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Hospital Quality-Based Payment Program

June 16, 2022

Topics



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- General Information
 - Background
 - Definitions
 - Timeline
 - Reimbursement Adjustments
- Data and Report Refresher
- Program Changes and Next Steps
- Discussion

Background

- Senate Bill 7, 82nd Legislature and Senate Bill 7, 83rd Legislature, directed HHSC to implement strategies to reduce potentially preventable events (PPEs) by hospitals and managed care organizations.
- Calculated biannually: full and mid-year reporting
- Texas Administrative Code Rules:
[http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.V
iewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=1&pt=15&ch=354&sch=A
&div=35&rl=Y](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=1&pt=15&ch=354&sch=A&div=35&rl=Y)
- HHS PPE webpage: [https://hhs.texas.gov/about-
hhs/process-improvement/medicaid-chip-quality-
efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-
events](https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/process-improvement/medicaid-chip-quality-efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-events)



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Definitions

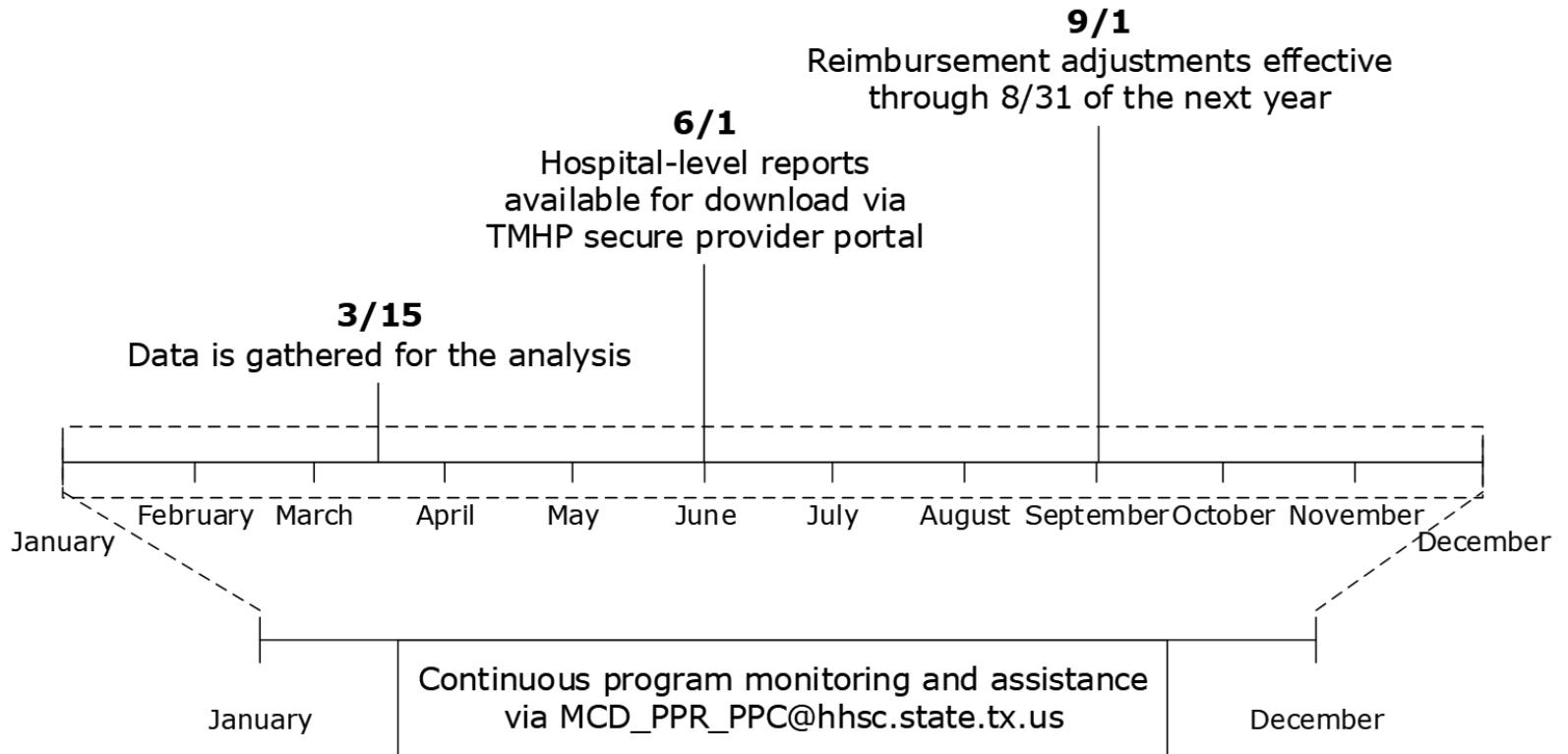
- *Potentially Preventable Readmission (PPR)*: A PPR is a readmission (return hospitalization within the specified readmission time interval) that is clinically-related to the initial hospital admission.
- *Potentially Preventable Complication (PPC)*: A harmful event or negative outcome, such as an infection or surgical complication, that occurs after a hospital admission and may result from processes of care and treatment rather than from natural progression of the underlying illness and are therefore potentially preventable.



