

Ohio Medicaid Managed Health Care Clinical Performance Measures

State Fiscal Year 2002

Ohio Department of Job & Family Services Office of Ohio Health Plans

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FOREWORD

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This publication provides information on the performance of managed care plans (MCPs) under contract to serve Medicaid consumers in selected counties and reflects one of several components of ongoing managed care program oversight and quality improvement.

The Clinical Performance Measures Report focuses on the clinical care provided by MCPs as reported in their encounter data submissions. Encounter data is intended to capture each visit between an enrollee and provider; essentially, it is claims data without the payment. As such, there are inherent limitations in the completeness of encounter data, since the payment incentive is lacking. These measures remain useful, however, for the comparison of performance among plans and across time.

The Medicaid managed care program assesses MCP performance across a variety of indicators in the areas of access, clinical quality, consumer satisfaction, and administrative capacity. Success is not determined based on any one measure but on a multifaceted review across all indicators. The objective is one of ongoing quality improvement beyond minimum performance expectations, and the Clinical Performance Measures Report should be reviewed with this in mind.

The report shows that the overall performance of Ohio Medicaid serving MCPs is better than the national Medicaid average for many of the performance measures. It also targets areas for further improvement. The MCPs are held accountable for strategies to achieve these improvements, but in fact the goal of continuous quality improvement is one shared by and only attained through the commitment of MCPs, physicians, hospitals, government officials, and the consumers themselves.

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services is committed to the effective use of the information in this report to assure that quality health care remain accessible by Medicaid managed care enrollees, as well as to assess and improve MCP and program performance.

If you have questions or comments regarding the report or the managed care program in Ohio, please contact the Bureau of Managed Health Care at (614) 466-4693.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) is the single state agency with responsibility for implementation and administration of the Ohio Medicaid program. As a value purchaser of health care, Ohio Medicaid has incorporated the use of managed care since 1978 to enhance system accountability for access and quality as well as to achieve greater cost predictability. Managed care offers an opportunity to assure access to a primary care provider, emphasize preventive care, and encourage the appropriate utilization of services in the most cost-effective settings.

Managed care plans (MCPs) cover Medicaid consumers in the Covered Families and Children category, which includes Healthy Start and Healthy Families. As of April, 2003, the Ohio Medicaid Managed Care Program consisted of five MCPs operating in 15 counties. The Covered Families and Children Medicaid population in Ohio as of this date was 425,549.

ODJFS has measures in place to assure that the quality of care and access to care received through MCPs meets or exceeds set standards. These measures include, among others: (1) a federally-required annual quality improvement survey performed by an external quality review organization (EQRO) that includes a medical record audit; (2) a corporate MCP review, which includes a grievance audit, and quality of care studies of clinical processes and outcomes; (3) monitoring of provider panels; and (4) monitoring of access and clinical performance measures.

This report presents the results of the clinical performance measures for the MCPs for state fiscal year (SFY) 2002, which covers the period from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002. The results were calculated with “encounter” data, which is essentially administrative claims data that providers send to MCPs who, in turn, send it to ODJFS. Information obtained from medical records was not used. The results were calculated solely using encounter data, which generally yields lower results than if medical records information was also used.

Many steps are taken to help assure that encounter data is accurate and complete. Computer edits are used to reject data such as invalid codes, dates, and provider numbers. The volume of encounter data across various categories of services is monitored quarterly and MCPs are held accountable for meeting volume standards that have been established. However, there are inherent limitations in relying solely on administrative data to measure clinical performance, including issues related to miscoding of services and missing data. These limitations are even more significant when it comes to measuring the performance of MCPs that have capitated payment arrangements with providers. Providers with such arrangements may be less likely to send in administrative data than fee-for-service providers since receiving payment does not depend on the submission of claims data for the services that are rendered to the managed care member; the provider receives a fixed monthly fee by MCPs regardless of how many services a member receives during the month.

Because of the limitations of administrative data, the results presented in this report may not reflect the actual clinical performance of the providers associated with the MCPs. The ODJFS is focusing on improving the quality of the data with the goal of using these data to hold MCPs accountable for the quality of care delivered to Medicaid recipients enrolled in MCPs.

The following table summarizes the results for the clinical performance measures for SFYs 2001 and 2002. As reflected in the table, improvement occurred with all of the measures except for the Cesarean Section rate.

Measure	SFY 2001	SFY 2002
Initiation of Prenatal Care	81.4%	85.7%
Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care	58.3%	64.0%
Cesarean Section Rate	16.2%	17.1%
Low Birth Weight Rate	8.5%	7.1%
Very Low BirthWeight Rate	1.5%	1.3%
Postpartum Visit	44.0%	44.9%
Well Child Visit in First 15 Months of Life (Had 6 visits)	25.0%	34.3%
Well Child Visit (3-6 years old)	50.1%	56.2%
Adolescent Well Care Visit (12-21 years old)	27.5%	32.2%
Childhood Immunization Status (received all recommended vaccines by age 2)	10.4%	18.4%
Annual Dental Visit	35.3%	40.2%
Lead Testing for 1 Year Olds	30.2%	35.9%
Lead Testing for 2 Year Olds	15.8%	21.2%
Asthma Medication Management	49.0%	50.8%
Diabetes Care (Had HbA1c Test)	55.7%	58.7%

Highlights of SFY 2002 Report:

- Over 85% of new members who had a live birth received a prenatal visit within 42 days of enrolling in the MCP or by the end of the first trimester if the member enrolled in the MCP during the early stage of pregnancy.
- 64% of members with a live birth received 81% or more of the recommended number of prenatal visits, which is much higher than the national Medicaid average of 42% (see note below).

Note: The national Medicaid managed care results presented in this report for comparative purposes were obtained from the NCQA's website. NCQA has indicated that the data and methods used to calculate the results were audited and that the results were calculated using the "hybrid" (combines information obtained from medical records with encounter data) and administrative specifications (relies only on encounter data information). Results calculated using hybrid specifications are generally higher than those calculated using administrative specifications. Therefore, comparing the results in this report to the national Medicaid results is not an exact comparison and should be made with caution.

- The percentage of children who received a well-child visit increased from the prior year in all age groups and now exceeds the national Medicaid average.
- The percentage of children who received a blood lead screening test increased from the prior year in both age groups.

Areas Identified for Improvement:

- The percentage of members who had a live birth and who received a postpartum visit between 21 and 56 days after delivery was 44.9% in SFY 2002, which is less than the national Medicaid average (47.9%).
- The overall immunization rate has greatly improved from SFY 2001. However, the rate continues to be very low which, in large part, reflects the incompleteness of immunization encounter data.
- The percentage of members with persistent asthma who received prescribed medications acceptable as primary therapy for long-term control of asthma increased from 49% in SFY 2001 to 50.8% in SFY 2002. However, this rate is less than the national Medicaid average of 57.1%, indicating that there is significant room for improvement.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ohio Medicaid Managed Health Care Clinical Performance Measures Report is based solely on encounter data submitted by Managed Care Plans (MCPs) contracted to provide health services to Medicaid consumers. The Ohio Department of Job & Family Services (ODJFS) began collecting encounter data on July 1, 1996. This report will show results for State Fiscal Years (SFYs) 2000 (July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000), 2001 (July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001) and 2002 (July 1, 2001 - June 30, 2002). This report presents results for those MCPs that were serving Medicaid members during SFY 2002. Renaissance Health Plan served members during this time frame, but is excluded from this report because of data quality concerns.

Encounter data captures every face-to-face visit between the MCP's Medicaid enrollees and a provider. It is one component of a multifaceted monitoring program designed to assure access to quality health services. The results will be compared to standards specified in the MCP's provider agreement with the ODJFS and will be reported to MCPs, consumers and other interested parties.

Due to data quality issues, these results may not be reflective of actual clinical performance. ODJFS is focusing on improving the quality of the data with the goal of using these data to hold MCPs accountable for the quality of care delivered to Medicaid recipients enrolled in MCPs. Data quality issues are common in the early years of collecting encounter data. The following sections outline some considerations that should be taken into account when reviewing the results and describes the data quality measures that are currently in place.

Technical Considerations

Subsequent to an enrollee encounter with a provider there are several events that might influence the validity of the encounter data. The encounter must first be documented by the provider by completing a claim requesting reimbursement or by completing a shadow claim if there is a capitated arrangement with the MCP. Next, the provider submits the encounter to the MCP where they confirm that all information on the claim is complete and in an acceptable format. Following acceptance, the MCP processes the encounter and transfers it to their information system. Finally, the encounter is submitted to ODJFS where an edit process assures proper format and valid data elements (e.g., Medicaid ID and procedure codes). Any error at a data transfer point (e.g., coding the encounter on the claim or data entry into an electronic format) or break in this chain of events (e.g., rejected encounters submitted to the MCP or to ODJFS) results in inaccurate and/or incomplete data.

Related to encounter data reporting, provider compliance is a chief concern of MCPs. In a capitated delivery system, providers have less incentive to submit encounter data because the claim submission is not tied to a payment process. Also, providers must be willing to use the appropriate codes as defined

in their agreement with MCPs. In order to ensure physician compliance, MCPs develop encounter data reporting policies, offer financial incentives, and provide technical assistance.

Once the encounter is submitted to the MCP, their management information system must allow for the processing for payment, collection and storage of claims and allow for the production of the data in the proper format for submission to ODJFS. Before ODJFS required encounter data submissions, many MCPs had limited experience collecting and reporting data for this purpose.

Data Quality Measures

The evaluation of each MCP's results, whereby the results are compared to the standards, identifies areas needing improvement. To encourage standard level performance each MCP that is not compliant with the standard faces a system of progressive penalties. This system's first objective is to improve the quality of the encounter data. In this complex data collection system, it is expected in the first several years of data collection that there will be many data quality issues identified and resolved. Once the data quality is to a level where ODJFS is confident that the results reflect the services being delivered, then this monitoring tool can be used to improve clinical performance.

Data quality measures were developed to evaluate and improve the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of each MCP's encounter data set. These measures include:

1. Validation Studies, where submitted encounters are compared to medical records for accuracy;
2. Omission Studies, where an enrollee's medical record is compared to the encounter data to check completeness of the submitted data;

3. Claims Volume Report, to assure the expected number of encounters are being submitted timely; and
4. Minimum level performance measures results, where results below this minimum level can only be explained by data errors.

In addition to the above mentioned attempts to improve data quality, ODJFS maintains an ongoing dialogue and an information sharing process with MCPs concerning encounter data reporting. ODJFS offers MCPs technical assistance and is providing feedback on submissions. ODJFS arranged to meet with MCPs individually and in groups in order to address issues related to reporting encounter data. The meetings facilitated discussions to clarify reporting specifications and coding issues.

Results will be presented for the performance measures listed below. Standards are established for many of these measures and the MCPs are held accountable for achieving the standard. If a measure is a contract measure and included in the provider agreement between the MCP and ODJFS, this will be noted when the measure is discussed. The lead and comprehensive diabetes care measures are new measures and are not currently included in the provider agreement.

Perinatal Measures

— Initiation of Prenatal Care

The percentage of women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP no more than 279 days but at least 43 days prior to delivery with no gaps in MCP enrollment, and who had their first prenatal visit within 42 days of enrollment or by the end of the first trimester for those women who enrolled in the MCP during the early stage of pregnancy.

— Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

The percentage of Medicaid-enrolled women who had a live birth during the reporting year and who received less than 21%, 21% through 40%, 41% through 60%, 61% through 80%, or greater than or equal to 81% of the expected number of prenatal care visits, adjusted for gestational age and the month the member enrolled in the MCP.

— Low Birth Weight Rate

The percentage of women who delivered a live birth during the reporting year, who had at least five months of continuous enrollment immediately prior to the birth, and who had a low birth weight baby.

— Postpartum Care

The percentage of enrolled women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the reporting year who were continuously enrolled for 56 days after delivery and who had a postpartum visit on or between 21 days and 56 days after delivery.

Child Health Care Measures

— Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 31 days of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who received either zero, one, two, three, four, five, or six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during their first 15 months of life.

— Well-Child Visits for Children Aged 3 Through 6

The percentage of members who were three, four, five, or six during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the measurement year, and who received one or more well-child visit(s) with a primary care practitioner during the reporting year.

— Adolescent Well-Care Visits

The percentage of enrolled members who were age 12 through 21 during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, and who received at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care practitioner during the reporting year.

— Childhood Immunization Status

The percentage of enrolled children who turned two years old during the reporting year, who were enrolled for 12 months immediately preceding their second birthday (allowing for one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who received four DTP/DTaP, three IPV/OPV, one MMR, two Hemophilus influenza b, and two hepatitis B vaccines by their second birthday.

— Annual Dental Visit

The percentage of enrolled members age 4 through 21 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year and who had at least one dental visit during the reporting year.

— Lead Testing For 1 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 9 months through 15 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 15th month of life, and who received a lead screening test.

— Lead Testing For 2 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 27 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 21 months through 27 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 27th month of life, and who received a lead screening test.

Chronic Care Measures

— Use of Appropriate Medications for People with Asthma

The percentage of members ages 5 through 56 with persistent asthma who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months during the year prior to the reporting year, and who received prescribed medications acceptable as primary therapy for long-term control of asthma.

— Comprehensive Diabetes Care

The percentage of members with diabetes (Type 1 and 2) age 18 through 75 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled during the last month of the reporting year, and who received each of the following: (1) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing; (2) a retinal exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist; (3) LDL-C screening; and (4) screening or treatment for nephropathy.

Results will be reported on the following plans:

Managed Care Plan	Abbreviation Used in Graphs
CareSource	CS
Family Health Plan	FHP
Paramount Health Care	PAR
QualChoice Health Plan	QC
SummaCare	SC
Weighted Average of all MCPs	AVG
National Medicaid Average	USA

II. PERINATAL CARE MEASURES

In this section the results of the following performance measures will be given:

- Initiation of prenatal care for new enrollees
- Frequency of ongoing prenatal care
- Cesarean section delivery rate
- Percentage of low birth weight newborns
- Percentage of very low birth weight newborns
- Postpartum care

Initiation of Prenatal Care for New Enrollees

The percentage of women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP no more than 279 days but at least 43 days prior to delivery with no gaps in MCP enrollment, and who had their first prenatal visit within 42 days of enrollment or by the end of the first trimester for those women who enrolled in the MCP during the early stage of pregnancy. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

This measure assesses whether new enrollees received prenatal care early in pregnancy (during the first trimester). Thus, this measure looks at the timing of prenatal care as opposed to the frequency of such care. Both factors, however, are thought to be related to the outcome of pregnancy.

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

90% of the eligible population initiate prenatal care within the specified time.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

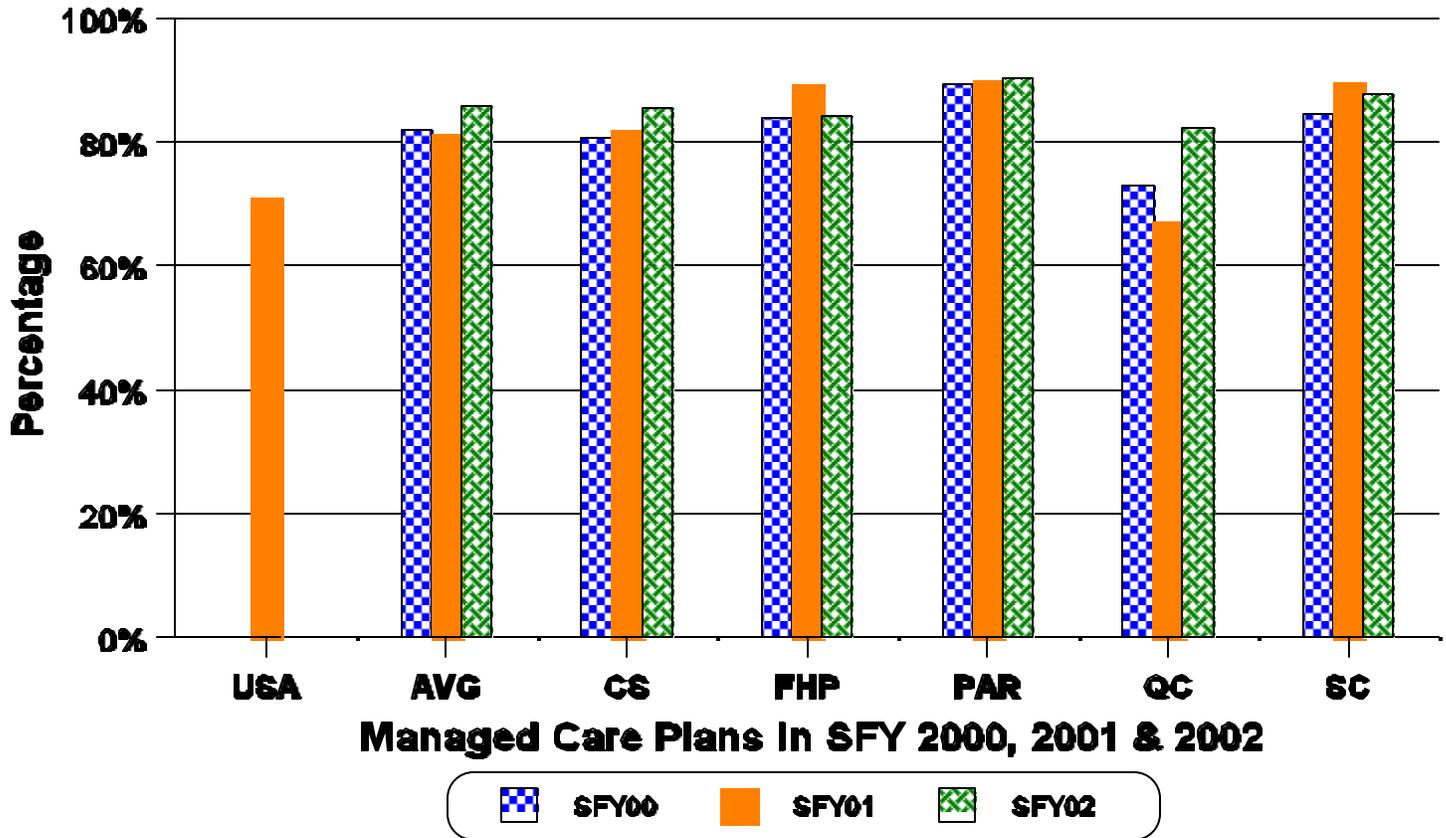
For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

RESULTS:

As shown in Graph A-1, the percentage of Medicaid members enrolled in MCPs who had a prenatal visit within 42 days of enrollment, or by the end of the first trimester for those women who enrolled in the MCP during the early stage of pregnancy, increased from 81.4% in SFY 2001 to 85.7% in SFY 2002. The results in SFY 2002 ranged from a low of 82.3% to a high of 90.4%. The bar labeled "USA" provides the national Medicaid results (obtained from NCQA website) for calendar year 2000 as a frame of reference, which are the most recent results available.

Graph A-1.

Initiation of Prenatal Care for New Enrollees (received visit within 42 days or by end of 1st trimester)



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Year 2000)

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

The percentage of Medicaid-enrolled women who had a live birth during the reporting year and who received less than 21%, 21% through 40%, 41% through 60%, 61% through 80%, or greater than or equal to 81% of the expected number of prenatal care visits, adjusted for gestational age and the month the member enrolled in the MCP. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

This measure assesses whether recipients received a sufficient number of prenatal visits. Periodic care throughout pregnancy helps to promote a good pregnancy outcome. During the visits providers monitor the health of the woman and the fetus and teach the woman about the childbearing and delivery process. Specifically, routine prenatal care typically includes taking the history of the woman, performing a physical examination and chemical urinalysis, and recording the woman's weight, blood pressure, and fetal heart tones. It is important that periodic monitoring occur since the mother's risk status can change throughout pregnancy.

The measure adjusts for the length of gestation as well as the timing of the first prenatal visit. For example, a recipient who had a full term pregnancy of 44 weeks and who began care in the first month of pregnancy would be expected to have 18 visits while a recipient who had a pregnancy of 33 weeks and who began care in the fifth month of pregnancy would be expected to have only three visits. The expected number of visits is based on guidelines set forth by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. For further discussion of this adjustment, please see Appendix A.

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

80% of the women who had a live birth during the reporting year will receive 81% or more of the expected number of prenatal visits.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

RESULTS:

As shown in Graph B-1, the percentage of women with a live birth who received 81% or more the expected number of prenatal care visits, adjusted for gestational age and the month the member enrolled in the MCP, increased from 58.3% in SFY 2001 to 64.0% in SFY 2002. In SFY 2002, the results ranged from 56.3% to 71.3%.

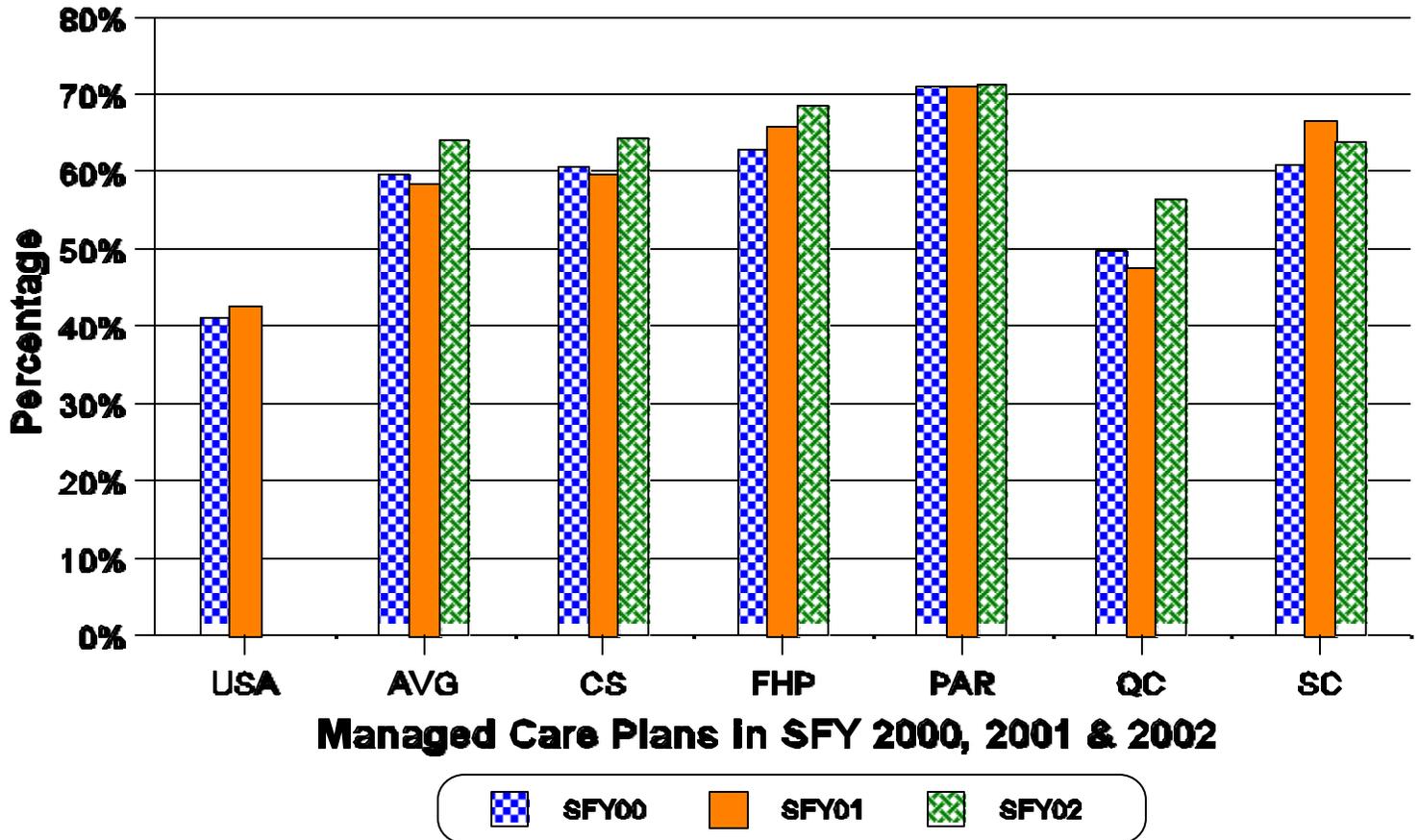
Graph B-2 shows the percentage of women in the denominator who received less than 21%, 21-40%, 41-60%, 61-80%, or 81% or more of the expected number of visits. As shown, the weighted average

of the Medicaid serving MCPs in Ohio exceeded the national Medicaid average regarding the percentage of members who received 81% or more of the expected number of prenatal visits. Furthermore, the percentage of Ohio MCP members who received very little or no prenatal care (i.e., less than 21% of the expected number of prenatal visits) was significantly lower than the national average.

