CHIA USER WORKGROUP

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CENTER FOR HEALTH INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS



Agenda

- Announcements:
 - APCD Release 8.0 Updates
 - FY19 Case Mix Release Projections
 - Data Release and Application Update
- Website Updates
- Application Reminders
- User Support Questions
 - Casemix Knee/Hip Replacement Volume compared to MA APCD
 - Admission Source Codes
 - Emergency Department Busyness
 - Tracking Observation Stays
 - Principal Diagnosis
 - Principal Indicator
 - Race, Ethnicity and Hispanic Indicator
 - Visit Sequencing
- ≻ Q&A



MA APCD Release 8.0

- Available **NOW**
- Applicants with approved projects that require updated APCD data (Release 8.0) should submit to CHIA a completed Exhibit B (*Certificate of Continued Need and Compliance*) of the Data Use Agreement. After submitting a completed Exhibit B you will receive an invoice (if applicable) for the requested data. Upon payment of the invoice the order for the data will be placed.
- Release 8.0 includes data on services from January 2014 December 2018 with six months of claim runout (includes paid claims through 6/30/19).
- Will be linkable to Release 7.0 via crosswalk
- Additional information on highlights and enhancements will be presented in future APCD User Workgroups.



Case Mix FY19 Release

CURRENT RELEASE TIMEFRAMES FOR EACH FILE:

Inpatient (HIDD)

Available for request and delivery

Emergency Department (ED)

Available for request and delivery

Outpatient Observation (OOD)

Available for request



Applicants with approved projects that require newly available year(s) of Case Mix Data (e.g., FY 19) should submit to CHIA a completed Exhibit B (*Certificate of Continued Need and Compliance*) of the Data Use Agreement. After submitting a completed Exhibit B you will receive an invoice (if applicable) for the requested data. Upon payment of the invoice the order for the data will be placed.



Due to Governor Baker's emergency actions to limit the spread of COVID-19 CHIA's workforce will be remote, for now. This arrangement will limit CHIA's ability to produce and deliver data extracts. At this time, CHIA is releasing data and providing extracts to requestors.

During this time, CHIA will continue to accept and review data applications for both Case Mix and All-Payer Claims Database (MA APCD) datasets. Review committees, DRC and DPC, will continue their meetings remotely as necessary.

Due to CHIA's physical office being closed, applications will be accepted without a fee. After receipt of the application, CHIA will issue an invoice which will allow applicants to remit payment online.

If you are a Data User that has a CHIA hard drive in your possession, please keep the hard drive at this time while CHIA's physical office is closed.



Website Release Updates

- Updates on the production of APCD and Case Mix databases and status of data requests are now posted to CHIA's website!
 - Aim #1 is to provide weekly or bi-weekly status update on CHIA data products as they are in development.
 - Aim #2 is to provide applicants with information about expected fulfillment status for individual data requests.
 - Request IDs will be communicated to Data Requestors via email.
- Please visit <u>http://www.chiamass.gov/status-of-data-requests/</u> to see the current status of releases.



APPLICATION REMINDERS

Fee Waiver Request Reminders

- If you're submitting a request for a fee waiver, remember to include the fee remittance form in your application package on IRBNet.
- 2. Remember to submit supporting documentation (if required).
- 3. If you're requesting a financial hardship waiver, remember to submit information detailing your project's financial situation (examples: project budget, grant funding, organizational / departmental funding). Also request to pay a specific price that you reasonably believe you're able to afford to contribute.
- 4. CHIA generally does not offer full financial hardship fee waivers. We expect all applicants to have made an attempt to find funding to cover the full cost of the data fees.
- 5. Fee waiver requests can take some time to process especially financial hardship requests.



<u>Question</u>: We are applying for CHIA data to determine the total count of three different same day outpatient surgical procedures (knee replacement, hip replacement and PCI) by year, patient ZIP code, and facility. Before submitting our application, would it be possible to determine the trade-off in relying on just knee replacements, hip replacements and PCIs as reported in the case mix outpatient observation stay data versus outpatient procedures as reported in the MA APCD?