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Full Year Report Timeline





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Full Year Report Timeline and Adjustments

	Previous	Current	Future
Reporting Period	SFY 2020 (Sept. 1, 2019 to Aug. 31, 2020)	SFY 2021 (Sept. 1, 2020 to Aug. 31, 2021)	SFY 2022 (Sept. 1, 2021 to Aug. 31, 2022)
Adjustment Period	SFY 2022 (Sept. 1, 2021 to Aug. 31, 2022)	SFY 2023 (Sept. 1, 2022 to Aug. 31, 2023)	SFY 2024 (Sept. 1, 2023 to Aug. 31, 2024)



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Reimbursement Adjustments

	Actual-to-Expected Ratio		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
	Less than 1.10	1.10 to 1.24	1.25 and Greater
Potentially Preventable Complications (PPCs)	No Penalty	LOW Penalty: -2.0%	HIGH Penalty: -2.5%
Potentially Preventable Readmissions (PPRs)	No Penalty	LOW Penalty: -1.0%	HIGH Penalty: -2.0%



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Mid-year Reports

- Reporting Period: First half of the SFY
- No reimbursement adjustments
- Published in August of the same SFY reporting period
 - E.g., SFY 2022 Mid-year reports will be published in August 2022.
- Available only upon request to MCD_PPR_PPC@hhsc.state.tx.us
 - Includes PDF reports and underlying excel data

Data and Reports

- Each hospital receives for both PPRs and PPCs:
 - PDF reports
 - Underlying Excel Data
 - Admissions volume permitting
- Results are private for one year, available through the TMHP secure provider portal at <https://www.tmhp.com/>
- Made public one year later on the Texas Healthcare Learning Collaborative (THLC) portal at <https://thlcportal.com/>.



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Hospital-Level Report

- PDF file format
- Separate PDF reports for PPR and PPC, as applicable
- Retrieved via TMHP secure provider portal
- Portal contains reports for previous years



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Hospital Quality-Based Program: Potentially Preventable Complications (PPC) Hospital-Level Report

Hospital:

NPI:

TPI:

Reporting Period: State Fiscal Year 2016

Population: All Medicaid and CHIP

Effective Date: September 1, 2017

* This is a low-volume hospital

About this report

Senate Bill (S.B.) 7, 82nd Texas Legislature, First Called Session, 2011, and S.B. 7, 83rd Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2013, requires HHS to implement a hospital reporting process and reimbursement reductions to hospitals based on performance in potentially preventable readmissions (PPRs) and potentially preventable complications (PPCs). For the Medicaid Program, actual rates of these potentially preventable events (PPEs) are compared to their expected rates and a final reimbursement adjustment is determined and applied to all claims paid by HHS to each hospital. Calculation of the PPE rates are made using Medicaid/CHIP fee-for-service claims and managed care encounters.