Graph B-1.

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

Percent Who Received 81% or More of the Expected Visits



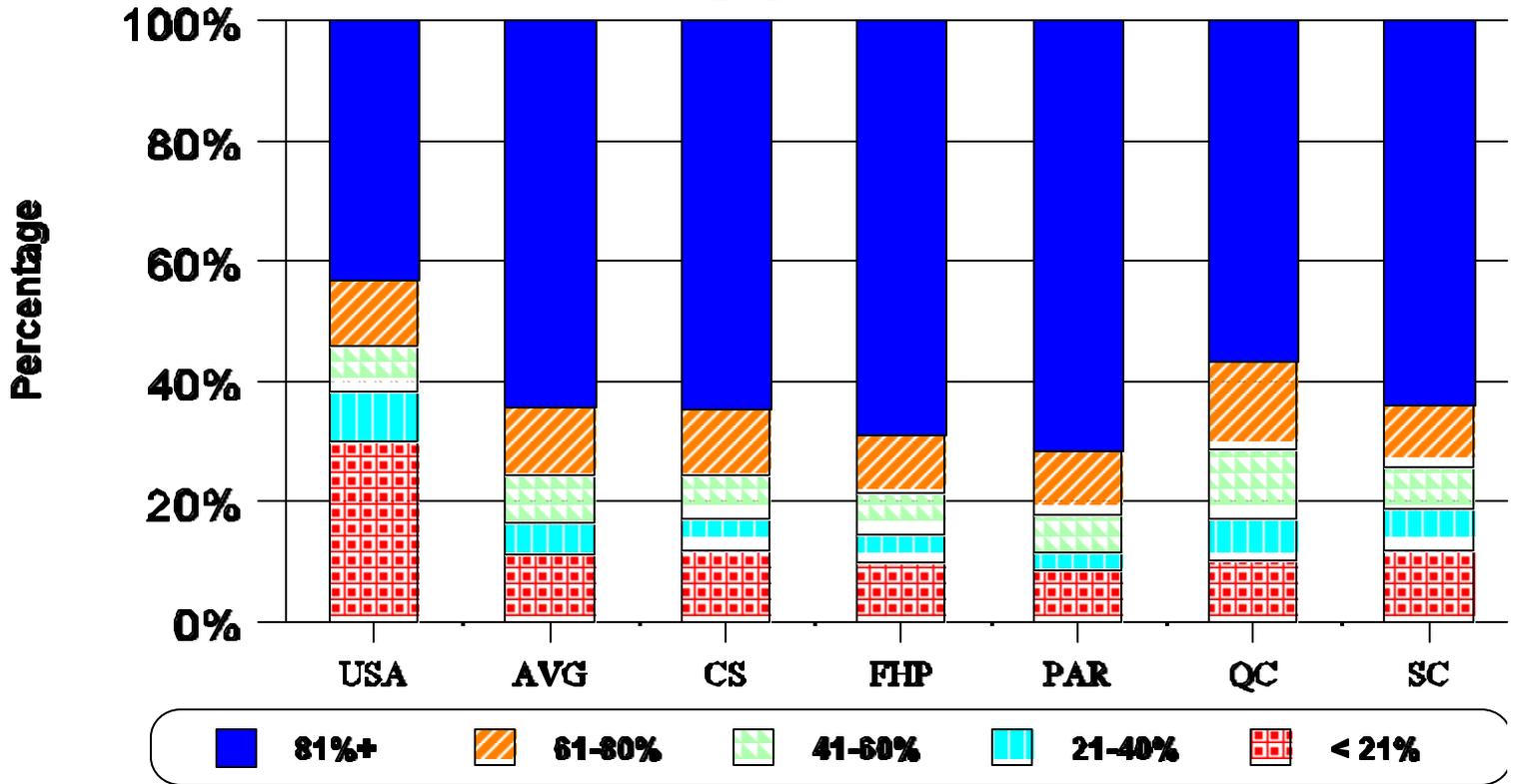
Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph B-2.

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

% Receiving <21%, 21-40%, 41-60%, 61-80%, 81% or More of the Expected Visits
SFY 2002



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Year 2000)

Cesarean Section Rate

The percentage of women who had a live birth during the reporting year who delivered by a Cesarean Section.

BACKGROUND:

A cesarean section is a surgical procedure whereby a baby is delivered through an incision in the abdominal and uterine walls. Not only can reducing the rate reduce health care costs, but also the risk to mothers can be reduced since there is a higher risk of mortality and complications and a longer hospital stay associated with cesarean section deliveries than with vaginal deliveries.

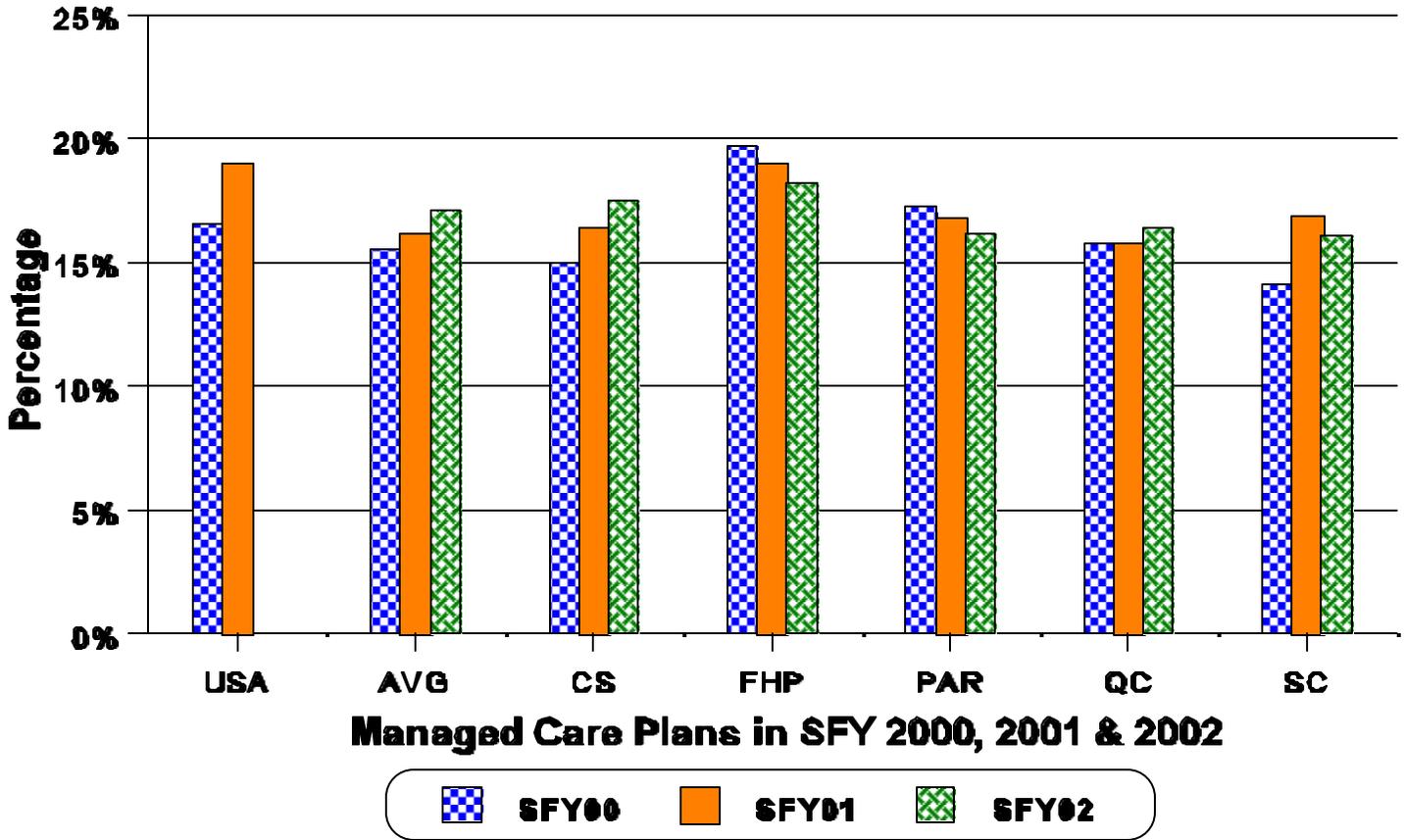
After declining for many years, the rate of cesarean delivery in the United States began to rise in 1997. By 1999, the nationwide rate of cesarean delivery had increased to 22% of all live births.¹

RESULTS:

The percentage of Medicaid MCP members who had a repeat or primary cesarean section delivery was 16.2% in SFY 2001 and increased to 17.1% by SFY 2002. However, as shown on the following graph, the results were less than the national Medicaid average of 19.0%. The results for SFY 2002 ranged from 16.1% to 18.2%.

Graph C-1.

Cesarean Section Rate



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Low Birth Weight Measure

The percentage of women who gave birth to a low-birth weight newborn during the reporting year. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

This measure indirectly measures the outcome of care since low birth weight (defined as being less than 2,500 grams or about 5.5 pounds) is correlated with various adverse events. Not only are low birth weight infants more likely to experience neurodevelopmental handicaps, congenital anomalies, and respiratory disorders than are infants of normal birthweight,² but they also are 40 times more likely to die.³ Various risk factors have been associated with delivering a low birth weight infant. These include maternal age (less than 18 or greater than 35), ethnicity, low socioeconomic status, parity greater than 4, poor obstetrical history, smoking, substance abuse, poor nutrition, various medical illnesses such as hypertension, and absence of prenatal care.^{4,5}

In recent years (1998-2000), low birth weight rates in the United States increased have remained relatively constant at 7.6%.⁶

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

A maximum of 6% of the women who had a live birth during the reporting year will have a low birth weight baby.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

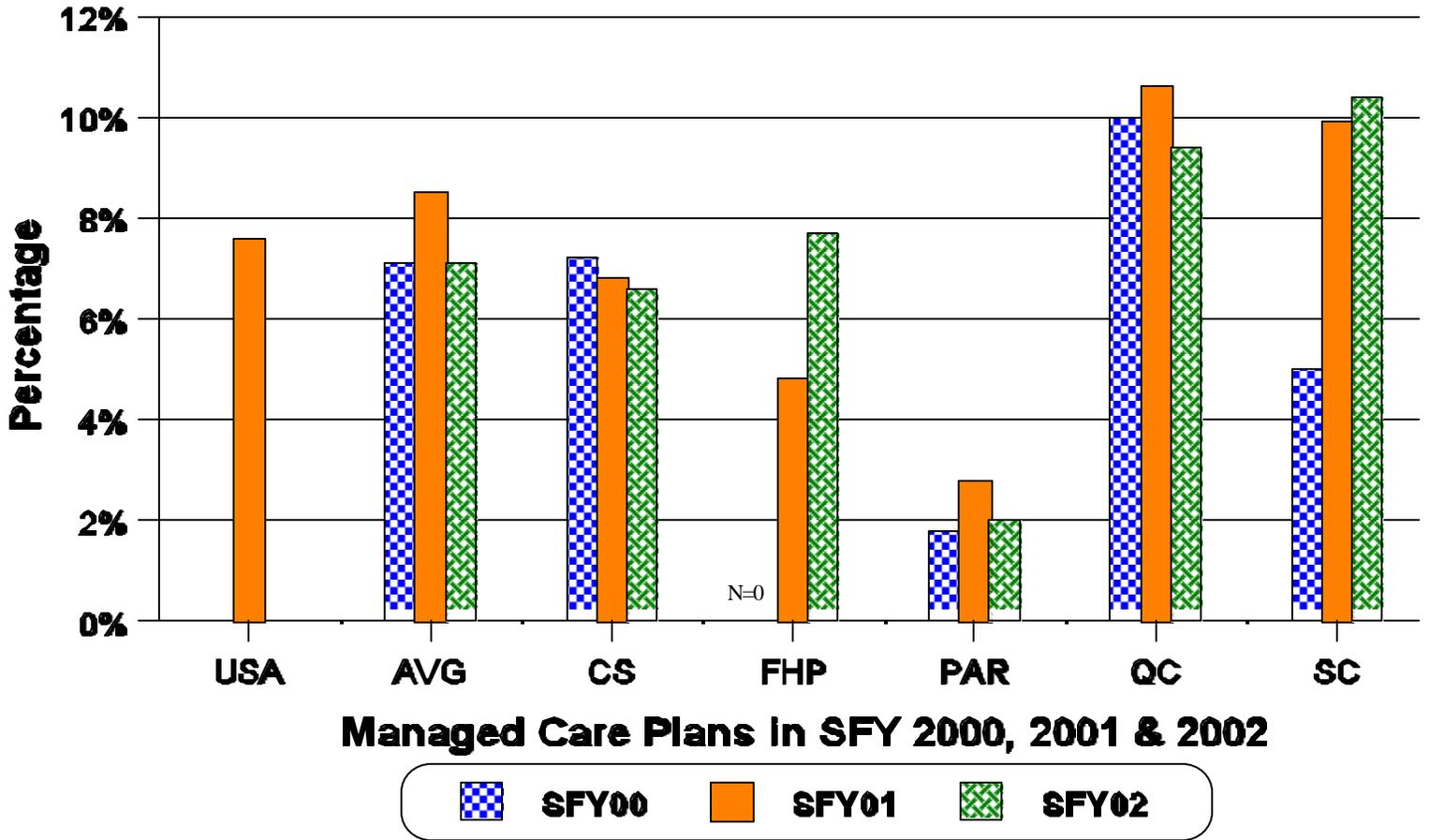
For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 5% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

RESULTS:

The percentage of MCP Medicaid members who had a low birth weight baby was 8.5% in SFY 2001 and decreased to 7.1% in SFY 2002. The results in SFY 2002 ranged from 2.0% to 10.4%. Family Health Plan (FHP) had a denominator of 0 in SFY 2000 since the birth weight was not provided for that year.

Graph D-1.

Low Birth Weight Results (Less Than 2500 Grams)



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and National Vital Statistics System (Calendar Year 2000)

On this graph, lower rates indicate better performance.

Very Low Birth Weight Measure

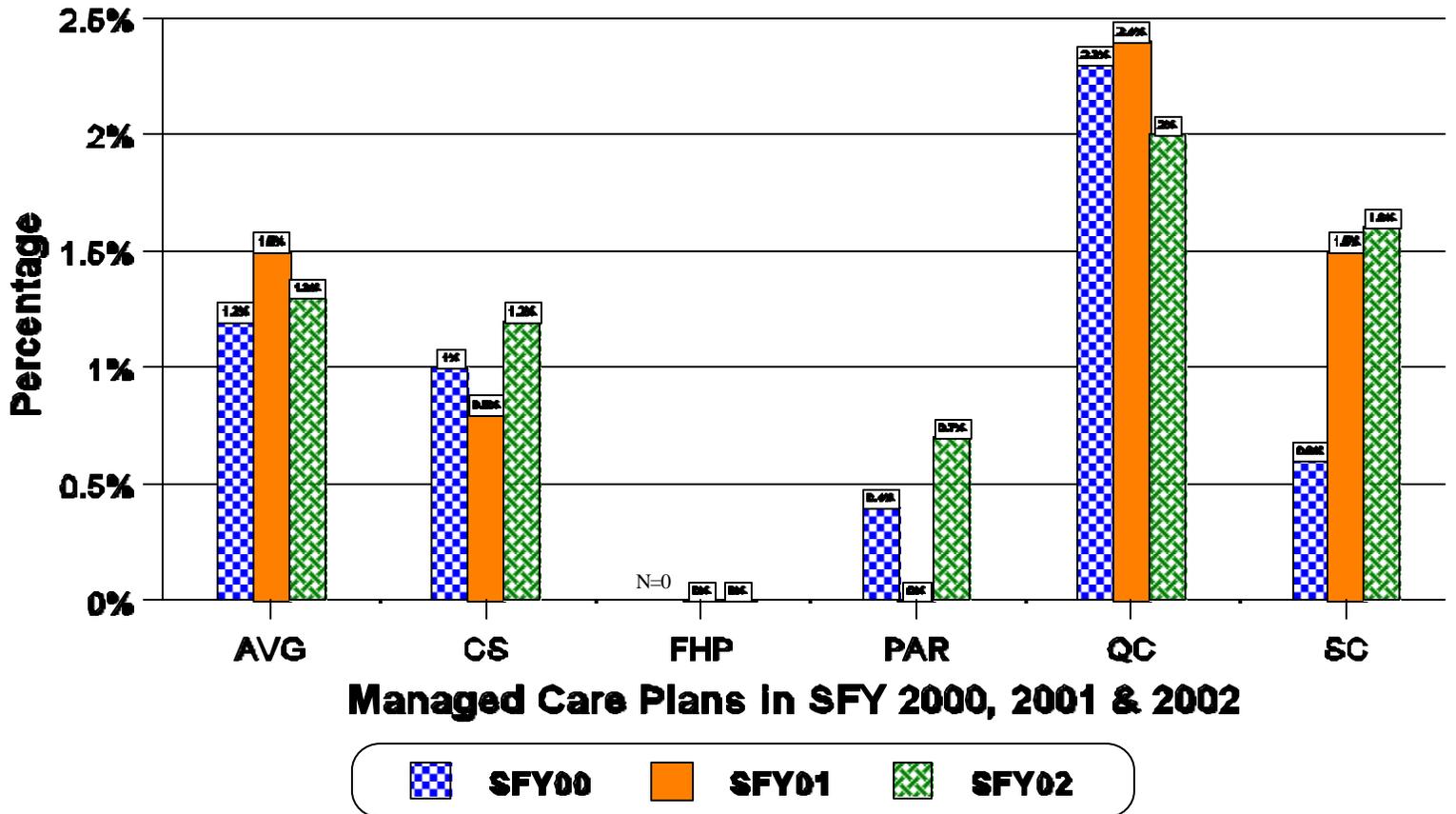
The percentage of women who gave birth to a very low-birth weight newborn during the reporting year.

RESULTS:

The very low birth weight MCP average was 1.2% in SFY 2000, 1.5% in SFY 2001, and 1.3% in SFY 2002. As noted above, FHP had a denominator of 0 in SFY 2000 since the birth weight was not provided for that year.

Graph E-1.

Very Low Birth Weight Results (Less Than 1500 Grams)



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Database and Recipient Master File.

On this graph, lower rates indicate better performance.

Postpartum Care

The percentage of enrolled women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the reporting year, who were continuously enrolled for 56 days after delivery, and who had a postpartum visit between 21 and 56 days after delivery. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends that women have a postpartum visit from four to six weeks after delivery.⁷ Women undergo physiological, emotional, and social changes during the period after delivery. The purpose of the postpartum visit is to evaluate the condition of the mother, to provide assistance and answer questions, and to provide guidance regarding family planning and nutrition. The physical examination that is performed during the visit should include an evaluation of weight, blood pressure, breasts, abdomen, and pelvic examination.⁸

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

At least 80% of the women who had a live birth during the reporting year and who met the eligibility criteria will receive a postpartum visit.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 5% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

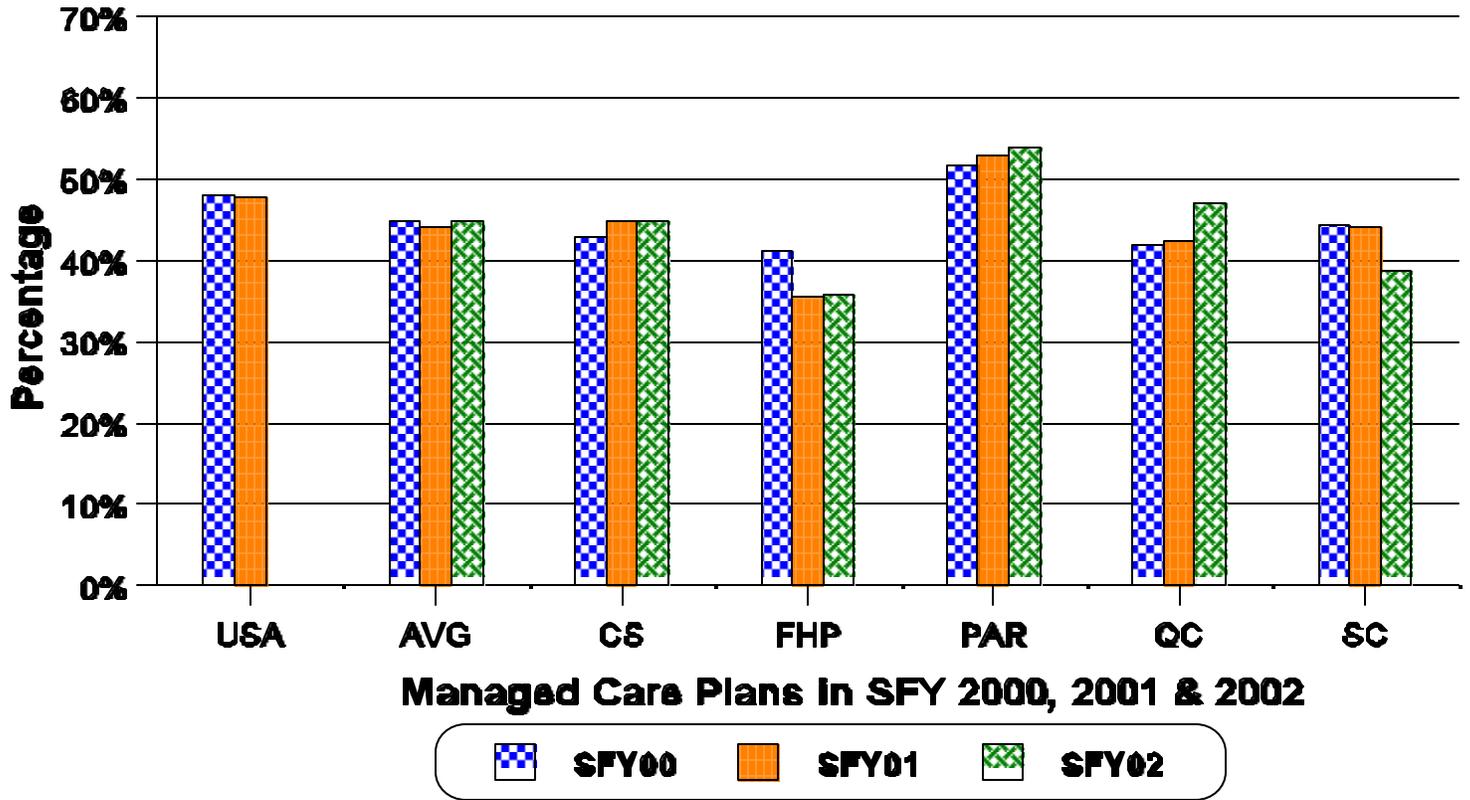
RESULTS:

The percentage of members in the denominator who had a visit between 21 and 56 days after delivery increased from 44.0% in SFY 2001 to 44.9% in SFY 2002. The results in SFY 2002 ranged from 35.7% to 53.8%. The results were slightly less than the national Medicaid average (47.9%) and thus there is significant room for improvement on this performance measure.