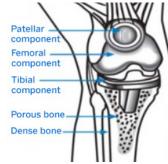
<u>Answer:</u> One year (2018) of case mix outpatient observation stay <u>knee replacements</u> were compared to one year of MA APCD knee replacements. Of the 67 acute care hospitals submitting outpatient observation stay data, 29 reported performing 301 knee replacements. In the MA APCD, over 245 outpatient facilities (including orthopedic surgery centers, sports medicine centers, ambulatory surgery centers and hospital outpatient medical groups) performed over 21,000 knee replacements.

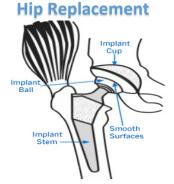
Likewise, one year of case mix observation stay <u>hip replacements</u> were compared to the MA APCD. Of the 67 hospitals submitting observation stay data, 21 reported 159 hip replacements. In the MA APCD, 342 outpatient facilities performed over 14,800 hip replacements. As with knee replacements, using the MA APCD to analyze hip replacements captured procedures performed at a wider variety of outpatient care settings and therefore a higher volume of procedures.

Also, one year of observation stay <u>PCIs</u> were compared to the MA APCD. Of 67 hospitals, 20 reported performing 235 PCI procedures. In the MA APCD, 194 outpatient facilities (including outpatient cardiology and cardiovascular centers, physician's practice groups, and hospital outpatient radiology and specialty centers) performed over 9,000 procedures.

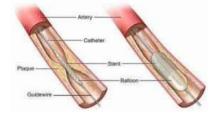
Therefore, the case mix observation stay data alone would not allow you to achieve your study goal to validate the outpatient volume of the three procedures of interest. The MA APCD captures care provided in any setting for which a carrier submits claims to CHIA.

Knee Replacement





Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)

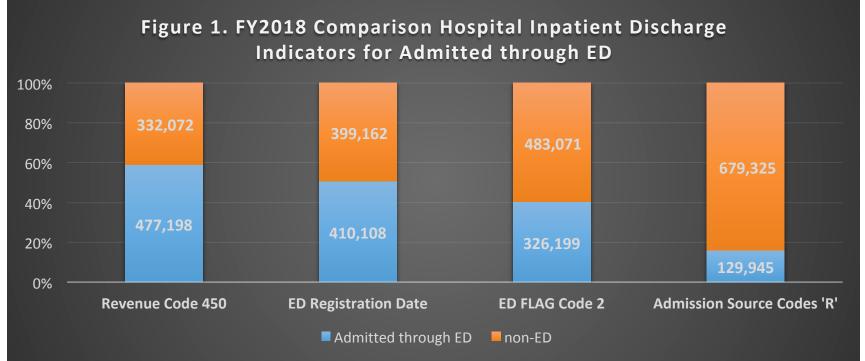


<u>Question</u>: In creating a flag for ED activity, we expanded on the CHIA ED flag to include admission source = R (within hospital emergency

Emergency Department

room transfer) and the various revenue codes you suggested in the PPT on your website. Do you also suggest incorporating ED registration date field or admission source=7 (outside hospital emergency room transfer)?

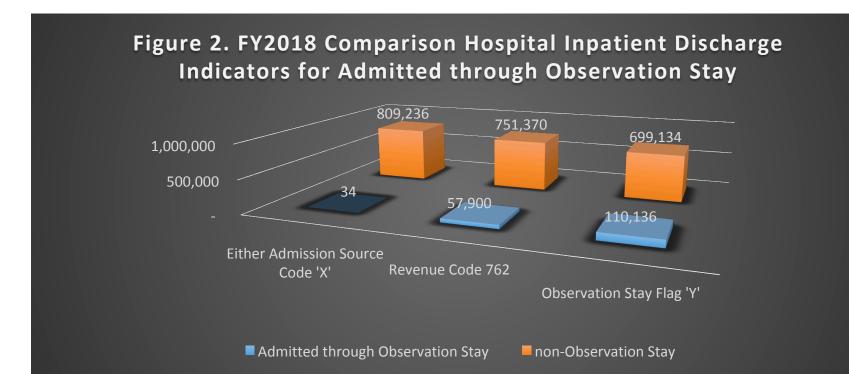
Answer: FY2018 Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data has 809,270 discharges. When you compare the fields that can be used to indicate whether a patient was admitted through the ED, the revenue code 450 (the billing code for utilization of emergency room services) appeared on 59% of the discharge records, followed by ED Registration Date on 51% of the discharges, ED Flag Code 2 on 40%, and primary or secondary admission source 16% (**See Figure 1 below**). Therefore, the two most reliable indicators appear to be 450 revenue code and ED registration data. The use of admission source '7' (outside hospital emergency room transfer) depends on your study. Some studies distinguish how they analyze interfacility transfers where there may a different type of delay in reaching definitive care from within hospital admissions.