A hospital with an actual-to-expected PPC ratio equal to or greater than 1.10 and equal to or less than 1.25 is subject to a reimbursement adjustment of -2% of the hospital's inpatient claims. An actual-to-expected PPC ratio greater than 1.25 is subject to a reimbursement adjustment of -2.5% of the hospital's inpatient claims. It is important to note that the actual-to-expected ratio is rounded to two decimal places.

This report is designed to help hospitals target their quality improvement efforts. HHS can provide underlying detailed data for this report to each hospital following their request (please include full name, email, phone number, NPI, TPI, and hospital name) emailed to MCD_PPR_PPC@hhsc.state.tx.us

HHSC Potentially Preventable Events webpage: <https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/process-improvement/medicaid-chip-quality-efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-events>

Table 1 - Hospital Present on Admission (POA) Quality Check

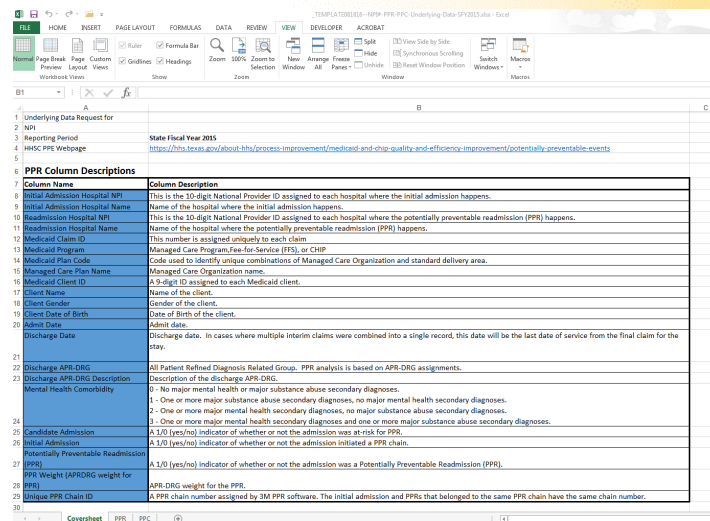
% Not POA for Pre-Existing Secondary Diagnosis	% POA for Secondary Diagnosis	% POA for Secondary Diagnosis on Elective Surgical Cases	POA Quality Screen #1	POA Quality Screen #2	POA Quality Screen #3	POA Quality Screen #4	POA Quality Check

Issue Date:

Page 1 of 4

Underlying Data

- Microsoft Excel file format
- Detailed hospital specific data used in the analysis
- Retrieved via TMHP secure provider portal for full-year period.
- Data for mid-year reports sent via encrypted email.



Column Name	Column Description
1. Underlying Data Request for	
2. NPI	State Fiscal Year 2015
3. Reporting Period	
4. JHSC PPE Webpage	https://this.texas.gov/about-hhs/process-improvement/medicaid-and-chip-quality-and-efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-events
5.	
6. PPR Column Descriptions	
7. Column Name	Column Description
8. Initial Admission Hospital NPI	This is the 10-digit National Provider ID assigned to each hospital where the initial admission happens.
9. Initial Admission Hospital Name	Name of the hospital where the initial admission happens.
10. Readmission Hospital NPI	This is the 10-digit National Provider ID assigned to each hospital where the potentially preventable readmission (PPR) happens.
11. Readmission Hospital Name	Name of the hospital where the potentially preventable readmission (PPR) happens.
12. Medicaid Claim ID	This number is assigned uniquely to each claim.
13. Medicaid Program	Managed Care Program, Fee-for-Service (FFS), or CHIP
14. Medicaid Plan Code	Code used to identify unique combinations of Managed Care Organization and standard delivery area.
15. Managed Care Plan Name	Managed Care Organization name.
16. Medicaid Client ID	A 9-digit ID assigned to each Medicaid client.
17. Client Name	Name of the client.
18. Client Gender	Gender of the client.
19. Client Date of Birth	Date of Birth of the client.
20. Admit Date	Admit date.
21. Discharge Date	Discharge date. In cases where multiple interim claims were combined into a single record, this date will be the last date of service from the final claim for the stay.
22. Discharge APR-DRG	All Patient Related Diagnosis Related Group. PPR analysis is based on APR-DRG assignments.
23. Discharge APR-DRG Description	Description of the discharge APR-DRG.
24. Mental Health Comorbidity	0: No major mental health or major substance abuse secondary diagnoses. 1: One or more major substance abuse secondary diagnoses, no major mental health secondary diagnoses. 2: One or more major mental health secondary diagnoses, no major substance abuse secondary diagnoses. 3: One or more major mental health secondary diagnoses and one or more major substance abuse secondary diagnoses.
25. Candidate Admission	A 1/0 (yes/no) indicator of whether or not the admission was at risk for PPR.
26. Initial Admission	A 1/0 (yes/no) indicator of whether or not the admission initiated a PPR chain.
27. Potentially Preventable Readmission (PPR)	A 1/0 (yes/no) indicator of whether or not the admission was a Potentially Preventable Readmission (PPR).
28. PPR Weight (APR-DRG weight for PPR)	APR-DRG weight for the PPR.
29. Unique PPR Chain ID	A PPR chain number assigned by 3M PPR software. The initial admission and PPRs that belonged to the same PPR chain have the same chain number.