Graph F-1.

Postpartum Care

(Received follow-up visit between 21 and 56 days after delivery)



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

III. CHILD HEALTH CARE MEASURES

In this section the results of the following performance measures will be given:

- Children who received recommended numbers of well-child visits, by age group
- Children received recommended immunizations by age 2.
- Children who received an annual dental visit
- Children who received a lead test, by age group

Well-Child Visit Measures

– Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 31 days of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who received either zero, one, two, three, four, five, or six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during their first 15 months of life.

– Well-Child Visits For Children Aged 3 Through 6

The percentage of members who were three, four, five, or six during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, and who received one or more well-child visit(s) with a primary care practitioner during the reporting year.

– Adolescent Well-Care Visits

The percentage of enrolled members who were age 12 through 21 during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, and who received at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care practitioner during the reporting year.

(MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

Periodic preventive exams provide an opportunity for physicians and other health professionals to prevent and identify physical, developmental, and behavioral problems. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Periodicity Schedule recommends annual well-child visits for two to six year olds.⁹ The AAP also recommends that adolescents receive comprehensive preventive examinations annually.¹⁰ Preventive exams are particularly important during the first year of life when an infant undergoes significant changes in cognitive abilities, growth, motor skills, hand-eye coordination, and social and emotional growth.¹¹

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

At least 80% of the eligible children will receive the expected number of well-child visits.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

RESULTS:

The percentage of members who received six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during their first 15 months of life increased from 25.0% in SFY 2001 to 34.3% in SFY 2002. Graph G-2 shows the percentage of children who received zero, one, two, three, four, five, or six or more well-child visits. The percentage of children who received six or more visits was slightly higher than the national average of 33.8% and the percentage of children who received no visits was much lower in Ohio than nationally (6.7% versus 12.6%).

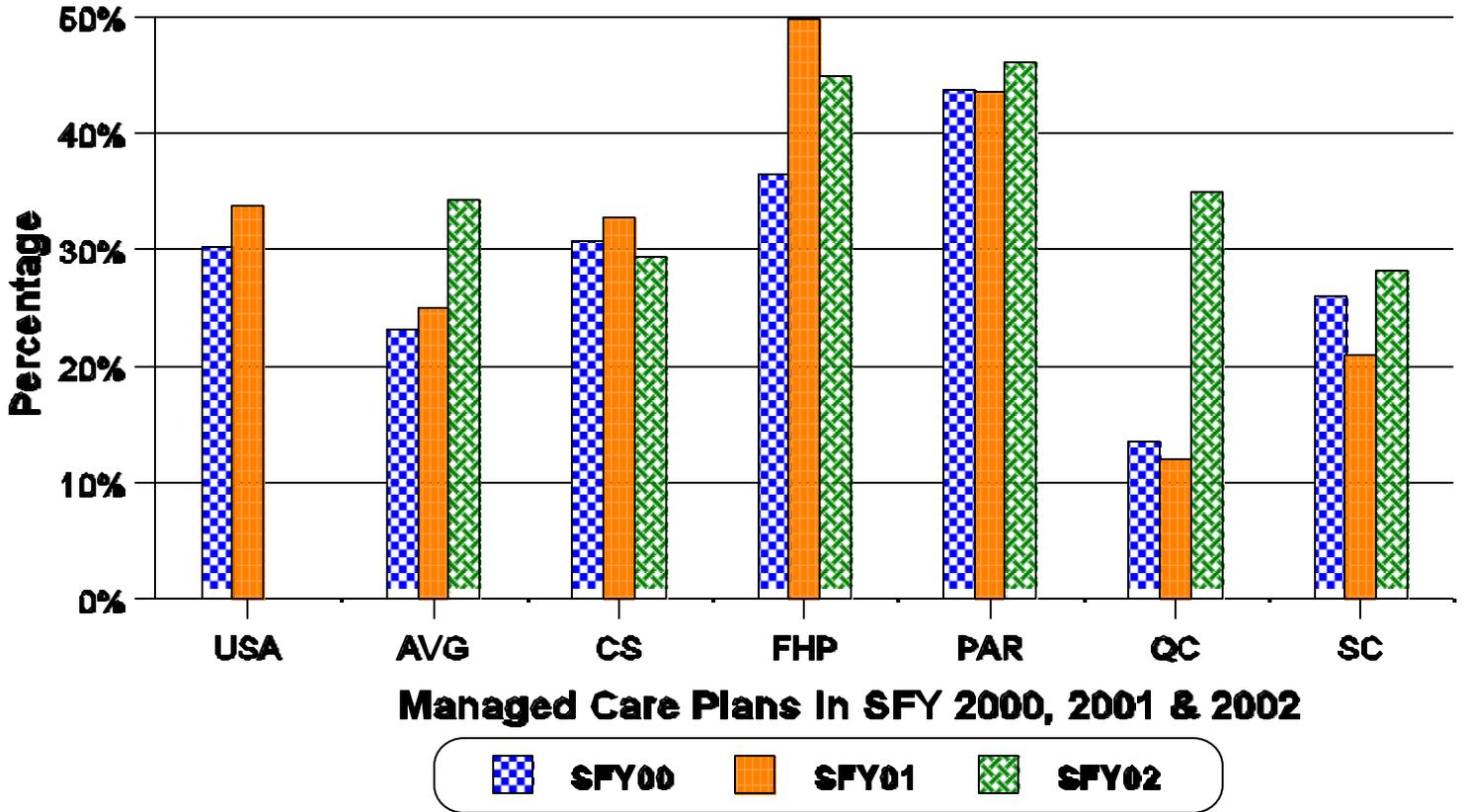
The percentage of members who were age three through six during SFY 2002, and who received one or more well-child visit(s) with a primary care practitioner, increased from 50.1% in SFY 2001 to 56.2% in SFY 2002. The Ohio Medicaid MCP average exceeded the national Medicaid average (50.5%)

The percentage of enrolled members who were age 12 through 21 during SFY 2002, and who received at least one well-care visit with a primary care practitioner, increased from 27.5% in SFY 2001 to 32.2% in SFY 2002. There was significant variation among the MCPs; the results ranged from 23.0% to 38.0%. As with the three through six year old age group, the Ohio Medicaid MCP average exceeded the national Medicaid average (30.2%).

Graph G-1.

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

% of Children Who Received 6 or More Visits



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

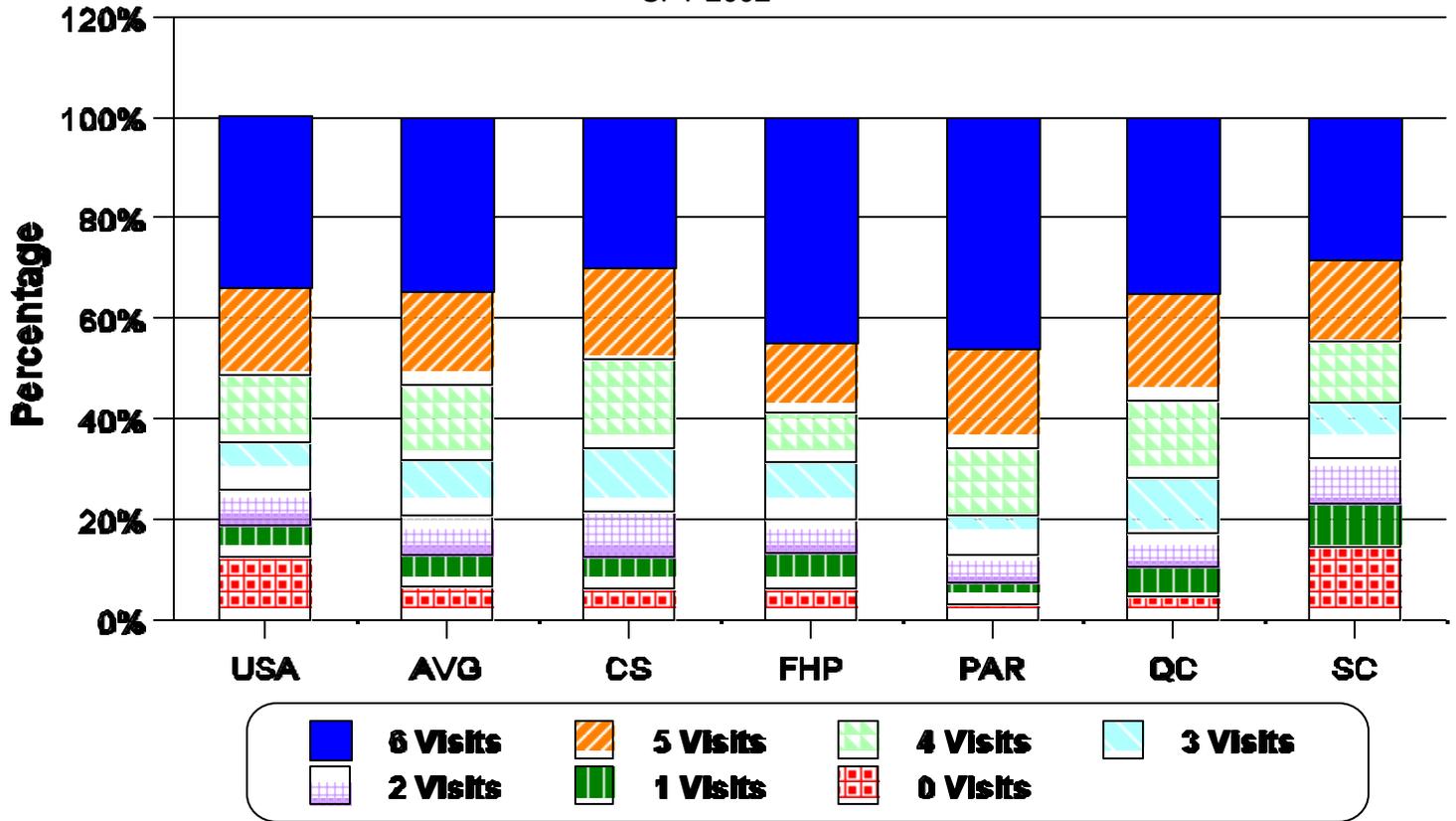
Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph G-2.

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

% of Children Who Received 0,1,2,3,4,5,6 Visits

SFY 2002



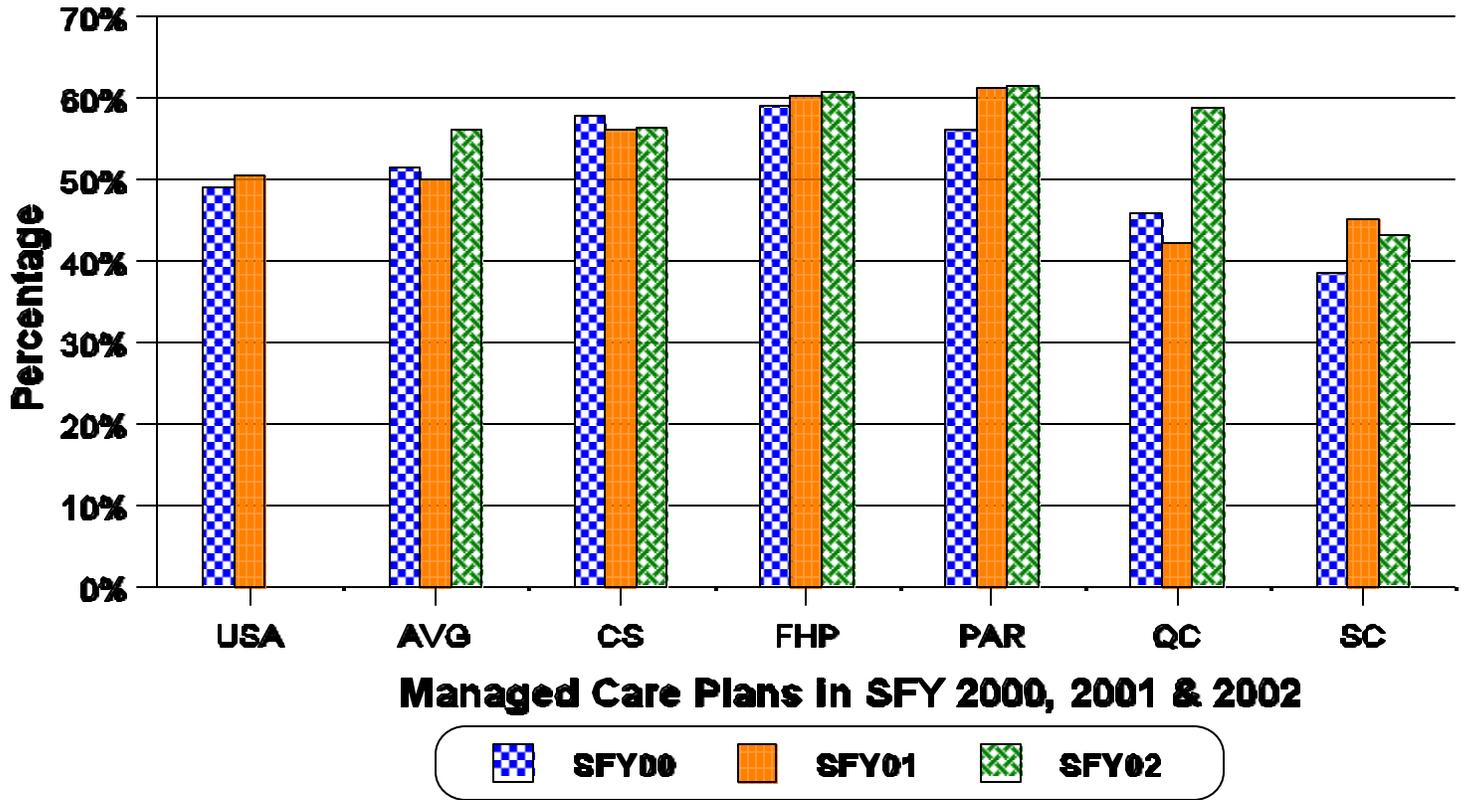
Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Year 2000)

Graph G-3.

Well-Child Visits for Children Aged 3-6

% of Children Who Received a Visit



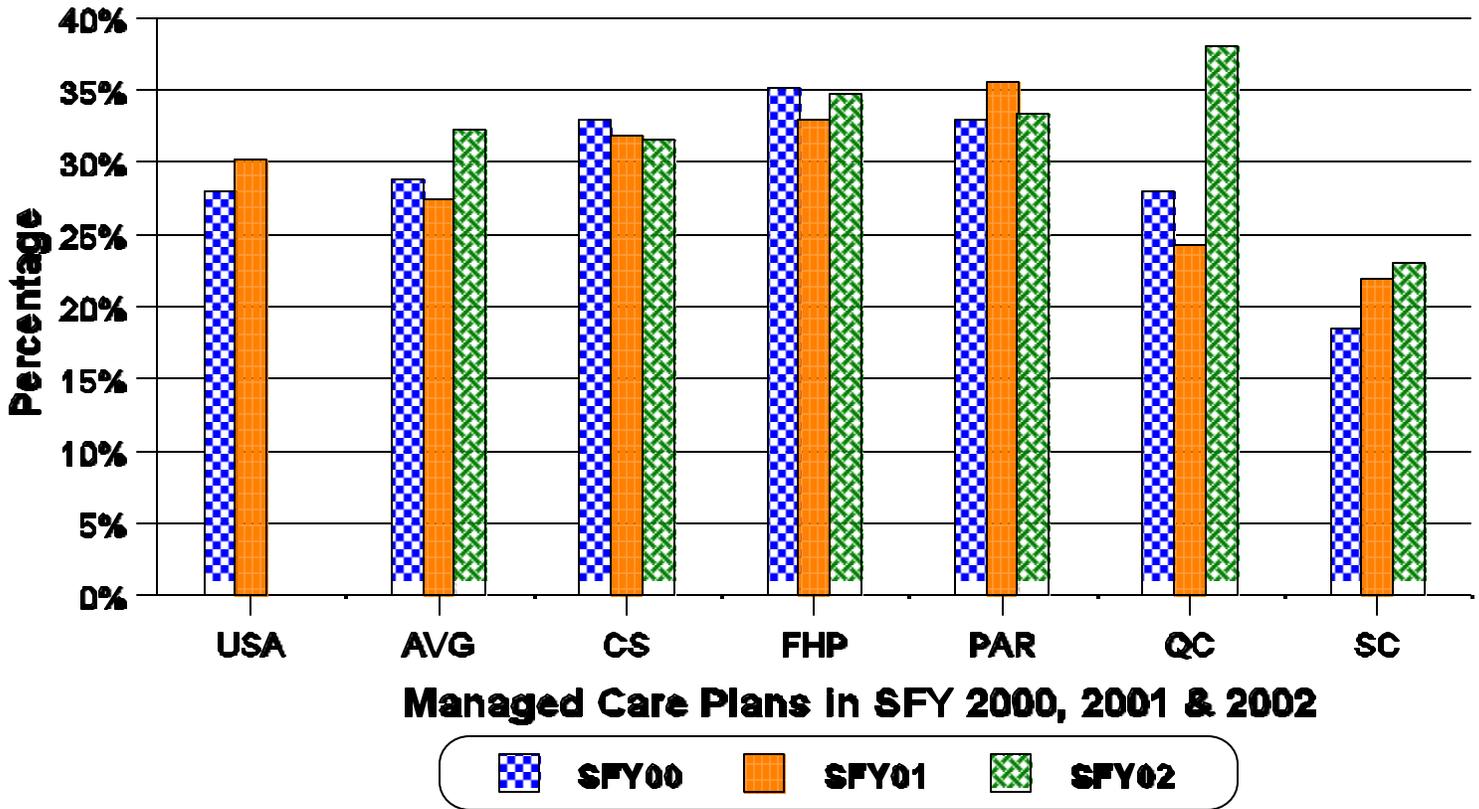
Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph G-4.

Adolescent Well Care Visits

% of Children Aged 12-21 Who Received a Visit



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Childhood Immunization Status

The percentage of enrolled children who turned two years old during the reporting year, who were enrolled for 12 months immediately preceding their second birthday (allowing for one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who were identified as having four DTP/DTaP, three IPV/OPV, one MMR, two Hemophilus influenza b, and two hepatitis B vaccines by their second birthday.
(MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

Despite progress that has been made in fighting infectious diseases during the past 100 years, these diseases remain a significant cause of illness and death. The very young, older adults, and members of minority groups are at increased risk for many infectious diseases.¹² Vaccines are one of the safest and most effective measures for preventing illness from infectious diseases.

Measuring compliance with immunization schedules is challenging for a number of reasons. First, it is possible that an infant received a vaccine even if no encounter was submitted to the ODJFS. For example, a “free” vaccine may have been received in a clinic. Second, even though there is a specific CPT code for each type of vaccine, providers, in some cases, may use inappropriate codes which can skew the results.

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

At least 85% of the eligible population will receive the expected number of immunizations.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year’s results.

RESULTS:

MCPs in Ohio have indicated that they have great difficulty in obtaining immunization encounters from all of the various providers of immunization services, such as public health clinics. Immunization encounter data is the least complete of all of the encounter data that is collected by the MCPs. The results shown in the graphs reflect the incompleteness of the data.

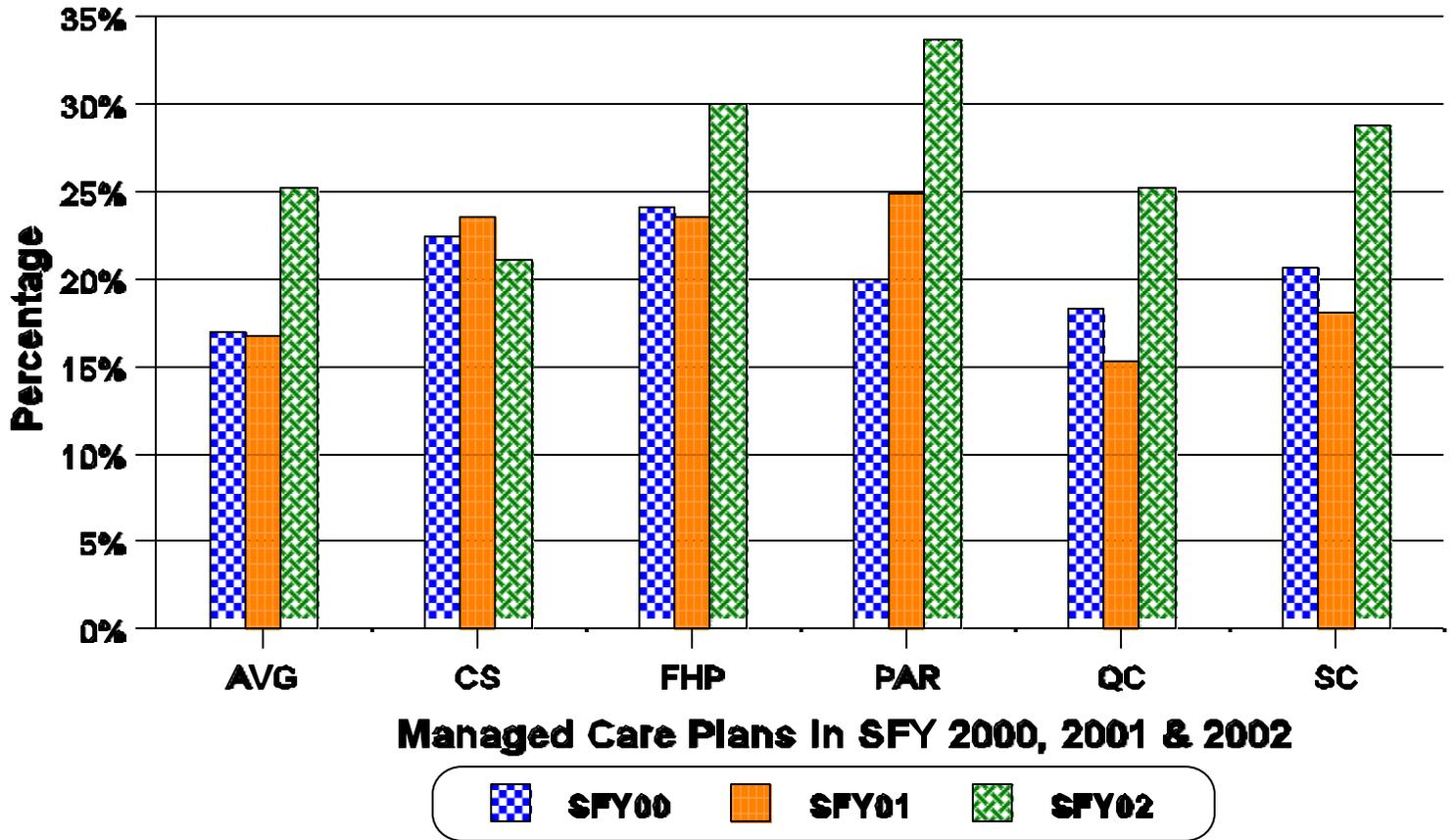
Regarding SFY 2002, by age two, 25.2% of the children received four diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DTP/DTaP) vaccines, 34.6% received three polio (IPV/OPV) vaccines, 71.3% received one measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine, 54.9% received two Hemophilus influenza b (HIB) vaccines, and 49.8% received two hepatitis B (HBV) vaccines. Eighteen percent of the children received all of the preceding vaccines, which are referred to in graph H-6 as the “Combination 1” group. In SFY 2001, 10.4% had received all of the Combination 1 vaccines, demonstrating that significant improvement has

occurred regarding the submission of immunization encounter data. As shown in graph H-7, the percentage of children age 2 who received the chicken pox vaccine was 42.9% in SFY 2000, 50.8% in SFY 2001, and 60.0% in SFY 2002 indicating that significant improvement has been made with respect to the provision of this particular vaccine.

