or before the child's second birthday - History of varicella zoster (e.g., chicken pox) 	Children who turn 2 years of age during the measurement year
Claims in Virginia's All Payer Claims Database	Percent of Virginia Total Covered Lives with Claims Included in the Virginia All Payer Claims Database	Average monthly enrollment for all insurance types within the Virginia APCD	The total number of individuals covered by any type of insurance as obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation
Claims in Virginia's All Payer Claims Database	Percent of Virginia Commercially Insured Lives with Claims included in the Virginia All Payer Claims Database	Average monthly enrollment for individuals covered by commercial insurance (both group and individual) within the Virginia APCD	The total number of individuals covered by commercial insurance as obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation

Measure	Measure Description	Numerator	Denominator
Colorectal Cancer Screening	Percentage of members 50-75 years of age who had appropriate screening for colorectal cancer	One or more screenings for colorectal cancer. Any of the following meet criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) during the measurement year. For administrative data, assume the required number of samples were returned, regardless of FOBT type - Flexible sigmoidoscopy during the measurement year or the four years prior to the measurement year - Colonoscopy during the measurement year or the nine years prior to the measurement year 	Members 50-75 years of age as of the end of the measurement year
Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present	Percentage of imaging for low back pain considered to be wasteful	Instances of imaging for low back pain performed within the first six weeks without any red flags present. Red flags include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low back pain without improvement after 6 weeks - Severe or progressive neurologic deficits - Back pain in those above 70 years of age - Cauda equina syndrome - Cancer or history of cancer - Fracture - Ankylosing spondylitis - Immunosuppression, diabetes mellitus, and intravenous drug use - Prolonged use of corticosteroids - Osteoporosis - Symptomatic spinal stenosis, and/or infection - When serious underlying conditions are suspected on the basis of history and physical examination 	All instances of imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks on members 18 years of age or greater during the measurement year
Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal	Percentage of baseline laboratory studies performed 30 days or fewer prior to a low-risk surgery considered to be wasteful	Instances of baseline laboratory studies in members without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) performed 30 days or fewer prior to a low-risk surgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASA I indicates a normal healthy patient (e.g., healthy, non-smoking, no or minimal alcohol use) - ASA II indicates a patient with mild systemic disease (e.g., current smoker, social alcohol drinker, pregnancy, obesity, mild lung disease) 	All instances of baseline laboratory studies performed 30 days or fewer prior to a low-risk surgery on members 2 years of age or greater

Measure	Measure Description	Numerator	Denominator
Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin-D deficiency	Percentage of population based screenings for 25-OH-Vitamin-D deficiency considered to be wasteful	Instances of screening for 25-OH-Vitamin-D testing excluding those for members at risk of vitamin-D deficiency. Members at risk of vitamin-D deficiency include: - Members with chronic conditions that require vitamin-D testing, risk factors for vitamin D deficiency, high risk medication for vitamin-D deficiency, pregnancy, obesity, and recent history of falls and traumatic fractures in members aged 65 years and above	All instances of screening for 25-OH-Vitamin-D testing during the measurement year
Don't perform PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in all men regardless of age	Percentage of PSA-based screenings for prostate cancer in men considered to be wasteful	Instances of PSA-based screening in men without any symptoms. Instances of PSA-based screening in men who have clinical presentations and risk factors for prostate cancer are considered likely wasteful as some of the risk factors (e.g., two or more first-degree relatives with prostate cancer before age 65, black ancestry) cannot be determined through claims data	All instances of PSA-based screening for prostate cancer in men during the measurement year
Human Papillomavirus Virus (HPV) Vaccine for Female Adolescents	Percentage of female adolescents 13 years of age who had three doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine by their 13th birthday	At least three HPV vaccinations, with different dates of service, on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthdays	Female adolescents who turn 13 years of age during the measurement year
Immunizations for Adolescents: HPV Vaccine	Percentage of adolescents 13 years of age who had three doses of the human papillovirus (HPV) vaccine by their 13th birthday	Three HPV vaccines, with different dates of service, on or between the member's 9th and 13th birthdays	Adolescents who turn 13 years of age during the measurement year
Immunizations for Adolescents: Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine	Percentage of adolescents 13 years of age who had one dose of meningococcal conjugate vaccine by their 13th birthday	One meningococcal conjugate vaccine on or between the member's 11th and 13th birthdays	Adolescents who turn 13 years of age during the measurement year
Immunizations for Adolescents: Tdap Vaccine	Percentage of adolescents 13 years of age who had one tetanus, diphtheria toxoids, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) by their 13th birthday	One tetanus, diphtheria toxoids, and acellular pertussis vaccine (Tdap) on or between the member's 10th and 13th birthdays	Adolescents who turn 13 years of age during the measurement year
Percentage of Commercial In-Network Payments that are Value-Oriented	See CPR Scorecard 2.0		
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had a Nephropathy Screening	Coming in 2019		

Measure	Measure Description	Numerator	Denominator
Percentage of Patients 18-75 Years of Age with Diabetes who had HbA1c Screening During the Measurement Year (HEDIS=1 year)	See CPR Scorecard		
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - As a Percentage of Total ED Visits	Avoidable ED visits as a percentage of total ED visits	Potentially avoidable ED visits	ED visits overall
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per 1,000 Member Months	Avoidable ED visits per 1,000 member months	Potentially avoidable ED visits	Total medical member months/1,000
Potentially Avoidable ED Visits - Per Member Per Year	Avoidable ED visits per member per year	Potentially avoidable ED visits	Total medical member months/12
Prevention Quality Indicator #90: Prevention Quality Overall Composite Rate (per 100,000 population)	Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI) overall composite per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older	Discharges, for patients ages 18 years and older, that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in any of the following PQIs: - PQI #1 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate - PQI #3 Diabetes Long-Term Complications Admission Rate - PQI #5 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma in Older Adults Admission Rate - PQI #7 Hypertension Admission Rate - PQI #8 Heart Failure Admission Rate - PQI #10 Dehydration Admission Rate - PQI #11 Bacterial Pneumonia Admission Rate - PQI #12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate - PQI #14 Uncontrolled Diabetes Admission Rate - PQI #15 Asthma in Younger Adults Admission Rate - PQI #16 Lower-Extremity Amputation among Patients with Diabetes Rate	Members 18 years of age or older as of the end of the measurement year
Value-Oriented Payments that Place Doctors and Hospitals at Financial Risk for Performance	See CPR Scorecard 2.0		