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HHSC PPE Website

<https://www.hhs.texas.gov/about/process-improvement/improving-services-texans/medicaid-chip-quality-efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-events>

Resources

- [Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 15, Chapter 354, Subchapter A, Division 35, Reimbursement Adjustments for Potentially Preventable Events](#)
- [Methodology Overview PPR \(PDF\)](#)
- [Methodology Overview PPC \(PDF\)](#)
- [Risk Adjustment Methods and Calculations for PPR and PPC \(PDF\)](#)
- [3M All-Patient Refined Web Portal](#) (please [email the PPR PPC Coordination Team](#) to request login access)
- [Guide to navigate the 3M Portal \(PDF\)](#)

Fiscal Year 2021

- [FY 2021 Hospital-Level Reporting Template PPR \(PDF\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 Hospital-Level Reporting Template PPC \(PDF\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 Technical Notes PPR \(PDF\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 Technical Notes PPC \(PDF\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 Grouper 38 APR-DRG Effective 10/1/2021 \(Excel\)](#): Used to calculate PPR weights (Note: reimbursement reductions were assessed using unweighted PPR results)
 - [FY 2021 PPC Weights Version 38 \(Excel\)](#): Used to calculate PPC Weights
 - FY 2021 Texas Scaling Factor = 1.4528 (To account for Texas and the national average in PPC calculations)
 - [FY 2021 Statewide Data File PPR \(Excel\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 Statewide Data File PPC \(Excel\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 State Norm File PPR \(Excel\)](#)
 - [FY 2021 State Norm File PPC \(Excel\)](#)
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3M Software Manuals and Overview

- Available online at <https://www.aprdrsgassign.com/>
- Login for Texas Hospitals available upon request at MCD_PPR_PPC@hhsc.state.tx.us
- “Definitions Manual” contains technical breakdown of PPE assignments and exclusions
- “Methodology Overview” provides higher level analysis notes

Recent Program Changes

- SFY 2020 reports were changed to use event based or unweighted rates to allow for more accurate risk adjustment.
- SFY 2021 reports excluded neonatal jaundice admissions from PPR consideration:
 - Manual change to be reflected in later 3M software versions



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Stakeholder Meeting Series

- Planned for semi-annual meetings in the summer and fall
- Corresponding with full-year report release and annual 3M software updates
- Information will be distributed via email and posted to the PPE webpage at <https://hhs.texas.gov/about-hhs/process-improvement/medicaid-chip-quality-efficiency-improvement/potentially-preventable-events>



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Discussion



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- Goals of the meeting series
 - Develop/discuss information for HHSC and 3M regarding clinical logic used for PPRs and PPCs
 - Provide regular updates on the program
 - Discuss quality improvement opportunities
- Structure of future meetings
- Current stakeholder feedback

Questions/Discussion?



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Thank you.

Contact

MCD_PPR_PPC@hhsc.state.tx.us