By including information from medical records in addition to encounter data the results would be much higher. In a SFY 2000 External Quality Review study, The Delmarva Foundation for Medical Care found that 45% of eligible two-year old children in Medicaid managed care had documentation of a complete immunization schedule. Fifty eight percent of the children received four DPT vaccines, 76% received three OPV vaccines, 81% received one MMR vaccine, and 79% received three HIB vaccines, and 64% received three HBV vaccines.

Graph H-1.

% Who Received 4 Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus Vaccinations by Aged 2

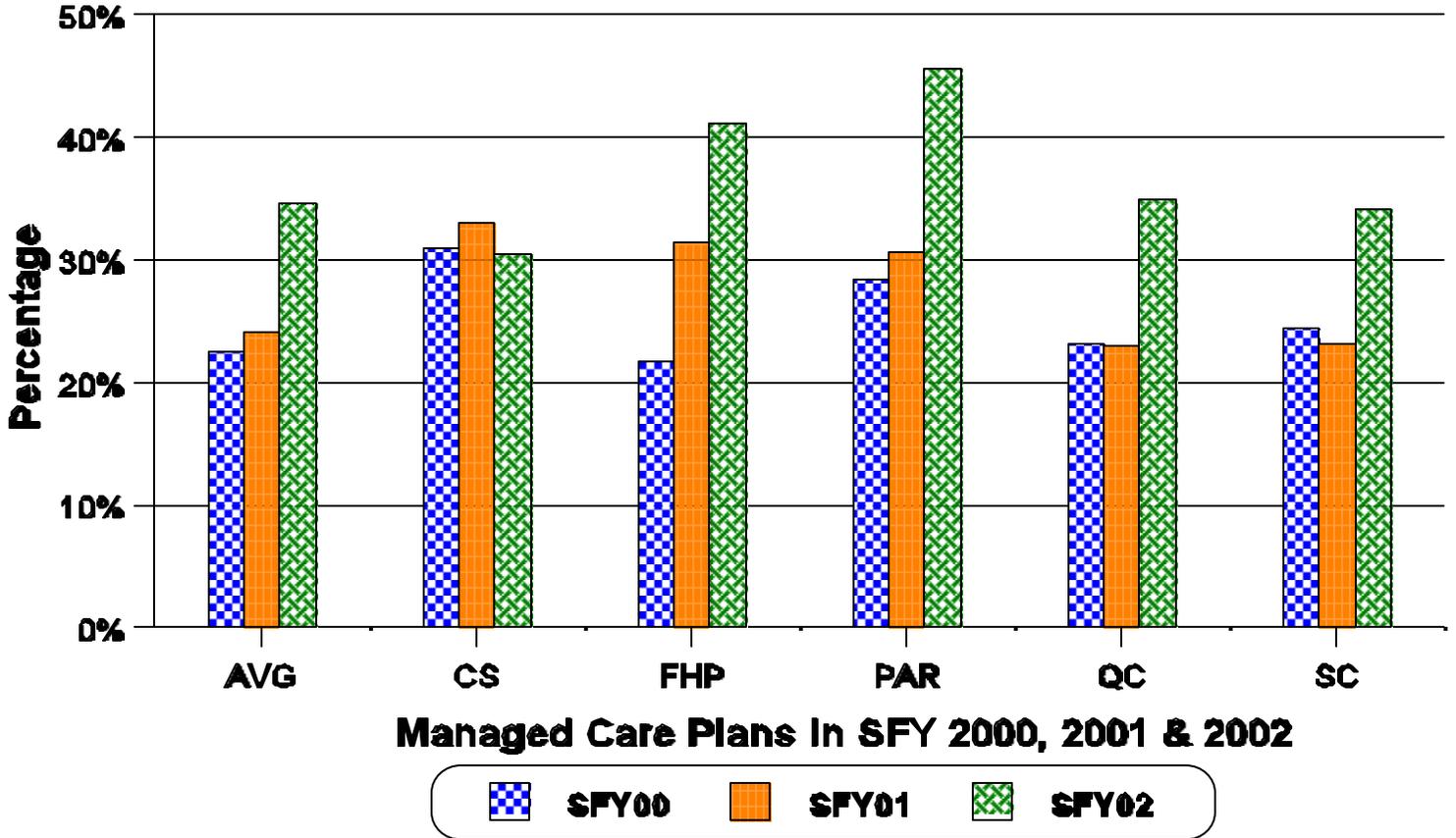


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-2.

% Who Received 3 Polio Vaccinations by Aged 2

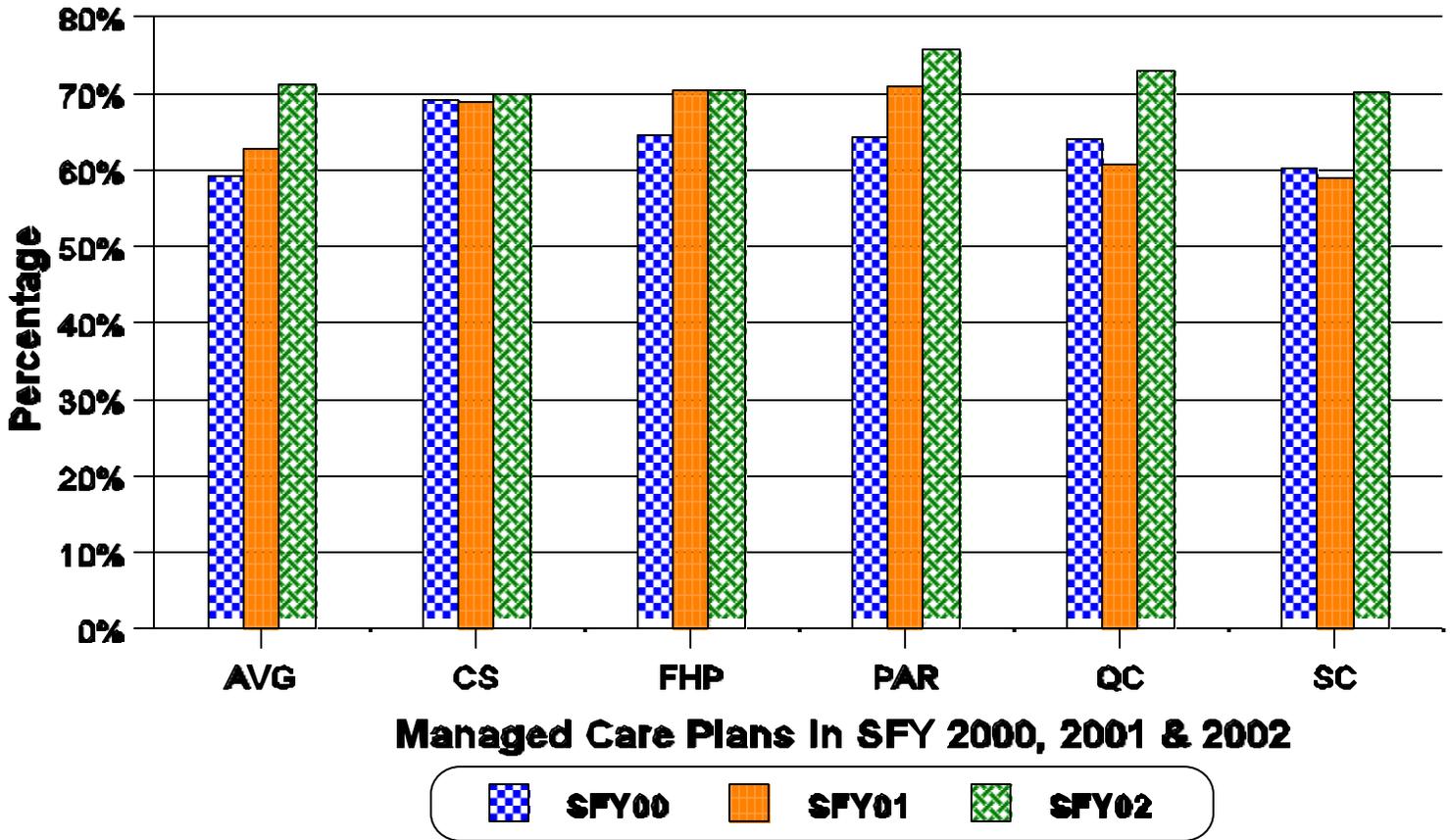


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-3.

% Who Received 1 Measles, Mumps & Rubella Vaccination by Aged 2

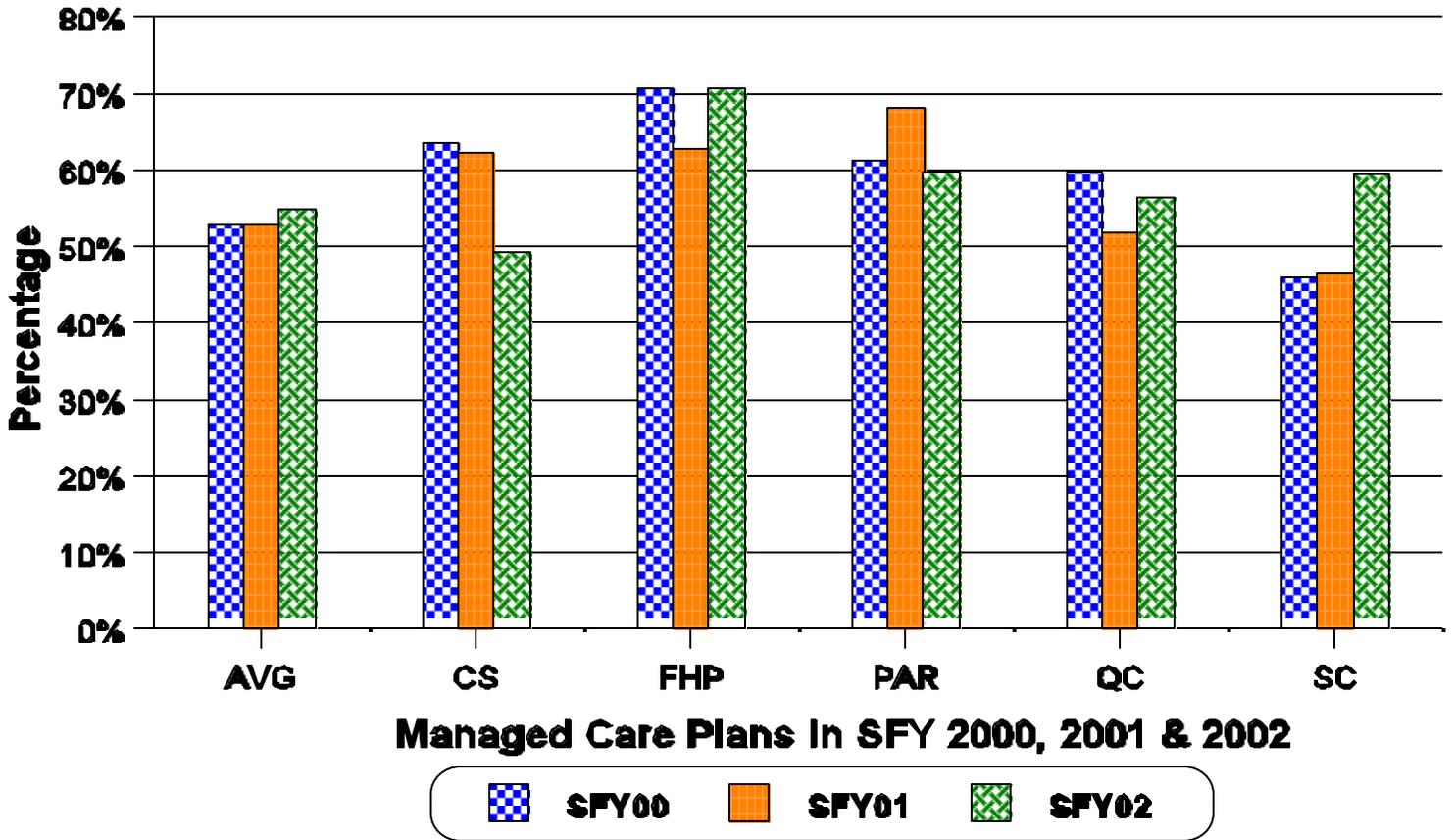


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-4.

% Who Received 2 Influenza Type B Vaccinations by Aged 2

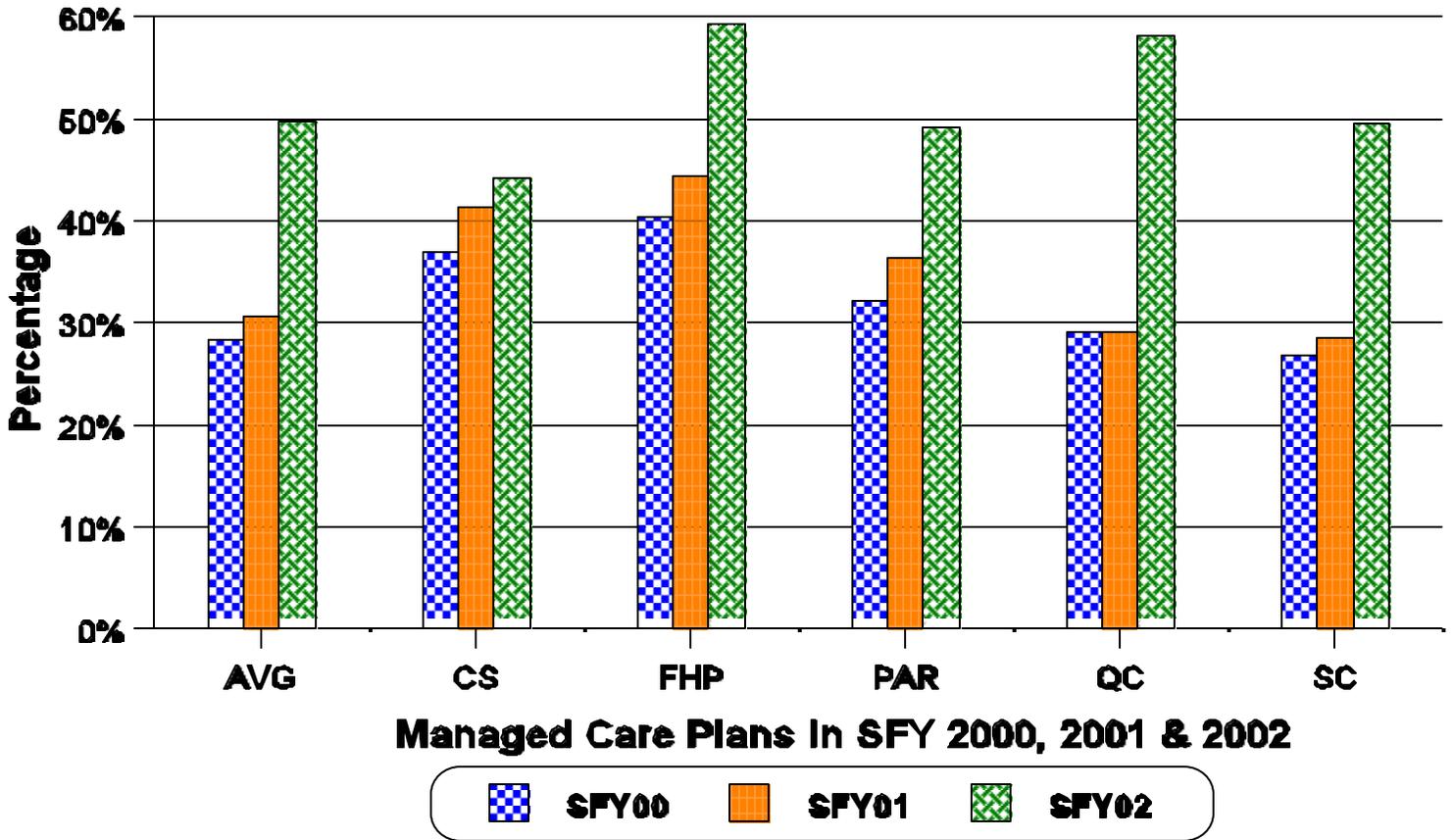


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-5.

% Who Received 2 Hepatitis B Vaccinations by Aged 2

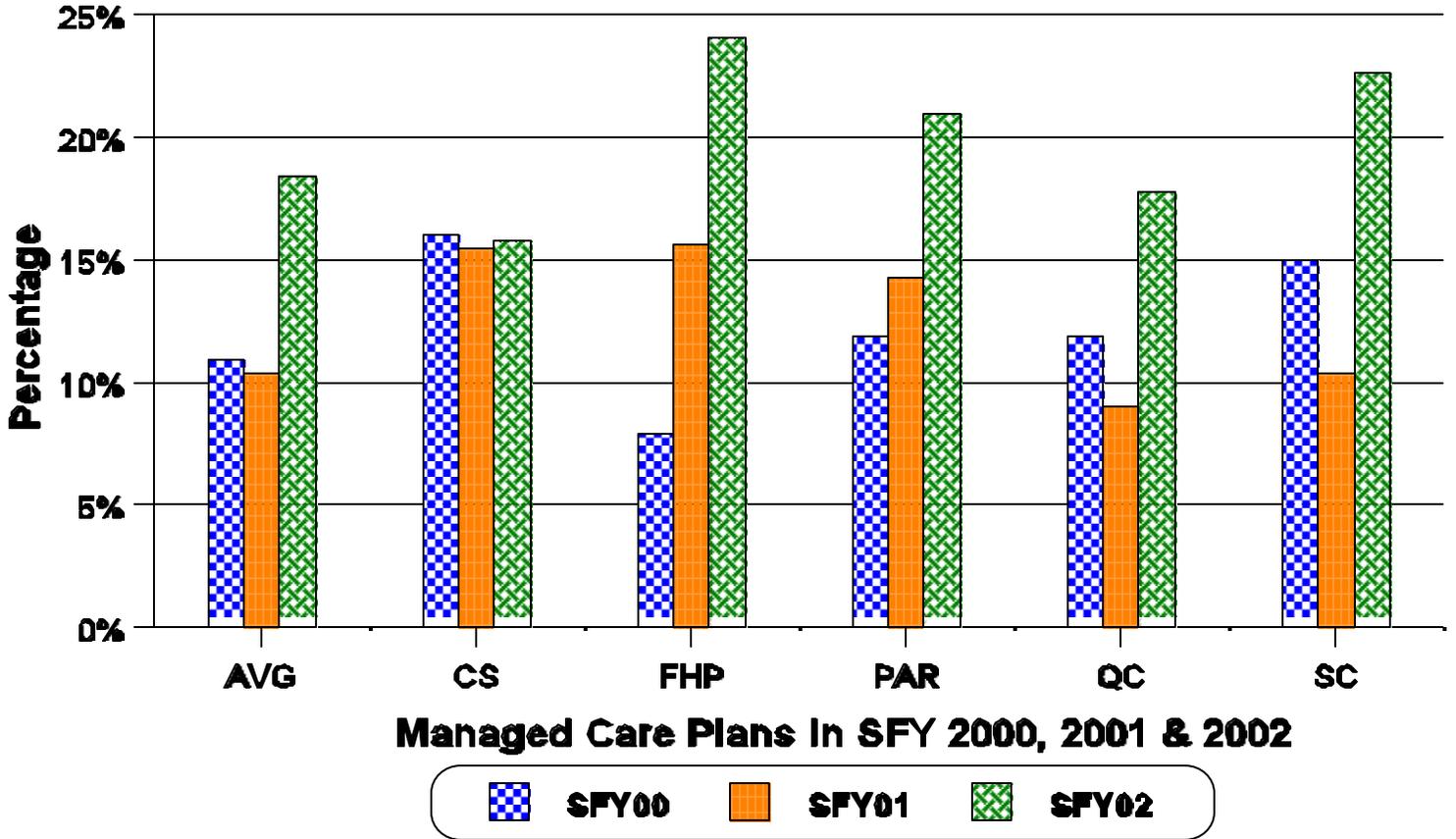


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-6.

