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5-23-2016

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Recommended Citation

Varga, Stefan; Lombardi, M.; and Maio, PharmD, MSPH, Vittorio, "A Review of Current Quality Metrics for Evaluating Patient-Centered Medical Homes" (2016). *College of Population Health Posters*. 8. https://jdc.jefferson.edu/jcphposters/8

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A Review Of Current Quality Metrics For Evaluating Patient-Centered Medical Homes

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INTRODUCTION

- The patient-centered medical home (PCMH) has emerged as a promising model for transforming the structure and organization of primary care
- The NCQA estimated that the number of PCMHs in 2015 in the United States reached about 7,000, representing about 10% of all primary care practices
- According to AHRQ, the five core attributes of PCMHs are providing:
 - Comprehensive,
 - Coordinated,
 - Patient-centered,
 - Easily accessible and
 - High quality and safety care
- Rigorous evaluations of the ability of PCMHs to accomplish their objectives are needed to assess the feasibility of implementation

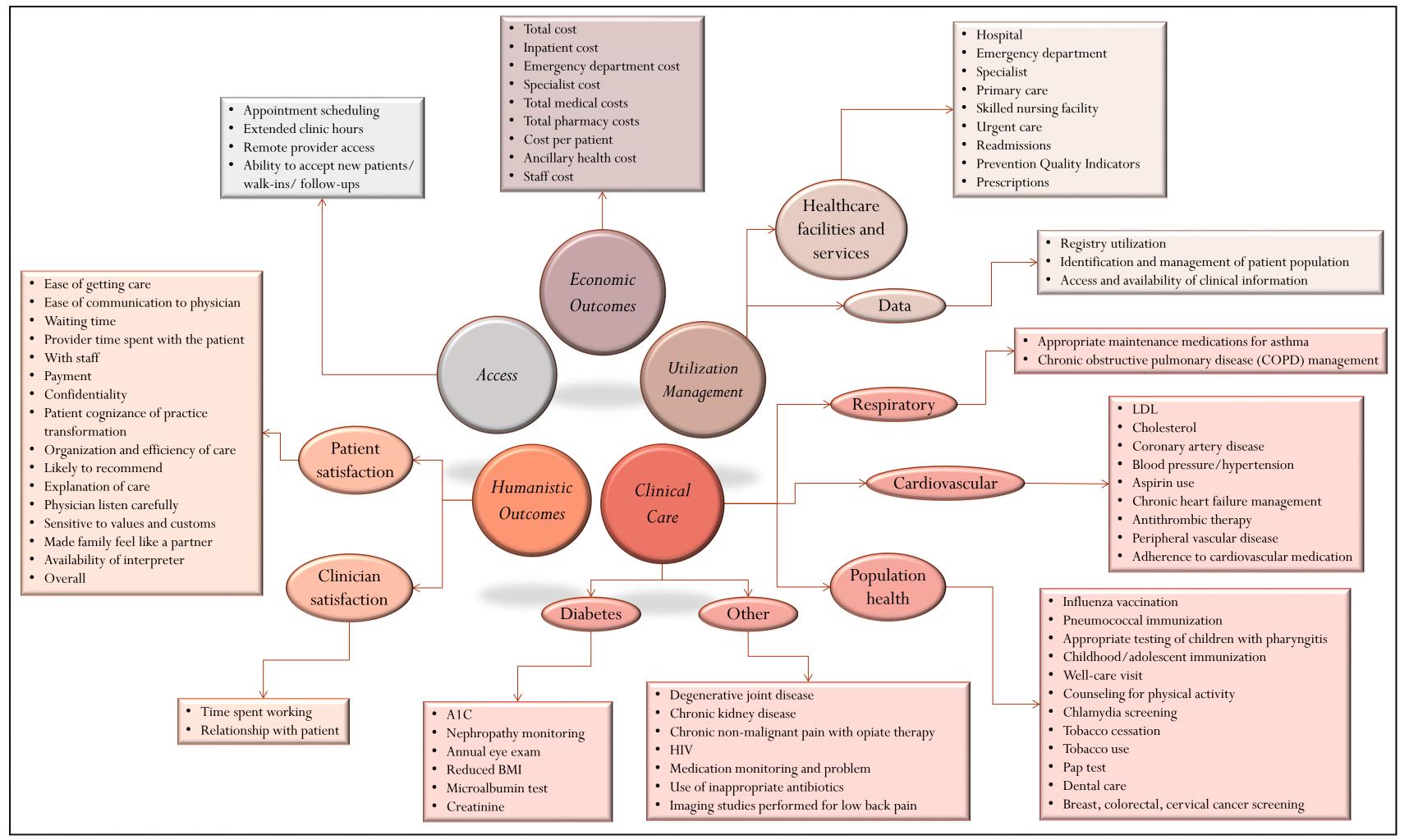
OBJECTIVES

 This review sought to explore the quality metrics that are currently utilized to assess PCMHs

METHODS

- An extensive literature review was performed using the following databases:
 - PubMed
 - SCOPUS
 - Google Scholar
- Published studies and reports that analyzed quality metrics used to assess PCMHs were evaluated
- Each measurement was analyzed and categorized into one of the following types of outcomes:
 - Access
 - Utilization management
 - Economic
 - Clinical
 - Humanistic

Figure 1. Comprehensive list of measures



RESULTS

- Overall, a significant number of quality metrics for assessing PCMHs was found:
 - Access outcomes are composed of various aspects involving scheduling appointments, hours of operation, and provider remote access and support
 - <u>Utilization management</u> outcomes include use of healthcare services, including hospital, specialist, pharmacy and nursing facility
 - Economic outcomes focus on the spending of various healthcare services, such as inpatient, emergency department, pharmacy and specialist costs
 - Clinical outcomes are the most populated, including preventive services, such as immunization and screening, and management of several diseases, including diabetes, and cardiovascular and respiratory conditions
 - <u>Humanistic outcomes</u> incorporate patient and clinician satisfaction

DISCUSSION

- This review identified an abundance of quality metrics utilized to assess PCMHs, yet only a few appear to be a true representation of the quality of care provided to patients
 - Measurements for clinical and preventative care are the most frequently utilized
 - Metrics for several diseases were mentioned, although the majority of metrics focused on diabetes and cardiovascular diseases
 - Quality metrics for diseases focus mainly on process of care, while a few define prominent outcomes of care, such as HbA1c and BMI level

CONCLUSION

- We urge entities involved in the establishment and implementation of PCMH to endorse a core set of standardized measures to evaluate the PCMH
- Development of metrics for outcomes of care should be further encouraged