<u>Question</u>: Similarly, if we wanted to analyze patients who are admitted through observation stay to inpatient hospitalization, what field should we use to ensure that we have filtered for all such patients?

Answer: Hospitals report observation room charges under revenue code 762. However, if the patient has been seen in Observation as well as another outpatient department and is then admitted, hospitals use Revenue Code 762 and use the alternate outpatient department as the admission source. Since this is frequently the case with observation stay patients, you will find a small number of discharges with source code 'X' for observation admission source (see Figure 2 below) and a larger number with Revenue Code 762 and Observation Stay Flag indicating 'Yes'. It is important to note that the revenue code units of service are reported in hours and a patient might have a longer observation stay, say 48 hours, than inpatient length of say, which could be only 1 day.





<u>Question</u>: Is case mix data on inpatient hospitalizations (and ED use) dated in such a way that you can assess the busyness of a hospital or ED at a specific time period? ?

<u>Answer:</u> The emergency department registration times are not released as part of the limited data set to non-government researchers. However, in both the ED Visit data and now as part of the hospital inpatient discharge data, the ED registration date can be requested by non-government applicants.

The ED Visit data does however include a length of stay in hours and this field can be requested by non-government applicants. The length of stay in hours, date and patient visit volume does enable simulating seasonal surge models and looking at the relationship between patient volume and days on which specific patient volumes begin to hit the 24-hour ceiling. For example, while Figure 1 below shows FY2018 outpatient ED visit volume by length of stay in hours, the same annual comparison can be made by quarters, months, weeks, or days.

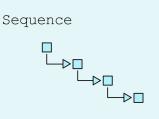


Figure 1. FY2018 Outpatient ED Visit Volume Length of Stay in Hours

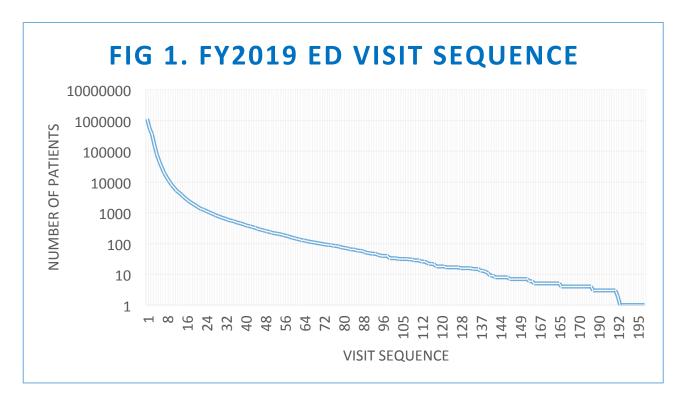


ED LENGTH OF STAY IN HOURS

<u>Question</u>: The ED data contains Visit Sequence variable and a Sequence variable. Can you explain the difference? I only see Sequence variables in the ED procedure and diagnosis tables, but Visit Sequence only in the main ED Visit.



<u>Answer:</u> For patients who had multiple ED visits within a year, the Visit Sequence variable in the main ED visit table indicates the sequence of the patient's visit based on the date when their specific UHIN appeared first within that year's release. As you can see in Figure 1 below, the majority of patients just have only one visit. The term sequence in the diagnosis and procedure codes field is simply how hospitals order each subsequent associated codes after the first diagnosis and first procedure.