% Who Received All Combination 1 Vaccinations by Aged 2

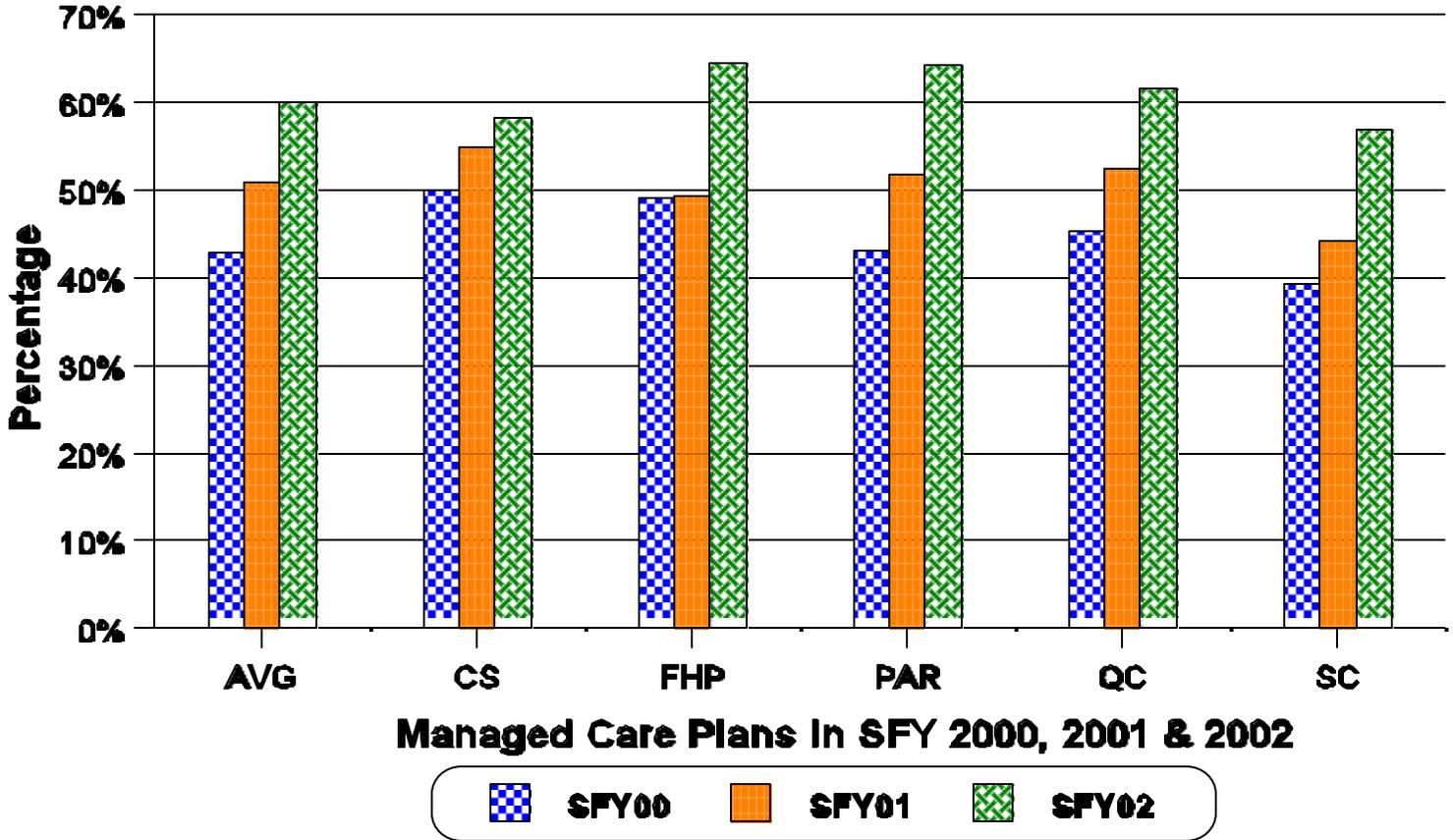


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph H-7.

% Who Received 1 Chicken Pox Vaccination by Aged 2



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Annual Dental Visit

The percentage of enrolled members age 4 through 21 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year and who had at least one dental visit during the reporting year. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

Great progress has been made over the last 50 years in understanding and treating oral diseases such as dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal (gum) diseases. However, dental caries continues to be the single most common chronic childhood disease (5 times more common than asthma and 7 times more common than hay fever). Over half of children aged 5-9 have at least one cavity or filling and that percentage increased to 78% by age 17. According to the Surgeon General:

There are striking disparities in dental disease by income. Poor children suffer twice as much dental caries as their more affluent peers, and their disease is more likely to be untreated. These poor-nonpoor differences continue into adolescence. One out of four children in America is born into poverty, and children living below the poverty line (annual income of \$17,000 for a family of four) have more severe and untreated decay.¹³

Regular visits to the dentist provide access to early diagnosis and treatment and educate children about oral health.

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

At least 60% of the eligible population will receive a dental visit.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

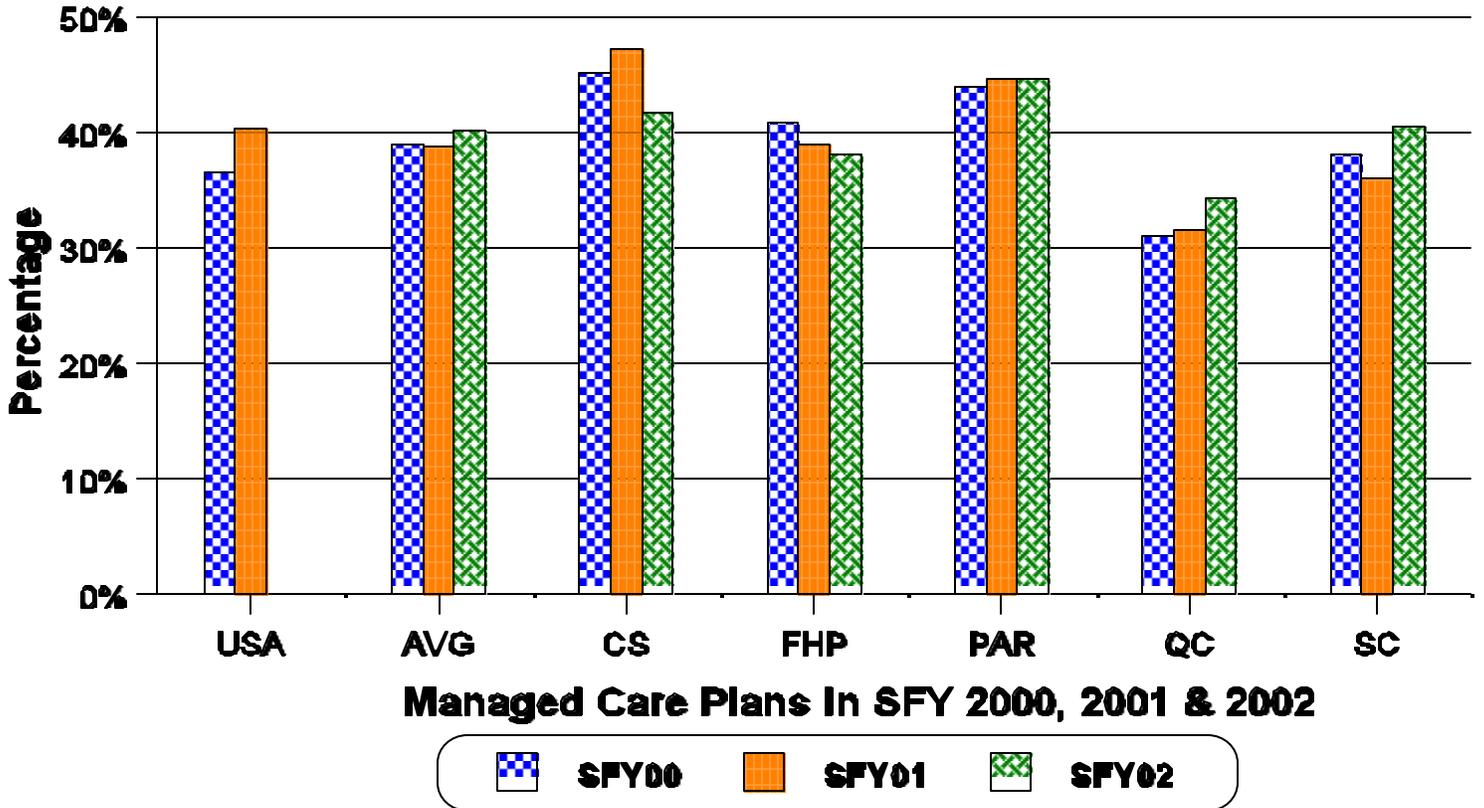
RESULTS:

The percentage of members who received at least one dental visit was 31.8% in SFY 2000, 35.3% in SFY 2001, and 40.2% in SFY 2002. The average for the Medicaid serving plans in Ohio was the same as the national average.

Graph I-1.

Annual Dental Visit

% of Members Aged 4-21 Who Received a Visit



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Lead Testing

— Lead Testing for 1 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 9 months through 15 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 15th month of life, and who received a blood lead screening test.

— Lead Testing for 2 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 27 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 21 months through 27 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 27th month of life, and who received a blood lead screening test.

BACKGROUND:

Since Ohio is a highly industrialized state with older housing, the risk of lead exposure and lead poisoning for children in Ohio is higher than for children in states with newer housing. Lead poisoning in children can reduce IQ and cause learning disabilities. At higher exposures, lead can damage a child's kidneys and central nervous system and cause anemia, coma, convulsions and even death.

Within the Ohio Medicaid program, blood lead screening is required as part of Healthchek (the Early and Periodic Screening and Diagnostic Testing (EPSDT) program). According to EPSDT standards, blood lead screening is required of all Medicaid children at ages one and two years.

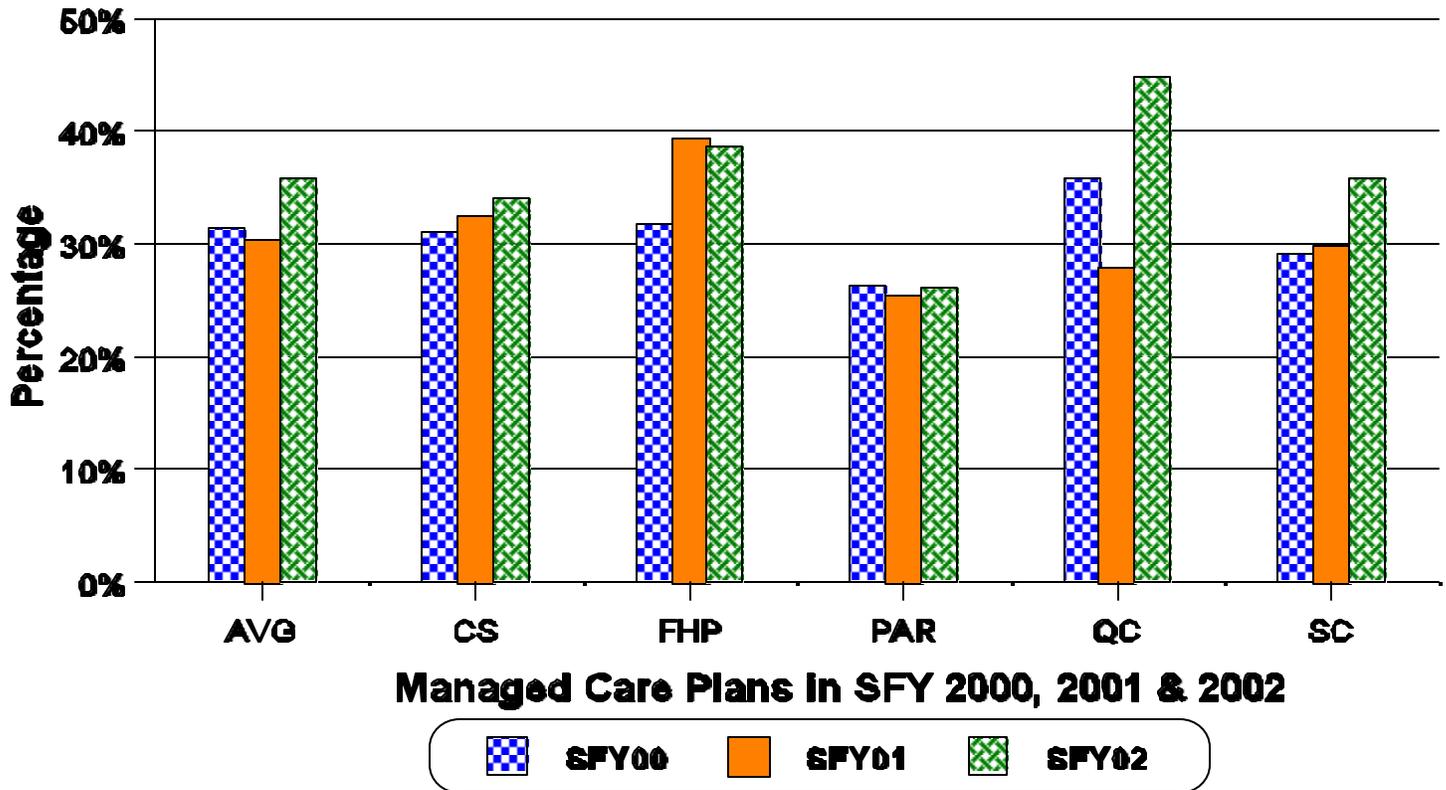
RESULTS:

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year and who received a lead test between the ages of 9 months and the end of their 15 month of life was 31.4% in SFY 2000, 30.3% in SFY 2001, and 35.9% in SFY 2002. The percentage of enrolled members who turned 27 months old during the reporting year and who received a lead test between the ages of 21 months and the end of their 27 month of life was 17.2% in SFY 2000, 16.1% in SFY 2001, and 21.2% in SFY 2002.

Graph J-1.

Lead Testing

% of 1 Year Olds Who Received Blood Lead Screening



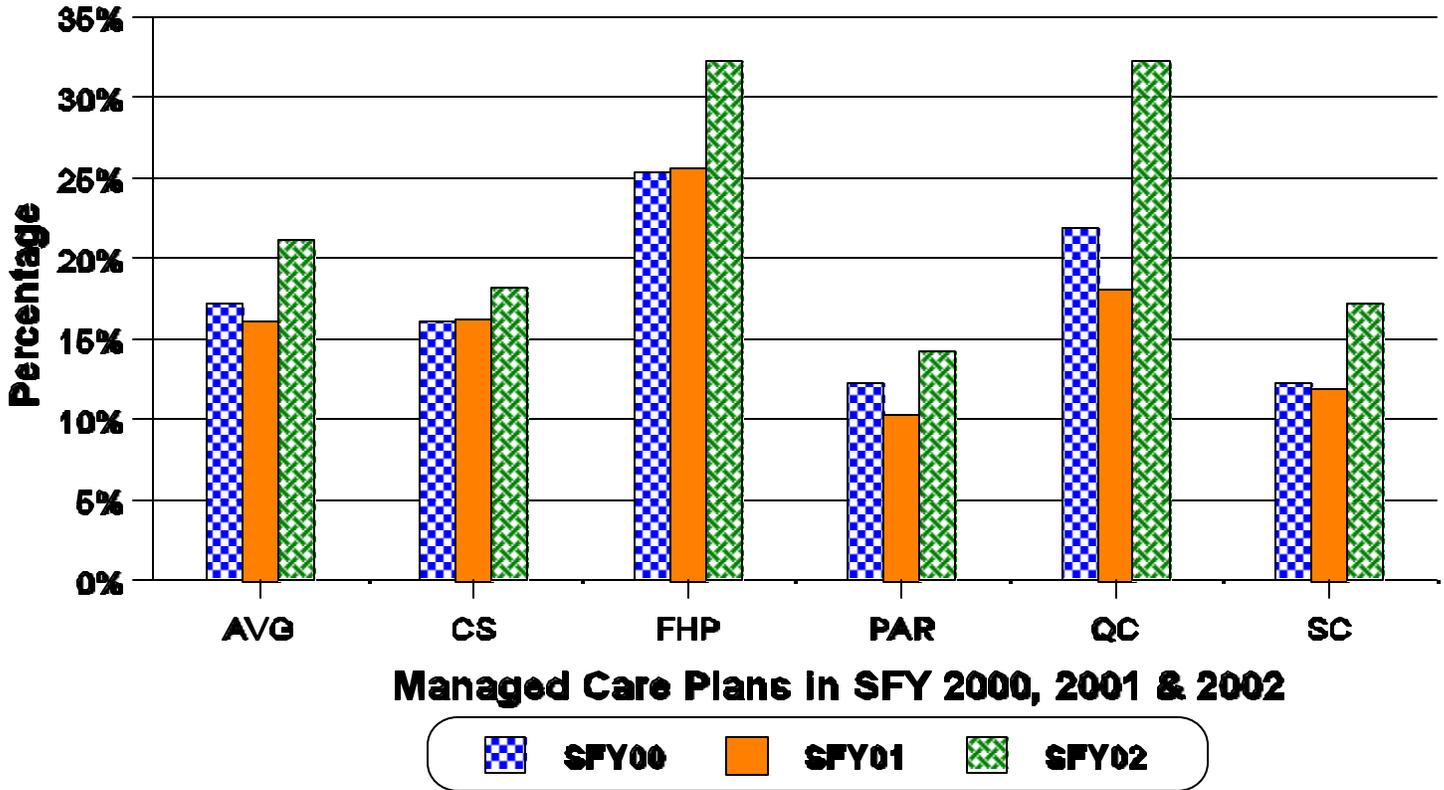
Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data

Graph J-2.

Lead Testing

% of 2 Year Olds Who Received Blood Lead Screening



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data

IV. CHRONIC CARE MEASURES

In this section the results of the following performance measures will be given:

- Use of Appropriate Medication for People With Asthma
- Comprehensive Diabetes Care

Use of Appropriate Medication for People With Asthma

The percentage of members ages 5 through 56 with persistent asthma who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months during the year prior to the reporting year, and who received prescribed medications acceptable as primary therapy for long-term control of asthma. (MCP Contract Measure)

BACKGROUND:

Asthma is a chronic, inflammatory disease of the respiratory system. The symptoms of asthma are coughing, wheezing, chest tightness, and difficulty breathing. These symptoms are usually reversible, but can be severe. Anti-inflammatory medications such as inhaled corticosteroids and cromolyn sodium are the primary therapy for the chronic care of moderate and severe asthma. The medications are used to reverse and prevent airflow obstruction. Corticosteroids are currently the most effective anti-inflammatory drugs for the treatment of asthma.¹⁴ Cromolyn sodium is a non-steroidal, inhaled anti-inflammatory drug. Without proper medication management and control of the factors which trigger attacks, patients may experience potentially life threatening attacks and have high rates of emergency room utilization.

MCP TARGET FOR SFY 2002:

At least 80% of the eligible population will receive the recommended medications.

MCP STANDARD FOR SFY 2002:

For results that are below the target, the level of improvement must result in at least a 10% decrease in the difference between the target and the previous year's results.

RESULTS:

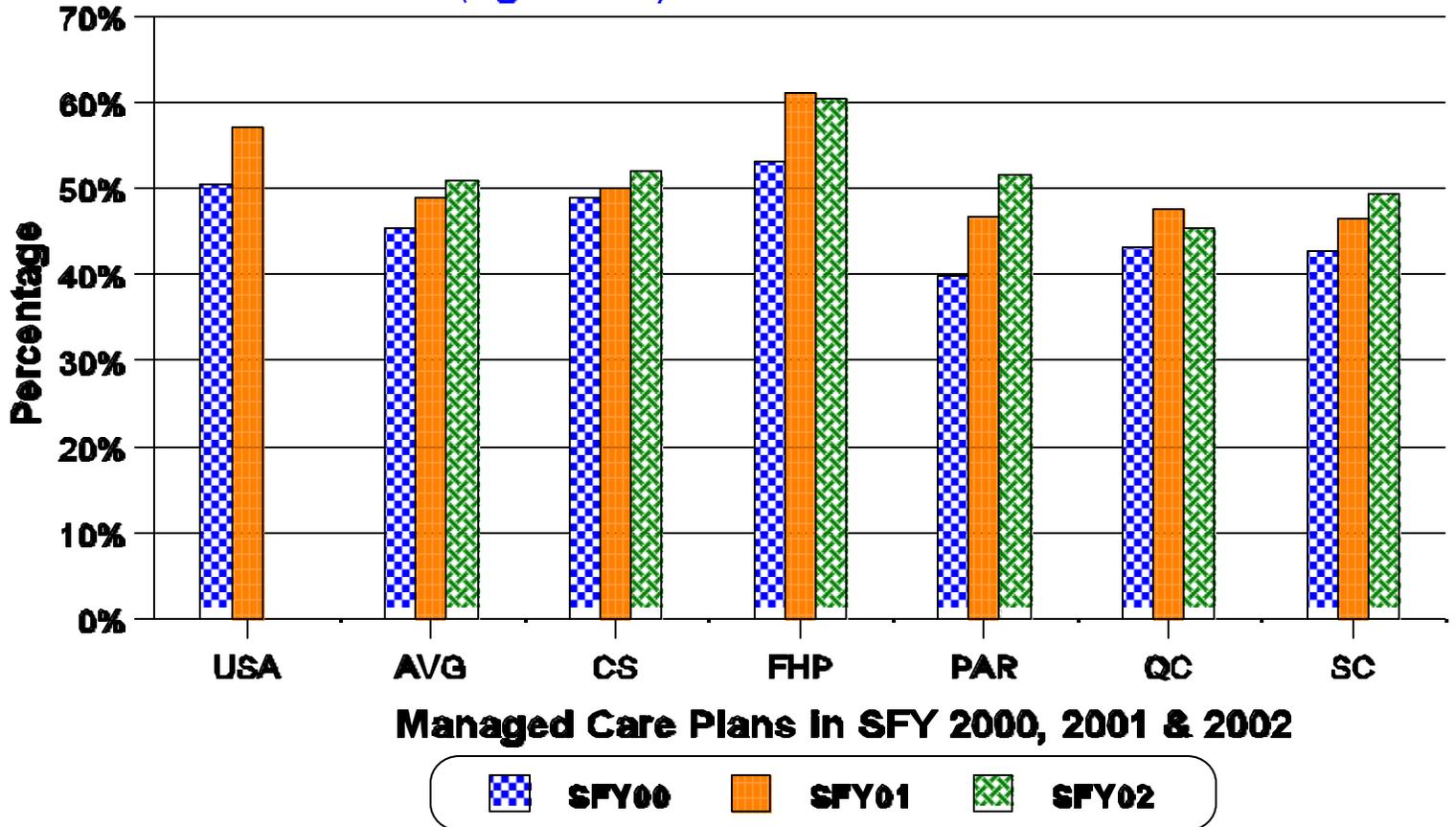
The percentage of members with persistent asthma who received prescribed medications acceptable as primary therapy for long-term control of asthma increased slightly from SFY 2001 to SFY 2002, going from 49% to 50.8%. This rate is less than the national Medicaid average of 57.1%, indicating that there is significant room for improvement.

The age group of 18-56 had the highest asthma medication usage rate at 58.3% in SFY 2002 followed by the age group of 10-17 at 54.3%. The age group of 5-9 had the lowest rate at 44.1%, although the rate has increased over the last three years.

Graph K-1.

Use of Appropriate Medication for People With Asthma

% of Asthmatics (Ages 5-56) Who Received Recommended Meds



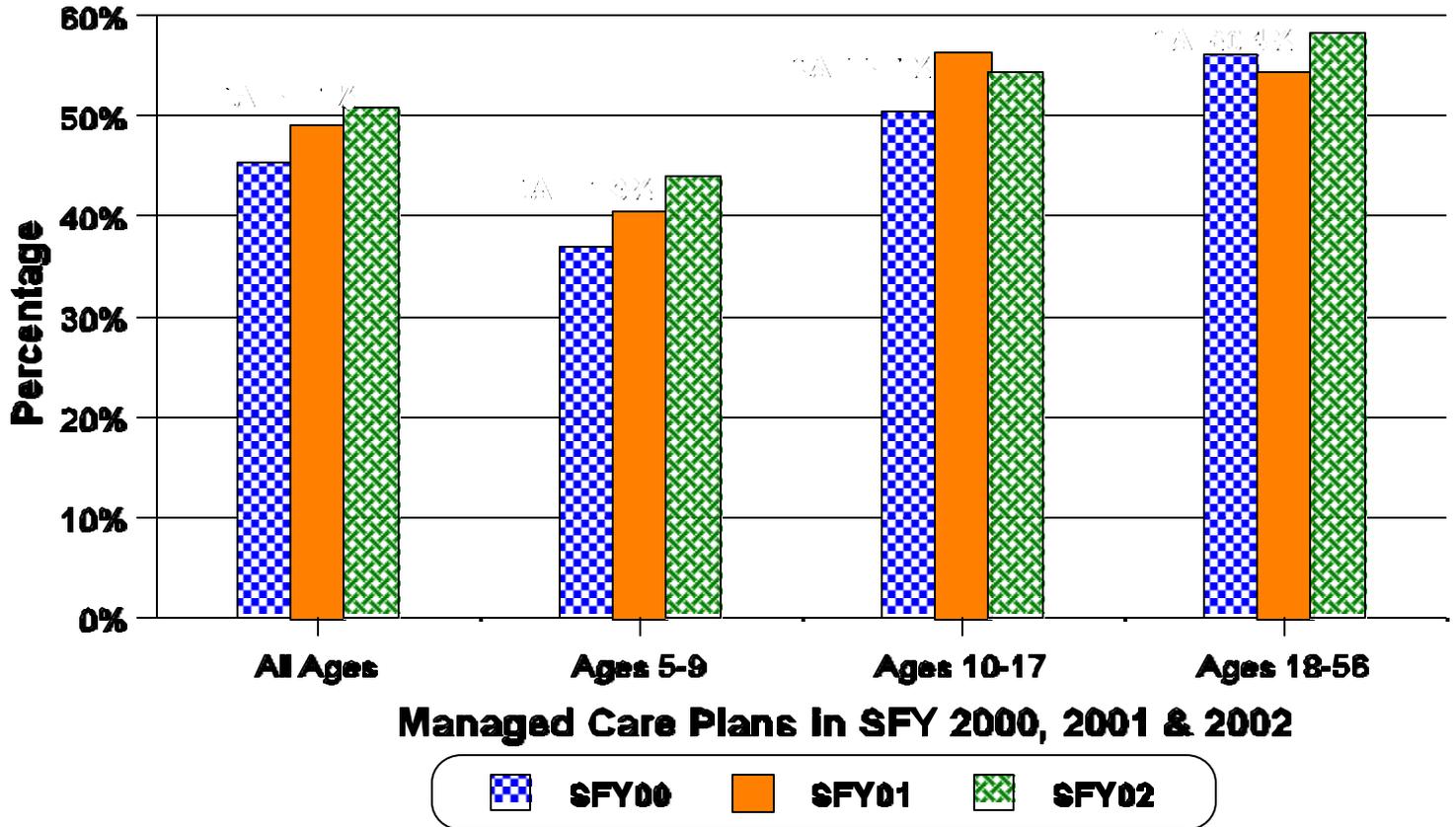
Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Graph K-2.

Use of Appropriate Medication for People With Asthma

% of Asthmatics (Ages 5-56) Who Received Recommended Meds



Managed Care Plans in SFY 2000, 2001 & 2002



SFY00



SFY01



SFY02

Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Year 2000)

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

The percentage of members with diabetes (Type 1 and 2) age 18 through 75 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled during the last month of the reporting year, and who received each of the following: (1) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing during the reporting year; (2) a retinal exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist during the reporting year; (3) LDL-C screening during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year; and (4) screening or treatment for nephropathy during the reporting year.

BACKGROUND:

Diabetes accounts for almost 20 percent of all deaths in persons over age 25.¹⁵ Many of the complications from diabetes, including blindness, nephropathy, and neuropathy, can be prevented if detected and addressed in the early stages. Since diabetes affects multiple organs and requires the involvement of a multidisciplinary team, the performance measure has multiple components. When taken together, the various components provide an overview of the care that is being provided to persons with diabetes.

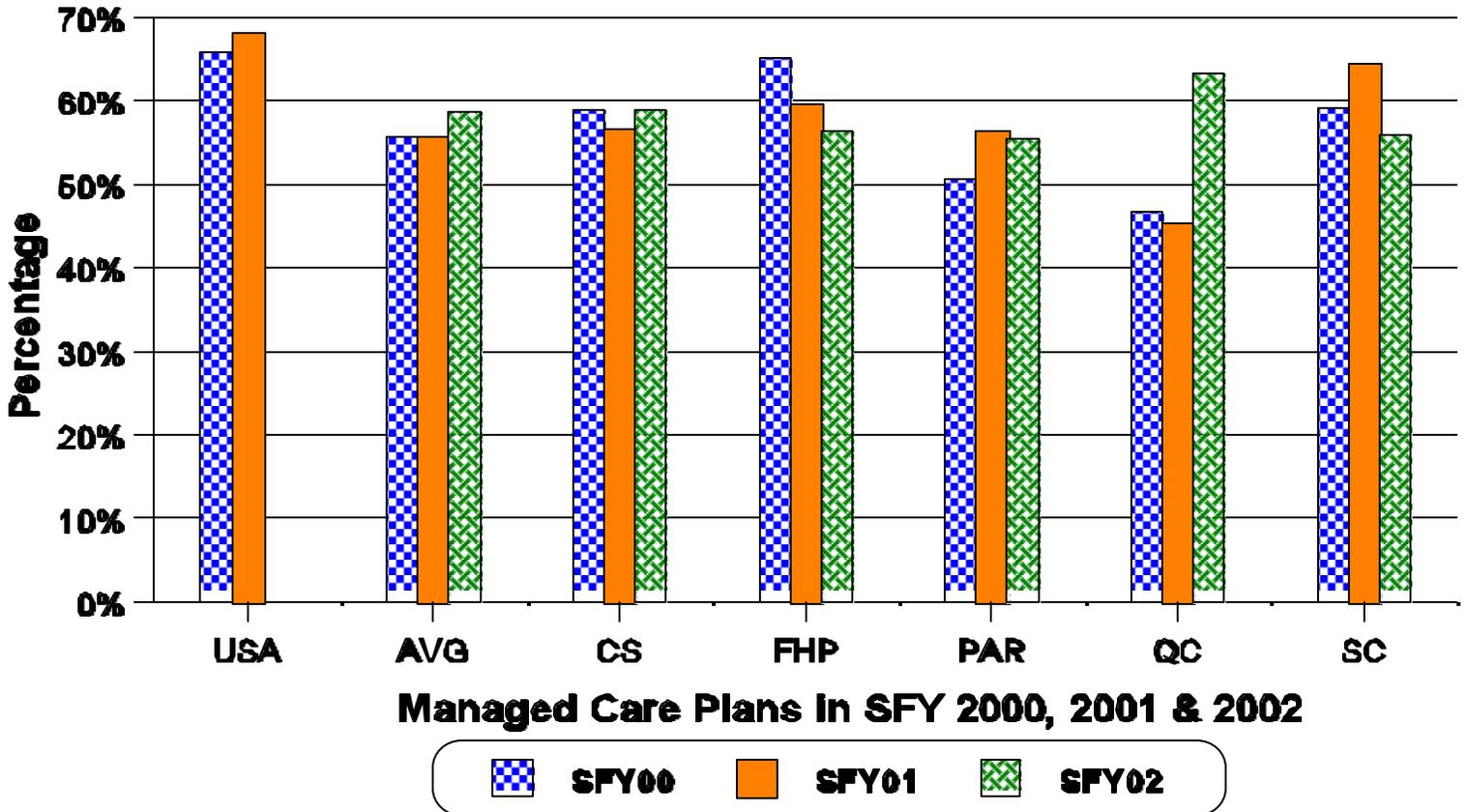
RESULTS:

The percentage of members (aged 18-75) with diabetes mellitus who received HbA1c testing increased from 55.7% in SFY 2001 to 58.7% in SFY 2002. LDL-C screening rates also increased, going from 48.0% in SFY 2001 to 52.5% in SFY 2002. The percentage of diabetics who received an eye exam remained relatively constant from SFY 2001 to SFY 2002, whereas the percentage of diabetics who were monitored for nephropathy increased from 16.2% in SFY 2001 to 23.6% in SFY 2002.

Graph L-1.

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

% of Diabetics Who Received HbA1c Testing

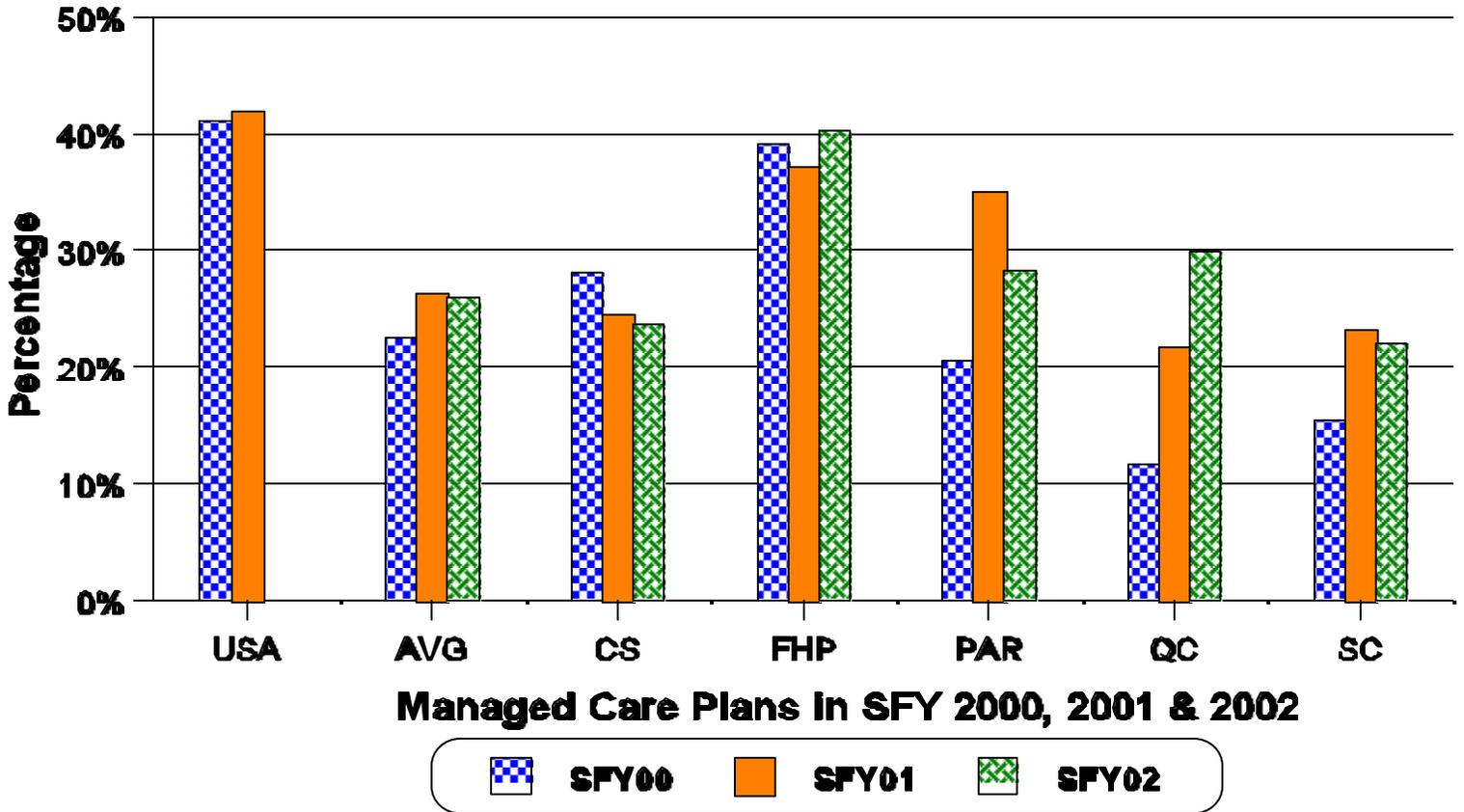


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

% of Diabetics Who Received Eye Exam

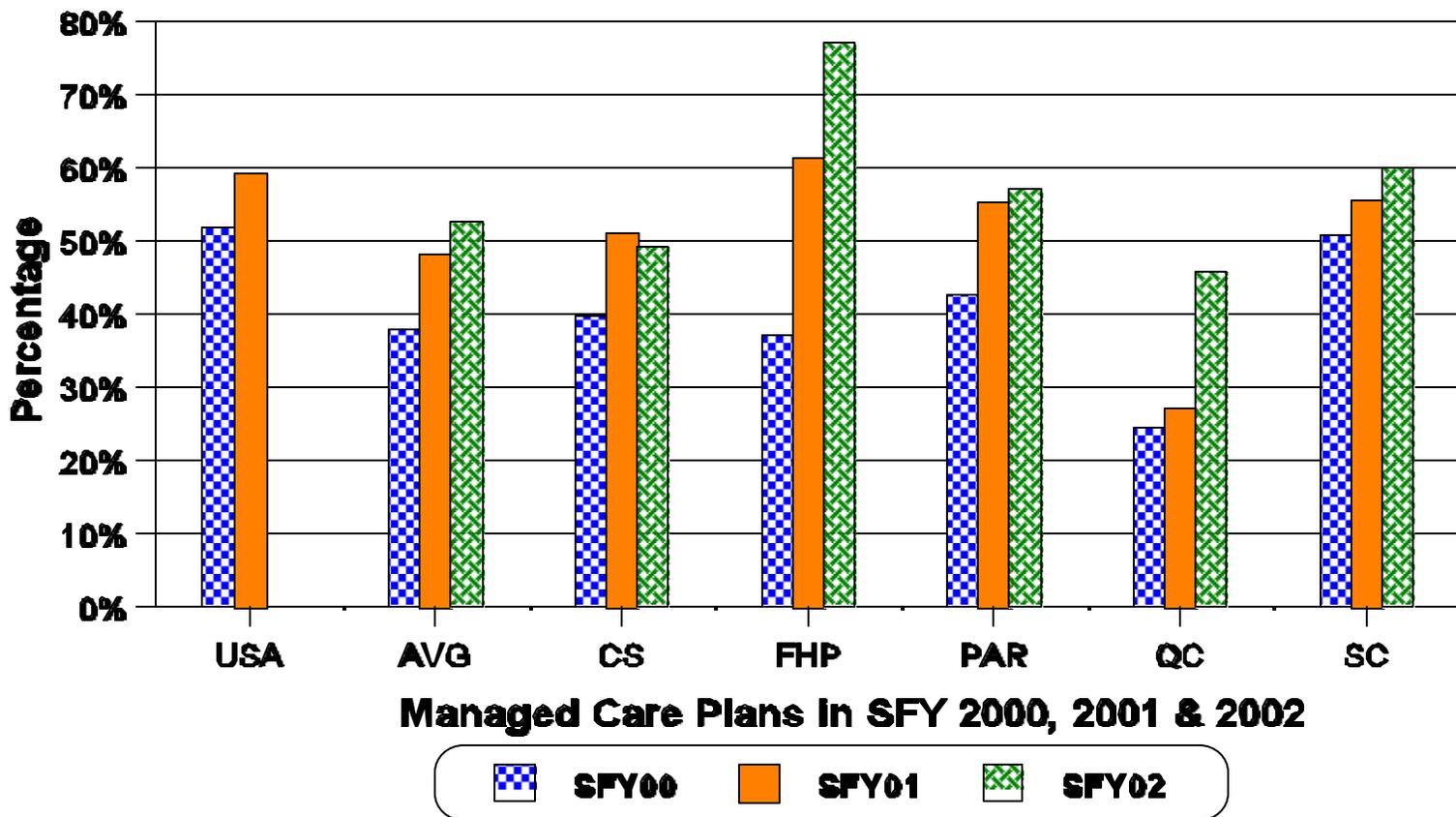


Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

% of Diabetics Who Received LDL-C Screening



Managed Care Plans In SFY 2000, 2001 & 2002



SFY00



SFY01



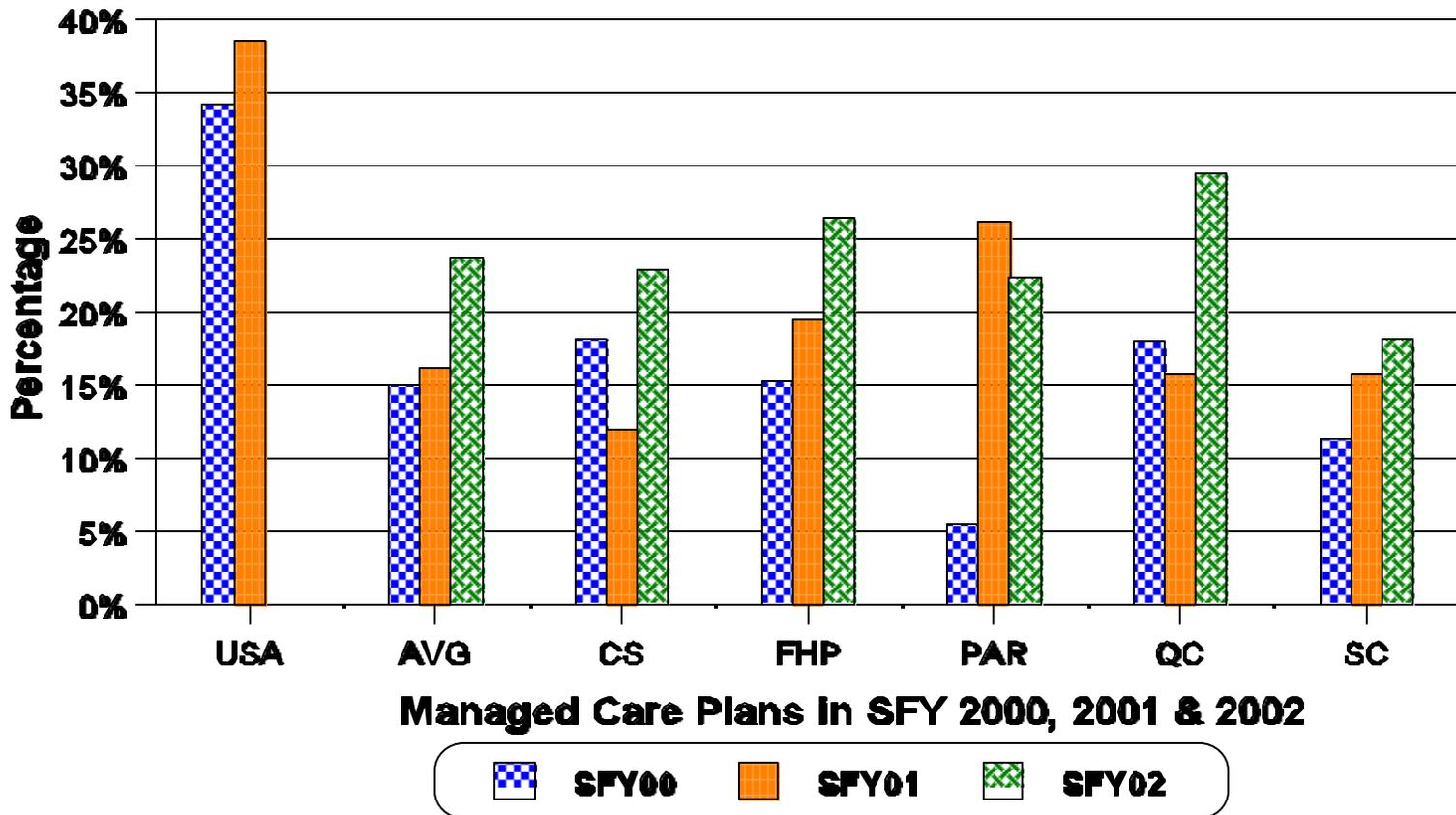
SFY02

Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

% of Diabetics Monitored for Nephropathy



Results may vary among plans due to administrative problems in reporting and may not represent the clinical performance of the providers within the MCP.

Source of Data: Encounter Data and NCQA (Measurement Years 1999 & 2000)

Appendix A

**ODJFS Methods for
Clinical Performance Measures**

State Fiscal Year 2002

These methods are, for the most part, consistent with the HEDIS performance measurement methods, as outlined in NCQA's HEDIS 2002 "Technical Specifications" manual. The main difference between the ODJFS methods and the HEDIS methods is that, in some cases, it has been necessary to include additional codes (e.g., ODJFS local code for prenatal care) that are not listed in the HEDIS methods. Codes that are not listed in HEDIS, but have been added are identified with the symbol '+'. Also, for the prenatal and postpartum measures, HEDIS requires a period of continuous enrollment from 43 days prior to delivery through 56 days after delivery. Imposing this requirement for the Medicaid population greatly reduces the denominator for the perinatal measures. Therefore, this requirement was not imposed.

The source of the data is as follows:

- (1) MCP submitted encounter data to obtain encounters.
- (2) ODJFS provider master file to identify primary care practitioners.
- (3) ODJFS recipient master file to obtain recipient demographic and eligibility information.

Initiation of Prenatal Care

The percentage of women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the fiscal year, who were enrolled in the MCP no more than 279 days but at least 43 days prior to delivery with no gaps in MCP enrollment, and who had their first prenatal visit within 42 days of enrollment or by the end of the first trimester for those women who enrolled in the MCP during the early stage of pregnancy.

Numerator: One (or more) prenatal care visit(s) within 42 days of enrollment in the MCP or within the first trimester if the member enrolled more than 42 days prior to the end of the first trimester.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2000

The last menstrual period (LMP) field is used to determine the end date of the first trimester. If no last menstrual period date is provided, as required, or the date is invalid, then the length of the pregnancy is set at 38.5 weeks except if an encounter is found for the newborn indicating a pre-term birth. The length of the pregnancy is set at 28 weeks where the diagnosis was 7650.x (Extreme immaturity). If there was a diagnosis of 7651.x (Other preterm infants) then the length of the pregnancy is set at 33 weeks.

If the LMP date is from 119 to 315 days before the date the recipient gave birth, then the LMP date is considered a valid date. The LMP date is obtained from encounter data.

Codes to Identify Live Births

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis Codes

650 - Normal Delivery
V27.0 - Single liveborn
V27.2 - Twins, both liveborn
V27.3 - Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
V27.5 - Other multiple birth, all liveborn
V27.6 - Other multiple birth, some liveborn

ICD-9-CM Diagnosis Codes*

V30 - Single liveborn
V31 - Twin, mate liveborn
V32 - Twin, mate stillborn
V33 - Twin, unspecified
V34 - Other multiple, mates all liveborn
V35 - Other multiple, mates all stillborn
V36 - Other multiple, mates live- and stillborn
V37 - Other multiple, unspecified
V39 - Unspecified

* These codes must have a matching delivery encounter to be included.

In the past, the ODJFS matched delivery encounters against the vital statistics birth file to validate live births and to obtain the birth weight and the gestational age. The birth encounters will no longer be matched against the vital statistics birth certificate file so that the department can report performance results in a much more timely manner.

The infant's record contains (or is supposed to contain) the infant's Medicaid identification number. Therefore, it is necessary to match these encounters against the delivery encounters to obtain the mother's recipient identification number, which is used to obtain the prenatal and postpartum visits and to identify whether a C-section delivery occurred. Listed below are the codes used to identify deliveries (these are the same codes used to reimburse the plans for deliveries as part of the delivery payment).