<u>Question</u>: We found the principal diagnosis codes is sometimes listed in both the main table and the separate diagnosis table for inpatient and ED data, but in many times on the ED side it is not listed in both places – do you know why this is the case?

<u>Answer</u>: Hospitals report an admitting diagnosis, principal diagnosis, and discharge diagnosis which CMS defines as follow:

- Admitting Diagnosis patient's initial diagnosis at the time of admission
- Principal Diagnosis the diagnosis chiefly responsible for the medical services provided
- Discharge Diagnosis patient's final diagnosis at the time of discharge



There are instances when the admitting diagnosis rendered before any diagnostic tests have been run, is the same at the principal diagnosis and discharge diagnosis. The admitting diagnosis and discharge diagnosis are used to generate separate DRGs.

You do typically see this duplication in ED data because the ED setting is outpatient care where the patient receives care without being admitted. DRGs are not run on ED Data.

<u>Question</u>: Can you discuss the Race, Ethnicity, Hispanic Indicator and the differences between them in the data?



Answer: Race is a system of labelling that provides a source of identity and has the following five categories provided by the CDC: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White.

Ethnicity is a term that describes shared culture, including practices, values, and beliefs of a group. Collection of ethnicity data depends on the questions asked and the format of the questions, which in turn, depends on the system's field capacity. CHIA adheres to the OMB guidance, using a two-question format, which includes the Hispanic ethnicity question, and then, granular ethnicity.

Hence, the Case Mix data has the Hispanic Indicator flag variable that determines whether or not a patient is Hispanic or Latino regardless of race, the majority of patients just have only one visit. The term sequence in the diagnosis and procedure codes field is simply how hospitals order each subsequent associated codes after the first diagnosis and first procedure.

USER QUESTIONS

Where can I find past User Workgroup Presentations?

http://www.chiamass.gov/ma-apcd-and-case-mix-user-workgroupinformation/

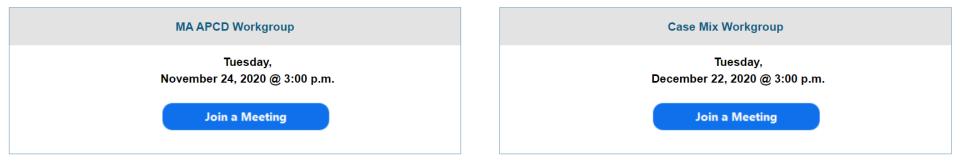
MA APCD / Case Mix Meeting Presentations

2019 Presentations	
2019 MA APCD Presentations	2019 Casemix Presentations
MAAPCD Tuesday, November 26, 2019 Presentation (PDF) Word 	Please Note: The Case Mix Workgroup Meeting for December 2019 was cancelled.
MAAPCD Tuesday, September 24, 2019 Presentation (PDF) PPT	Case Mix Tuesday, October 22, 2019 Presentation (PDF) PPT
MAAPCD Tuesday, July 23, 2019 Presentation (PDF) PPT	Case Mix Tuesday, August 27, 2019 Presentation (PDF) PPT

CHIA

When is the next User Group meeting?

The next User Group will meet Tuesday, January 26.



<u>http://www.chiamass.gov/ma-apcd-and-case-mix-user-workgroup-information/</u>

Questions?

- Questions related to MA APCD: apcd.data@state.ma.us
- Questions related to Case Mix:

casemix.data@state.ma.us

<u>REMINDER</u>: Please include your **IRBNet ID#**, if you currently have a project using CHIA data.



Call for Topics and Presenters

- If there is a **TOPIC** that you would like to see discussed at an MA APCD or Case Mix workgroup in 2021, contact Amy Wyeth [amy.wyeth@state.ma.us]
- If you are interested in **PRESENTING** at a MA APCD or Case Mix workgroup in 2021, contact Amy Wyeth [amy.wyeth@state.ma.us]
 You can present remotely, or in-person at CHIA
- We may be reaching out to some data users with invitations to present, and hope you will consider this!