Codes Used to Identify Deliveries

ICD-9 Procedure Codes:

- 72.x Forceps, vacuum, and breech delivery
- 73.51 Manually assisted delivery; Manual rotation of fetal head
- 73.59 Manually assisted delivery; Other
- 74.0 Cesarean section and removal of fetus; Classical cesarean section
- 74.1 Cesarean section and removal of fetus; Low cervical cesarean section
- 74.2 Cesarean section and removal of fetus; Extraperitoneal cesarean section
- 74.4 Cesarean section and removal of fetus; Cesarean section of other specified type

ICD-9 Diagnosis Codes:

- 650 Normal Delivery
- V27.x Outcome of Delivery

The following codes must have a 5th digit equal to 1 or 2:

- 640-648; Complications mainly related to pregnancy
- 651-659; Normal delivery and other indications for care in pregnancy, labor, and delivery
- 660-669; Complications occurring mainly during the course of labor and delivery
- 670-676; Complications of the puerperium.

CPT Codes:

- 59409 Vaginal delivery (with or without episiotomy and/or forceps)
- 59514 Cesarean delivery only
- 59612 Vaginal delivery only, after previous cesarean delivery (with or with our episiotomy and/or forceps)
- 59620 Cesarean delivery only, following attempted vaginal delivery after previous cesarean delivery

Methods for Matching Infants and Mothers Encounters

The infants and mothers encounters are matched using the following two methods:

- 1) Same last name, same three digit submitter number, and the infant's admission date is within 14 days before or 14 days after the mother's delivery stay; **OR**
- 2) Same address and zip code, same three digit submitter number, and the infant's admission date is within 14 days before or 14 days after the mother's delivery stay.

Prenatal Care Visit Codes

HEDIS 2000 outlines four decision rules for identifying prenatal visits. The first decision rule includes using codes specific to antepartum care such as CPT-4 code 59425. The second rule requires a visit to a midwife or OB provider with procedure or diagnosis based evidence of prenatal care. The third decision rule requires a visit to a family practitioner or other primary care provider with diagnostic and procedure based evidence of prenatal care. The fourth decision rule uses CPT-4 codes in conjunction with a plan's internal codes.

In an attempt to capture all prenatal visits, ODJFS used decision rule one and a modified version of decision rule two to select prenatal visits. Under the first ODJFS decision rule, a visit was selected if any of the codes listed below were present, the visit occurred not more than 44 weeks prior to delivery, and the visit date preceded the hospital admission date in which the baby was delivered. This latter requirement was imposed since some of the same codes cover antepartum care, intrapartum care, and postpartum care.

Decision Rule 1:

<u>CPT-4</u>	<u>Description</u>
59400	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery and postpartum care
59420+	Antepartum visit (although this code has been deleted from the CPT manual, ODJFS continues to accept this code)
59425	Antepartum care only; 4-6 visits
59426	Antepartum care, 7 or more visits
59510	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, cesarean delivery, and postpartum care
59610	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery, and postpartum care, after previous cesarean delivery
59618	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery, and postpartum care following attempted vaginal delivery after previous cesarean delivery
+ Code not in HEDIS methods.	

With the exception of CPT Code 59420 (the department's local code) the other CPT codes are global codes (i.e., more than one visit is billed under the same code) that are not reimbursed under the fee-for-service system. However, a number of MCPs submitted these codes and so they were included. It is not possible for ODJFS to determine the number of visits that occurred unless there is a separate date of service for each visit that is included in the global code. As a result, the only visits that were counted under these codes were those where there was a separate date of service. For example, if code 59425 was submitted and had one date of service then only one prenatal visit was counted. However, if this same code was submitted along with three dates of service for the MCP member, then three prenatal visits were counted.

Under the second ODJFS decision rule, a visit was selected if all of the following criteria were met and the date of the visit preceded the hospital admission date in which the baby was delivered:

Decision Rule 2:

CPT-4 = 99201-99205 (office visit) or 99211-99215 or Revenue code 514 (OB/GYN Clinic)

with either

CPT-4= 76805 (echography, pregnant uterus), 76815 (limited echography, pregnant uterus), 76816 (follow-up or repeat echography, pregnant uterus), 80055 (obstetric panel lab), 80090 (TORCH antibody panel) **or** (86762 (rubella immunoassay) **with** 86900 (Blood Typing; ABO) or 86901 Rh(D);

OR

ICD-9-CM = (640.0x-648.9x or 651.0x-659.9x) where x (fifth digit) = 3;

V code = V22-V23 or V28; or Occurrence code=10.

Under decision rule two, HEDIS only includes the visits if they were made to a midwife or OB provider. At this time, this requirement will not be imposed to ensure that all visits are counted.

For women who enrolled after their first trimester, the following encounters were also counted:

Any visit to a family practitioner or other primary care practitioner* with a principal diagnosis** of pregnancy; **OR**

Any occurrence of CPT code 76805+, 76810, 76815+, 76816+

* The practitioners that were included under this provision include: General Practice, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Preventive Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Nurse-Midwife, Nurse-Practitioner, and Maternal/Child Health Clinic.

** Included ICD-9 diagnosis codes of 640.xx-648.xx, 651.xx-659.xx, V22.x-V23.x,V28.x.

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care

The percentage of Medicaid-enrolled women who had a live birth during the fiscal year and who received less than 21%, 21% through 40%, 41% through 60%, 61% through 80%, or greater than or equal to 81% of the expected number of prenatal care visits, adjusted for gestational age and the month the member enrolled in the MCP.

Numerator: Women who had an unduplicated count of less than 21%, 21% through 40%, 41% through 60%, 61% through 80%, or greater than or equal to 81% of the expected number of prenatal care visits, adjusted for gestational age and the month the member enrolled in the MCP.

Denominator: The number of Medicaid MCP members who had a live birth during the fiscal year.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Prenatal care visits are selected using the same codes as outlined in the “Initiation of Prenatal Care” measure. The ODJFS made adjustments for the length of gestation and the length of time that a member was in the MCP prior to giving birth. For example, a recipient who enrolled in the MCP during the first month of pregnancy and who had a pregnancy lasting 38 weeks would be expected to have 12 prenatal visits whereas a recipient who enrolled in the MCP during the fifth month of pregnancy with a pregnancy of 30 weeks would be expected to have only two prenatal visits. The ODJFS used the index (shown below) from HEDIS 2000 to determine the expected number of visits, which is based on recommendations from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG).

**Expected Number of Prenatal Visits for a Given Gestational Age
and Month the Member Enrolled in the MCP**

Month of Pregnancy Member Enrolled in the MCP	Gestational Age in Weeks																
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
9th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	5
8th	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7th	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6th	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5th	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4th	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3rd	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2nd	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1st	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

For deliveries with a gestational age less than 28 weeks, the expected number of visits is calculated based on the month of pregnancy the member enrolled in the MCP and ACOG’s recommended schedule of visits (one visit every four weeks).

The last menstrual period field is used to help determine the “gestational age,” Gestational age is defined as the number of completed weeks that have elapsed between the first day of the last menstrual period and the date of delivery. If gestational age is calculated in fractions of a week, then the number is rounded down to the lower whole number.

Cesarean Section Rate

The percentage of women who had a live birth during the fiscal year who delivered by a Cesarean Section.

Numerator: Number of discharges for women who had a C-section resulting in a live birth during the measurement year.

Denominator: Number of discharges for women who had a delivery (vaginal or C-section) resulting in a live birth during the fiscal year. Live births are identified using the same codes outlined in the “Initiation of Prenatal Care” measure.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify C-Sections

<u>ICD-9-CM</u>

74.0-74.2, 74.4 or 74.99

<u>CPT Codes</u>

59510, 59514, 59515, 59618, 59620, 59622
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Low Birth Weight Measure

The percentage of women who gave birth to a low-birth weight newborn during the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of births in the denominator with a birth weight less than or equal to 2,500 grams.

Denominator: The number of Medicaid MCP members who had a live birth during the fiscal year and who had at least five months of continuous enrollment immediately prior to the birth. Live births are identified using the same codes outlined in the “Initiation of Prenatal Care” measure.

Data Source: Encounter Data, birth weight is obtained from condition code fields.

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Very Low Birth Weight Measure

The percentage of women who gave birth to a very low-birth weight newborn during the fiscal year.

Numerator: The number of births in the denominator with a birth weight less than or equal to 1,500 grams.

Denominator: The number of Medicaid MCP members who had a live birth during the fiscal year and who had at least five months of continuous enrollment immediately prior to the birth. Live births are identified using the same codes outlined in the “Initiation of Prenatal Care” measure.

Data Source: Encounter Data, birth weight is obtained from condition code fields.

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Postpartum Care

The percentage of enrolled women who delivered (a) live birth(s) during the fiscal year who were continuously enrolled for 56 days after delivery and who had a postpartum visit on or between 21 days and 56 days after delivery.

Numerator: A postpartum visit on or between 21 and 56 days after delivery.

Denominator: The eligible population. Live births are identified using the same codes outlined in the “Initiation of Prenatal Care” measure.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify Postpartum Visits

ICD-9 Codes

91.46	Microscopic exam of specimen from female genital tract
V24.1	Lactating mother
V24.2	Routine postpartum follow-up
V72.3	Gynecological exam
V76.2	Special screening for malignant neoplasm (cervix)

Revenue Codes

923 (Pap Smear), 300-311+ (Laboratory) in conjunction with one of the following cervical-related ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes: 180+, 233.1+, 236.0+, 622+, 795.0+

CPT-4

Description

57170	Diaphragm cervical cap fitting
58300	Insertion of intrauterine device
59400	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery, and postpartum care
59410	Vaginal delivery, including postpartum care
59430	Postpartum care only
59510	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, cesarean delivery, and postpartum care
59515	Cesarean delivery only, including postpartum care
59610	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery, and postpartum care after previous cesarean delivery
59614	Vaginal delivery only, after previous cesarean delivery, including postpartum care
59618	Routine obstetric care including antepartum care, vaginal delivery, and postpartum care following attempted vaginal delivery after previous cesarean delivery
59622	Cesarean delivery only, following attempted vaginal delivery after previous cesarean delivery, including postpartum care
88141-88145	Cytopathology, cervical or vaginal
88147-88148	Cytopathology smears
88150-88158	Cytopathology slides
88164-88167	Cytopathology slides

+ Code not in HEDIS Methods.

Well Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the fiscal year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 31 days of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled during the last month of the fiscal year, and who received either zero, one, two, three, four, five, or six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during their first 15 months of life.

Numerator: Seven separate numerators are calculated, corresponding to the number of members who received: zero, one, two, three, four, five, and six or more well-child visits with a primary care practitioner during their first 15 months of life. A child is included in only one numerator (e.g., a child receiving six well child visits is not included in the rate for five, four, or fewer well child visits).

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify Well-Child Visits

CPT-4 Codes

- 99381 Initial preventive medicine - New Patient (Age Group Infant)
- 99382 Initial preventive medicine - New Patient (Age Group 1-4 year old)
- 99391 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group Infant)
- 99392 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 1-4 year old)
- 99432 Other than Hospitals or Birthing Rooms (Age Group Newborn)

ICD-9-CM Codes

- V20.2 Routine Infant or Child Health Check
- V70.3 Other Medical Examination for Administrative Purposes
- V70.5 Health examination of defined subpopulation
- V70.6 Health examination in population surveys
- V70.8 Other specified general medical examinations
- V70.9 Unspecified general medical examinations

The provider number currently given on the encounter data claim is incorrectly, in some cases, the provider number of the hospital where the physician gives services and is not the provider number of the physician who provided services. Therefore, it was not possible to match the PCPs listed in the Provider Verification System against the encounter data claims as a way of identifying visits that were made to PCPs. For this reason, it was necessary to use the ODJFS Provider Master File as the source of the PCP information. The following codes were used to accomplish this task:

Codes to Identify Primary Care Practitioners

Provider Type	OR	Physician Specialty Code
01 (General Hospital) 04 (Outpatient Health Facility) 05 (Rural Health Facility) 09 (Maternal/Child Hlth Clinic - 9 mo.) 12 (Federally Qualified Health Center) 50 (Comprehensive Clinic) 52 (Public Health Dept. Clinic) 72 (Nurse, Practitioner)		01 (General Practice) 15 (Internal Medicine) 16 (Pediatrics) 18 (Preventive Medicine) 53 (Obstetrics & Gynecology) 71 (Obstetrics & Gynecology - Osteopath)

If a provider was identified on the Provider Master File with any of the preceding codes, then they were recognized as a PCP.

Well Child Visits for Children Aged 3 Through 6

The percentage of members who were three, four, five, or six during the fiscal year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the measurement year, who were enrolled during the last month of the fiscal year, and who received one or more well-child visit(s) with a primary care practitioner during the fiscal year.

Numerator: At least one well-child visit with a primary care practitioner during the fiscal year. The primary care practitioner does not have to be the practitioner assigned to the child.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify Well-Child Visits

CPT-4 Codes

99382 Initial preventive medicine - New patient - (Age Group 1 through 4)

99383 Initial preventive medicine - New patient (Age Group 5 through 11)

99392 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 1 through 4)

99393 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 5 through 11)

ICD-9-CM Codes

V20.2 Routine Infant or Child Health Check

V70.3 Other Medical Examination for Administrative Purposes

V70.5 Health examination of defined subpopulation

V70.6 Health examination in population surveys

V70.8 Other specified general medical examinations

V70.9 Unspecified general medical examinations

See method for identifying primary care practitioners under “Well Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life” performance measure.

Adolescent Well-Care Visits

The percentage of enrolled members who were age 12 through 21 during the fiscal year, who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the fiscal year, who were enrolled during the last month of the fiscal year, and who received at least one comprehensive well-care visit with a primary care practitioner during the fiscal year.

Numerator: At least one well-child visit with a primary care practitioner during the fiscal year. The primary care practitioner does not have to be the practitioner assigned to the member.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify Adolescent Well-Care Visits

CPT-4 Codes

- 99383 Initial preventive medicine - New patient (Age Group 5 through 11)
- 99384 Initial preventive medicine - New patient (Age Group 12 through 17)
- 99385 Initial preventive medicine - New patient (Age Group 18 through 39)
- 99393 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 5 through 11)
- 99394 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 12 through 17)
- 99395 Periodic preventive medicine - Established Patient (Age Group 18 through 39)

ICD-9-CM Codes

- V20.2 Routine Infant or Child Health Check
- V70.0 Routine General Medical Examination at a Health Care Facility (Health Checkup)
- V70.3 Other Medical Examination for Administrative Purposes
- V70.5 Health examination of defined subpopulation
- V70.6 Health examination in population surveys
- V70.8 Other specified general medical examinations
- V70.9 Unspecified general medical examinations

See method for identifying primary care practitioners under “Well Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life” performance measure.

Childhood Immunization Status

The percentage of enrolled children who turned two years old during the fiscal year, who were enrolled for 12 months immediately preceding their second birthday (allowing for one month gap in MCP enrollment) , who were enrolled during the last month of the fiscal year, and who received four DTP/DTaP, three IPV/OPV, one MMR, two Hemophilus influenza b, and two hepatitis B vaccines by their second birthday. The measure also calculates individual rates.

Numerator: Children who received four DTP or DTaP vaccinations and three OPV or IPV vaccinations and one MMR and two HiB vaccinations and two hepatitis B vaccinations.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Select Immunizations

Immunization	CPT Codes	ICD-9-CM Codes
DTP/DTaP	90700, 90701, 90702*, 90703*, 90711+ (old code), 90719*, 90720, 90721, 90723	V02.4*, V03.5*+, V03.6*+, V03.7*+, V06.1+, V06.2+, V06.3+, V06.5*+, 032*, 033*, 037*, 99.36*, 99.37*, 99.38*, 99.39
IPV/OPV	90711(old code), 90712, 90713, 90723	V04.0+, V06.3+, V12.02, 045, 99.41
MMR	90704 (Mumps vaccine) with 90708 (Measles & rubella vaccine) 90705 (Measles vaccine) with 90709 (Rubella & mumps vaccine) 90706 (Rubella vaccine) with 90704 (Mumps vaccine) and 90705 (Measles vaccine) 90707 (Measles, mumps, & rubella vaccine) 90710 (Measles, mumps, rubella, & varicella vaccine)	V04.2*+, V04.3*+, V04.6*+, V06.4+, 055*, 056*, 072*, 99.45*, 99.46*, 99.47*, 99.48
HiB	90645, 90646, 90647, 90648, 90720, 90721, 90737, 90748	041.5, 038.41, 320.0, 482.2, V03.81+
Hepatitis B	90731+ (old code), 90723, 90740, 90744, 90745, 90747, 90748	V02.61, 0702.0, 070.3, V05.3+
VZV	90710, 90716	052, V05.4+
<p>* This code must be used in conjunction with codes that identify the remaining antigen requirements in order to satisfy the measure. + Code not in HEDIS methods.</p>		

Children who are identified as being immunocompromised for a specific vaccine are excluded from the denominator for all antigen rates and the combination rates. The denominator for all rates is equal. As specified in HEDIS, immunocompromised children are excluded only if the encounter data does not indicate that the particular immunization for which the child was contraindicated was rendered.

Codes to Identify Exclusions for Childhood Immunizations

Immunization	Contraindication	ICD-9-CM Code
Any particular vaccine	anaphylactic reaction to the vaccine or its components	999.4
DTP/DTaP	encephalopathy within 7 days of previous dose of DTP/DTaP	323.5
OPV, VZV, and MMR	immunodeficiency, including genetic immunodeficiency syndromes	279
OPV, VZV, and MMR	HIV-infected or household contact with HIV infection	infection V08, symptomatic 042
OPV, VZV, and MMR	cancer of lymphoreticular or histiocytic tissue	200-202
OPV, VZV, and MMR	multiple myeloma	203.xx
OPV, VZV, and MMR	leukemia	204.xx-208.xx
IPV	anaphylactic reaction to streptomycin, polymixin B or neomycin	E9306, E9308, E9460, E9465, E9466
HiB	none	
VZV, MMR	anaphylactic reaction to neomycin	E9306

Annual Dental Visit:

The percentage of enrolled members age 4 through 21 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the fiscal year, who were enrolled during the last month of the fiscal year, and who had at least one dental visit during the fiscal year.

Numerator: One (or more) dental visits with a dental practitioner during the fiscal year.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify Annual Dental Visits			
CPT Codes	ICD-9-CM Codes	HCPCS Codes	CDT-2 Codes*
70300, 70310, 70320, 70355	23, 24, 87.11, 87.12, 89.31, 93.55, 96.54, 97.22, 97.33-97.35, 99.97	D0120-D0999, D1110-D1550, D2110-D2999, D3110-D3999, D4210-D4999, D5110-D5899, D6010-D6199, D7110-D7999, D8010-D8999, D9110-D9999, W0002+ (OHF Dental Encounter), Y0005+ (FQHC Dental Encounter), Y1352+ (Sealant), Y8988+ (Orthodontic Treatment)	00120, 00140, 00150, 00160, 00210-00340, 00415-00999, 01110-01550

* Note: Current Dental Terminology (CDT) is the equivalent version of the CPT physician procedural coding system. Codes must be used in conjunction with provider type 30 (Dentist, Individual) or 31 (Dentist, Group)

+ Code not in HEDIS Methods.

Lead Testing For 1 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 9 months through 15 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 15th month of life, and who received a lead screening test.

Numerator: The number of children in the denominator who received a lead screening test. CPT-4 codes of 83655 or 83660 are used to identify that the member had a lead screening test.

Denominator: The number of enrolled members who turned 15 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 9 months through 15 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who were enrolled in the MCP during their 15th month of life.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: October, 2002

Lead Testing For 2 Year Olds

The percentage of enrolled members who turned 27 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 21 months through 27 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), who were enrolled in the MCP during their 27th month of life, and who received a lead screening test.

Numerator: The number of children in the denominator who received a lead screening test. CPT-4 codes of 83655 or 83660 are used to identify that the member had a lead screening test.

Denominator: The number of enrolled members who turned 27 months old during the reporting year, who were enrolled in the MCP from 21 months through 27 months of age (allowing for a one month gap in MCP enrollment), and who were enrolled in the MCP during their 27th month of life.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: October, 2002

Use of Appropriate Medications for People with Asthma

The percentage of members with persistent asthma who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled at least 11 months with the plan during the year prior to the reporting year, and who received prescribed medications acceptable as primary therapy for long-term control of asthma.

Members are identified as having persistent asthma by having **ANY** of the following **in the year prior** to the measurement year:

È at least four asthma medication dispensing events* (i.e., an asthma medication was dispensed on four occasions) **OR**

È at least one Emergency Department (ED) visit based on the visit codes below with asthma (ICD-9 code 493) as the principal diagnosis **OR**

È at least one hospitalization based on the visits codes below with asthma (ICD-9 code 493) as the principal diagnosis **OR**

È at least four outpatient asthma visits based on the visit codes below with asthma (ICD-9 code 493) as one of the listed diagnoses **AND** at least two asthma medication dispensing events.*

** Note: A dispensing event is defined as one prescription of an amount lasting 30 days or less. Two different prescriptions dispensed on the same day are counted as two different dispensing events. To calculate dispensing events for prescriptions lasting longer than 30 days, ODJFS divided the days supply by 30 and rounded up to convert. For example, a 100-day prescription is equal to 4 dispensing events ($100/30=3.33$, rounded up to 4).*

Numerator: For each member in the denominator, those who had at least one dispensed prescription for inhaled corticosteroids, nedocromil, cromolyn sodium, leukotriene modifiers, or methylxanthines in the fiscal year. The NDC list provided on NCQA's Web site at <http://www.ncqa.org/Programs/HEDIS/hedis2003NDClists.htm> is used to identify these medications.

Denominator: The eligible population.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: February, 2001

Codes to Identify ED and Inpatient Asthma Encounters

Description	CPT Codes	UB-92 Revenue Codes
Acute Inpatient	99217-99223, 99231-99233, 99238-99239, 99251-99255, 99261-99263, 99291-99292	10X-16X, 20X-22X, 76X, 987
Emergency Department (ED) services	99281-99285, 99288	450, 459, 981
Outpatient Visit	99201-99205, 99211-99215, 99241-99245, 99271-99275	510, 516, 517, 520, 521, 523

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

The percentage of members with diabetes (Type 1 and 2) age 18 through 75 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year, who were enrolled during the last month of the reporting year, and who received each of the following: (1) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) testing; (2) a retinal exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist; (3) LDL-C screening; and (4) screening or treatment for nephropathy.

Numerator: The number of members in the denominator who received each of the following: (1) HbA1c testing during the reporting year; (2) a retinal exam by an optometrist or ophthalmologist during the reporting year; (3) LDL-C screening during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year; and (4) screening or treatment for nephropathy during the reporting year.

Denominator: The number of members with diabetes (Type 1 or 2) age 18 through 75 who were enrolled for at least 11 months with the plan during the reporting year and who were enrolled during the last month of the reporting year.

Data Source: Encounter Data

Method Implemented: October, 2002

Two methods are provided to identify diabetic members - pharmacy encounter data and non-pharmacy encounter data. Both methods are used to identify the eligible population. However, a member only needs to be identified in one method to be included in the measure. Members may be identified as having diabetes during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year.

Pharmacy Encounter Data: Those who were dispensed insulin and/or oral hypoglycemics/antihyperglycemics on an ambulatory basis during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year. A list of these medications and the corresponding NDC codes can be found at <http://www.ncqa.org/Programs/HEDIS/hedis2003NDClists.htm>.

Medical Encounter Data: Those who had two face-to face encounters with different dates of service in an ambulatory setting or non-acute setting or one face-to-face encounter in an acute inpatient or emergency department (ED) setting during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year with a diagnosis (principal or secondary) of diabetes. The following codes are used to identify ambulatory or non-acute inpatient and acute inpatient or ED encounters:

Codes to Identify Diabetics Using Encounter Data

Description	ICD-9-CM Codes	UB-92 Revenue Codes	CPT Codes
Diabetes Diagnosis	250, 357.2, 362.0, 366.41, 648.0		
Outpatient/non- acute inpatient		49X-53X, 55X-59X, 65X, 66X, 76X, 82X- 85X, 88X, 92X, 94X, 96X, 972-979, 982- 986, 988, 989	92002-92014, 99201- 99205, 99211-99215, 99217-99220, 99241- 99245, 99271-99275, 99301-99303, 99311- 99313, 99321-99323, 99331-99333, 99341- 99355, 99381-99387, 99391-99397, 99401- 99404, 99411, 99412, 99420-99429, 99499
Acute inpatient/ED		10X-16X, 20X-22X, 45X, 72X, 80X, 981, 987	99221-99223, 99231- 99233, 99238-99239, 99251-99255, 99261- 99263, 99281-99288, 99291-99292, 99356- 99357

Members with steroid induced or gestational diabetes are excluded.

Codes to Identify Steroid Induced and Gestational Diabetes

Description	ICD-9-CM Codes
Steroid Induced	25.8, 962.0
Gestational Diabetes	648.8

Numerator(s):

1. HBA1c Testing: One (or more) HBA1c test(s) conducted during the reporting year identified through encounter data. CPT code of 83036 (hemoglobin, glycated) is used to identify the test.

2. Eye Exam: An eye screening for diabetic retinal disease during the reporting year by an eye care professional (optometrist or ophthalmologist).

Codes to Identify Eye Exams*

CPT Codes	ICD-9-CM Codes
67101, 67105, 67107-67108, 67110, 67112, 67141, 67145, 67208, 67210, 67218, 67227, 67228, 92002, 92004, 92012, 92014, 92018, 92019, 92225, 92226, 92230, 92235, 92240, 92250, 92260, 92287, 99204, 99205, 99214, 99215, 99242-99245	14.1-14.5, 14.9, 95.02-95.04, 95.11, 95.12, 95.16, V80.2

* These eye exams by eye care professionals are a proxy for dilated eye examinations because there is no way from administrative claims to determine that a dilated exam was performed.

Codes to Identify Eye Care Professionals

Provider Type	OR	Specialty Code
'35' (Optometrist, Individual)		'54' (Ophthalmology) '72' (Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology)
'55' (Professional School Clinic - Optometry)		
'61' (Optometrist, Group)		

The provider type and specialty code information is obtained from the ODJFS provider master file.

3. LDL-C Screening: An LDL-C test done during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year.

Codes to Identify LDL-C Screening

CPT Codes

80061, 83715, 83716, 83721

4. Monitoring for Diabetic Nephropathy: Screening or treatment for nephropathy. This measure is intended to assess whether diabetic patients are being monitored for nephropathy. The following are counted toward the numerator:

- those patients who have been screened for microalbuminuria during the reporting year.
- those patients who already have evidence of nephropathy, as demonstrated by evidence of medical attention for nephropathy during the reporting year or the year prior to the reporting year.

Codes to Identify Microalbuminuria Test

CPT Codes

82042, 82043, 82044

Codes to Identify Diabetic Nephropathy

Description	CPT Codes	ICD-9-CM Codes	Revenue Codes
Evidence of diagnosis and/or treatment of nephropathy	36800, 36810, 36815, 50300, 50340, 50360, 50365, 50370, 50380, 90920, 90921, 90924, 90925, 90935, 90937, 90945, 90947, 90989, 90993, 90997, 90999	39.27, 39.42, 39.43, 39.53, 39.93-39.95, 54.98, 55.4-55.6, 250.4, 403, 404, 405.01, 405.11, 405.91, 581.81, 582.9, 583.81, 584-586, 588, 753.0, 753.1, 791.0, V42.0, V45.1, V56	800-804, 809, 820-825, 829-835, 839-845, 849-855, 859-882, 889

Appendix B

NOTES

1. National Center for Health Statistics.
2. Siu A et al. *Choosing Quality of Care Measures*, pg. 7; 1992.
3. McLaughlin F, Altemeier W, Christensen, M, et al. Randomized trial of comprehensive care for low-income women: Effect of infant birth weight. *Pediatrics* 89:128-132; 1992.
4. U.S. Public Health Service, Expert Panel on the Content of Prenatal Care. *Caring for Our Future: The Content of Prenatal Care*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 1989.
5. U.S. Public Health Service, *Healthy People 2000*, p. 375; 1990.
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.
7. American Academy of Pediatrics and American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Guidelines for Perinatal Care*; p. 112; 1992.
8. *Standards for Obstetric-Gynecologic Services*, Seventh Edition, published by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Washington, DC; 1989; p. 21.
9. American Academy of Pediatrics. *Recommendations for Preventive Health Care*. Committee on Practice and Ambulatory Medicine. Elk Grove Village, IL:AAP; 1995.
10. American Academy of Pediatrics. *Recommendations for Preventive Health Care*; 1995.
11. Green M. (ed). *Bright Futures: Guidelines for Health Supervision of Infants, Children, and Adolescents*. Arlington, VA: National Center for Education in Maternal And Child Health; 1994.
12. U.S. Public Health Service, *Healthy People 2000*, p. 512; 1990.
13. Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General, Summer 2000. Statistics and comments from the Executive Summary.
14. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *International Consensus Report on Diagnosis and Treatment of Asthma*, June 1992; pg. 10.
15. National Committee for Quality Assurance, *HEDIS 2001 Narrative, Health Plan Employer Data & Information Set*, Vol. 1, p.42.

Appendix C

**Medicaid Managed Health Care
Clinical Performance Measurement Results For Each Plan**

State Fiscal Year 2002

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

STATEWIDE Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received) Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	5,899	1,069	814	644	1,478	9,904	5,919	1,200	983	729	1,313	10,144	7,752	Diff. From 01	1,413	937	653	1,349	12,104
Denominator	9,904	9,904	9,904	9,904	9,904		10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144	10,144		12,104		12,104	12,104	12,104	12,104	
Measure (percentage)	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%	5.7%	11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%
MCP Standard																			
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	3,982	3,780	5,012		1,532	1,642	2,070	171	258	285		29	45	52	3,941	4,092	5,109	
Denominator	4,851	4,641	5,845		9,904	10,144	12,104	2,399	3,039	4,015		2,399	3,039	4,015	8,784	9,310	11,379	
Percentage	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%	4.3%	15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%	-1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%	0.9%
MCP Standard																		
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%	

STATEWIDE
 Medicaid MCP Results
 Clinical Performance Measurement
 State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	2,955	4,350	9,531		6,546	7,052	10,170	
Denominator	9,904	10,144	12,104		9,904	10,144	12,104	
Percentage	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%	35.9%	66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	14.5%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

STATEWIDE Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																						
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02							
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	
Numerator	867	575	589	526	432	391	371	1,327	834	871	707	529	482	559	1736	955	754	558	398	317	340	
Denominator	3751	3751	3751	3751	3751	3751	3751	5309	5309	5309	5309	5309	5309	5309	5058	5058	5058	5058	5058	5058	5058	
Measure (percentage)	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%	9.3%	18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%
MCP Standard																						
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%	18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%	

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management				Annual Dental Visit						
									Received Medication		ER Visit or Hospital Admission		Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit						
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	12548	13873	18599		7958	9195	13649		1300	1853	2234		650	833	1,115	24005	31066	43000	
Denominator	24397	27670	33117		27642	33407	42366		2864	3783	4399		2864	3783	4399	75546	88069	106971	
Measure (percentage)	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%	6.0%	28.8%	27.5%	32.2%	4.7%	45.4%	49.0%	50.8%	1.8%	22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%	4.9%
MCP Standard																			
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%	

Childhood Immunization Status																										
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02									
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1	
Numerator	966	1281	3368	3015	1612	2445	621	440	1,191	1712	4448	3745	2181	3602	741	594	1904	2609	5380	4144	3758	4525	1,388	1,176	Diff. From 01	
Denominator	5695	5695	5695	5695	5695	5695	5695	5695	7094	7094	7094	7094	7094	7094	7094	7094	7544	7544	7544	7544	7544	7544	7544	7544	7544	
Measure (percentage)	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%	8.0%	
MCP Standard																										
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%		

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

Statewide Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Received Lead Testing

RESULTS	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	1,989	2,238	4,029		976	1,063	2,213	
Denominator	6,328	7,378	11,233		5,679	6,622	10,424	
Percentage	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%	5.5%	17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	5.2%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

RESULTS	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	274	385	890		111	182	393		187	332	795		74	112	357		14	33	87	
Denominator	493	691	1,515		493	691	1,515		493	691	1,515		493	691	1,515		493	691	1,515	
Percentage	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%	3.0%	22.5%	26.3%	25.9%	-0.4%	37.9%	48.0%	52.5%	4.5%	15.0%	16.2%	23.6%	7.4%	2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	1.0%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

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Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received)																			
Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	1,644	332	229	179	334	2,718	1,629	335	259	174	332	2,729	4,671	Diff. From 01	819	527	384	856	7,257
Denominator	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718	2,718		2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729	2,729		7,257		7,257	7,257	7,257	7,257	
Measure (percentage)	60.5%	12.2%	8.4%	6.6%	12.3%	100.0%	59.7%	12.3%	9.5%	6.4%	12.2%	100.0%	64.4%	4.7%	11.3%	7.3%	5.3%	11.8%	100.0%
MCP Standard												Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)				
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	1,141	970	3,172		409	447	1,269	68	70	151		9	8	27	1,031	1,131	3,023		
Denominator	1,412	1,185	3,714		2,718	2,729	7,257	938	1,023	2,277		938	1,023	2,277	2,401	2,525	6,752		
Percentage	80.8%	81.9%	85.4%	3.6%	15.0%	16.4%	17.5%	7.2%	6.8%	6.6%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	42.9%	44.8%	44.8%	-0.0%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:		0.8%					Decrease by:		-0.04%					Increase by:		1.8%		
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%		

MCP Standard for Low Birth Weight is less than or equal to 6%.

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 Medicaid MCP Results
 Clinical Performance Measurement
 State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	1,969	2,090	5,704		2,430	2,483	6,493	
Denominator	2,718	2,729	7,257		2,718	2,729	7,257	
Percentage	72.4%	76.6%	78.6%	2.0%	89.4%	91.0%	89.5%	-1.5%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

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Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																						
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02							
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	
Numerator	370	245	199	166	99	70	56	468	262	266	172	112	84	68	507	323	305	214	162	103	109	
Denominator	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1205	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1432	1723	1723	1723	1723	1723	1723	1723	
Measure (percentage)	30.7%	20.3%	16.5%	13.8%	8.2%	5.8%	4.6%	32.7%	18.3%	18.6%	12.0%	7.8%	5.9%	4.7%	29.4%	-3.3%	18.7%	17.7%	12.4%	9.4%	6.0%	6.3%
MCP Standard															Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%		18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management				Annual Dental Visit							
	Received Medication		ER Visit or Hospital Admission		Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit															
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	4264	4591	9912		2770	3194	7258		517	737	1011		216	293	445	10486	12543	24068		
Denominator	7379	8195	17573		8397	10001	23051		1059	1475	1944		1059	1475	1944	23190	26546	57646		
Measure (percentage)	57.8%	56.0%	56.4%	0.4%	33.0%	31.9%	31.5%	-0.5%	48.8%	50.0%	52.0%	2.0%	20.4%	19.9%	22.9%	45.2%	47.3%	41.8%	-5.5%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:			
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%		

Childhood Immunization Status																									
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02								
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1
Numerator	379	525	1171	1075	627	849	271	210	482	676	1409	1270	843	1121	317	262	689	999	2283	1610	1447	1909	516	451	Diff. From 01
Denominator	1695	1695	1695	1695	1695	1695	1695	1695	2042	2042	2042	2042	2042	2042	2042	2042	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Measure (percentage)	22.4%	31.0%	69.1%	63.4%	37.0%	50.1%	16.0%	12.4%	23.6%	33.1%	69.0%	62.2%	41.3%	54.9%	15.5%	12.8%	21.1%	30.5%	69.8%	49.2%	44.2%	58.3%	15.8%	13.8%	0.2%
MCP Standard																							Increase by:		
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

CareSource

Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Received Lead Testing

	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	852	895	1,913		381	445	1,000	
Denominator	2,752	2,755	5,629		2,369	2,747	5,498	
Percentage	31.0%	32.5%	34.0%	1.5%	16.1%	16.2%	18.2%	2.0%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	113	143	478		54	62	191		76	129	399		35	30	186		10	6	46	
Denominator	192	253	811		192	253	811		192	253	811		192	253	811		192	253	811	
Percentage	58.9%	56.5%	58.9%	2.4%	28.1%	24.5%	23.6%	-0.9%	39.6%	51.0%	49.2%	-1.8%	18.2%	11.9%	22.9%	11.0%	5.2%	2.4%	3.6%	1.2%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

Family Health Plan Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received) Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	358	51	43	34	83	569	369	70	45	29	49	562	444	Diff. From 01	65	44	30	64	647
Denominator	569	569	569	569	569		562	562	562	562	562		647		647	647	647	647	
Measure (percentage)	62.9%	9.0%	7.6%	6.0%	14.6%	100.0%	65.7%	12.5%	8.0%	5.2%	8.7%	100.0%	68.6%	3.0%	10.0%	6.8%	4.6%	9.9%	100.0%
MCP Standard												Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	218	232	269		112	107	118	NA	6	6		NA	0	0	200	184	215	
Denominator	260	260	319		569	562	647	NA	125	78		NA	125	78	486	520	602	
Percentage	83.8%	89.2%	84.3%	-4.9%	19.7%	19.0%	18.2%	NA	4.8%	7.7%	2.9%	NA	0.0%	0.0%	41.2%	35.4%	35.7%	0.3%
MCP Standard	Increase by:		0.1%					Stay below 6%:							Increase by:		2.2%	
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%	

* Unable to determine because no condition code provided.

Family Health Plan
 Medicaid MCP Results
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RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	194	352	501		0	284	213	
Denominator	569	562	647		569	562	647	
Percentage	34.1%	62.6%	77.4%	14.8%	0.0%	50.5%	32.9%	-17.6%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

Family Health Plan Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																							
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02								
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits		
Numerator	65	32	20	22	10	10	19	130	31	29	29	13	15	14	167	52	37	43	25	26	23	Diff. From 01	
Denominator	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	261	261	261	261	261	261	261	373	373	373	373	373	373	373		
Measure (percentage)	36.5%	18.0%	11.2%	12.4%	5.6%	5.6%	10.7%	49.8%	11.9%	11.1%	11.1%	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	44.8%	-5.0%	13.9%	9.9%	11.5%	6.7%	7.0%	6.2%	
MCP Standard															Increase by:								
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%		18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%	

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management					Annual Dental Visit					
	Received Medication		ER Visit or Hospital Admission			Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit													
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	757	863	1031		617	663	905		136	175	250		40	45	65	1776	1907	2273	
Denominator	1283	1433	1695		1760	2016	2610		256	287	414		256	287	414	4349	4903	5973	
Measure (percentage)	59.0%	60.2%	60.8%	0.6%	35.1%	32.9%	34.7%	1.8%	53.1%	61.0%	60.4%	-0.6%	15.6%	15.7%	15.7%	40.8%	38.9%	38.1%	-0.8%
MCP Standard	Increase by:			2.0%	Increase by:			4.7%	Increase by:			1.9%	Increase by:				2.1%		
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%	

Childhood Immunization Status																										
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02									
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1	
Numerator	70	63	187	205	117	142	23	15	82	109	244	218	154	171	54	38	128	176	300	302	253	275	103	92	Diff. From 01	
Denominator	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	290	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	347	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	
Measure (percentage)	24.1%	21.7%	64.5%	70.7%	40.3%	49.0%	7.9%	5.2%	23.6%	31.4%	70.3%	62.8%	44.4%	49.3%	15.6%	11.0%	30.0%	41.2%	70.3%	70.7%	59.3%	64.4%	24.1%	21.5%	8.6%	
MCP Standard																					Increase by:					
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%		

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

Family Health Plan Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Received Lead Testing

	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	129	189	246		99	109	169	
Denominator	406	481	638		390	426	524	
Percentage	31.8%	39.3%	38.6%	-0.7%	25.4%	25.6%	32.3%	6.7%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	30	37	49		18	23	35		17	38	67		7	12	23		1	6	5	
Denominator	46	62	87		46	62	87		46	62	87		46	62	87		46	62	87	
Percentage	65.2%	59.7%	56.3%	-3.4%	39.1%	37.1%	40.2%	3.1%	37.0%	61.3%	77.0%	15.7%	15.2%	19.4%	26.4%	7.0%	2.2%	9.7%	11.5%	1.8%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

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Paramount

Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received)																			
Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	741	81	75	39	109	1,045	682	121	57	35	65	960	839	Diff. From 01	128	74	35	100	1,176
Denominator	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045		960	960	960	960	960		1,176		1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	
Measure (percentage)	70.9%	7.8%	7.2%	3.7%	10.4%	100.0%	71.0%	12.6%	5.9%	3.6%	6.8%	100.0%	71.3%	0.3%	10.9%	6.3%	3.0%	8.5%	100.0%
MCP Standard												Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)				
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	526	494	545		181	161	191	5	8	9		1	0	3	481	464	611		
Denominator	590	548	603		1,045	960	1,176	285	283	451		285	283	451	930	875	1,136		
Percentage	89.2%	90.1%	90.4%	0.2%	17.3%	16.8%	16.2%	1.8%	2.8%	2.0%	-0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	51.7%	53.0%	53.8%	0.8%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:		-0.0%					Stay below 6%:							Increase by:		1.3%		
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%		

MCP Standard for Low Birth Weight is less than or equal to 6%.

Paramount
 Medicaid MCP Results
 Clinical Performance Measurement
 State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	363	814	1,068		954	734	1,098	
Denominator	1,045	960	1,176		1,045	960	1,176	
Percentage	34.7%	84.8%	90.8%	6.0%	91.3%	76.5%	93.4%	16.9%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

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Paramount

Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																						
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02							
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	
Numerator	135	56	39	30	14	13	22	235	92	69	54	27	37	25	355	154	102	62	43	33	22	
Denominator	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	771	771	771	771	771	771	771	
Measure (percentage)	43.7%	18.1%	12.6%	9.7%	4.5%	4.2%	7.1%	43.6%	17.1%	12.8%	10.0%	5.0%	6.9%	4.6%	46.0%	2.4%	20.0%	13.2%	8.0%	5.6%	4.3%	2.9%
MCP Standard															Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%		18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management				Annual Dental Visit							
	Received Medication		ER Visit or Hospital Admission		Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit															
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	1140	1478	2015		681	953	1285		81	118	190		58	82	125	2598	3260	4456		
Denominator	2036	2410	3275		2065	2684	3850		203	253	368		203	253	368	5913	7317	9993		
Measure (percentage)	56.0%	61.3%	61.5%	0.2%	33.0%	35.5%	33.4%	-2.1%	39.9%	46.6%	51.6%	5.0%	28.6%	32.4%	34.0%	43.9%	44.6%	44.6%	0.0%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:			
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%		

Childhood Immunization Status																										
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02									
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1	
Numerator	103	146	331	315	165	222	61	34	143	176	408	392	209	297	82	62	309	419	695	548	452	590	193	161		
Denominator	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	575	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	918	
Measure (percentage)	20.0%	28.4%	64.4%	61.3%	32.1%	43.2%	11.9%	6.6%	24.9%	30.6%	71.0%	68.2%	36.3%	51.7%	14.3%	10.8%	33.7%	45.6%	75.7%	59.7%	49.2%	64.3%	21.0%	17.5%	6.8%	
MCP Standard																							Increase by:			
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%		

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

Paramount Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Received Lead Testing

RESULTS	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	198	254	331		88	76	148	
Denominator	751	995	1,261		718	739	1,041	
Percentage	26.4%	25.5%	26.2%	0.7%	12.3%	10.3%	14.2%	3.9%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

RESULTS	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	37	58	102		15	36	52		31	57	105		4	27	41		1	10	14	
Denominator	73	103	184		73	103	184		73	103	184		73	103	184		73	103	184	
Percentage	50.7%	56.3%	55.4%	-0.9%	20.5%	35.0%	28.3%	-6.7%	42.5%	55.3%	57.1%	1.8%	5.5%	26.2%	22.3%	-3.9%	1.4%	9.7%	9.8%	0.1%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

White letters Identifies New Contract Measures

QualChoice

Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received)																			
Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	771	170	163	136	315	1,555	955	241	261	200	358	2,015	997	Diff. From 00	268	205	119	181	1,770
Denominator	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555		2,015	2,015	2,015	2,015	2,015		1,770		1,770	1,770	1,770	1,770	
Measure (percentage)	49.6%	10.9%	10.5%	8.7%	20.3%	100.0%	47.4%	12.0%	13.0%	9.9%	17.8%	100.0%	56.3%	8.9%	15.1%	11.6%	6.7%	10.2%	100.0%
MCP Standard												Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	441	553	515		245	319	290	48	70	67		11	16	14	604	794	797	
Denominator	603	823	626		1,555	2,015	1,770	478	659	710		478	659	710	1,446	1,878	1,696	
Percentage	73.1%	67.2%	82.3%	15.1%	15.8%	15.8%	16.4%	10.0%	10.6%	9.4%	-1.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	41.8%	42.3%	47.0%	4.7%
MCP Standard	Increase by:		2.3%					Decrease by:		-0.23%					Increase by:		1.9%	
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%	

MCP Standard for Low Birth Weight is less than or equal to 6%.

QualChoice
 Medicaid MCP Results
 Clinical Performance Measurement
 State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	5	43	1,130		1,246	1,426	1,370	
Denominator	1,555	2,015	1,770		1,555	2,015	1,770	
Percentage	0.3%	2.1%	63.8%	61.7%	80.1%	70.8%	77.4%	6.6%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

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Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																						
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02							
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	
Numerator	88	75	108	92	117	102	70	121	134	174	174	137	119	140	463	283	206	143	89	79	62	
Denominator	652	652	652	652	652	652	652	999	999	999	999	999	999	999	1325	1325	1325	1325	1325	1325	1325	
Measure (percentage)	13.5%	11.5%	16.6%	14.1%	17.9%	15.6%	10.7%	12.1%	13.4%	17.4%	17.4%	13.7%	11.9%	14.0%	34.9%	22.8%	21.4%	15.5%	10.8%	6.7%	6.0%	4.7%
MCP Standard															Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%		18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management				Annual Dental Visit							
									Received Medication				ER Visit or Hospital Admission				Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	2149	2393	4020		1253	1441	3149		215	310	479		101	123	302	4099	5271	7446		
Denominator	4686	5653	6824		4481	5941	8284		499	652	1056		499	652	1056	13188	16750	21626		
Measure (percentage)	45.9%	42.3%	58.9%	16.6%	28.0%	24.3%	38.0%	13.8%	43.1%	47.5%	45.4%	-2.1%	20.2%	18.9%	28.6%	31.1%	31.5%	34.4%	3.0%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:				Increase by:			
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%		

Childhood Immunization Status																										
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02									
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1	
Numerator	191	242	666	623	304	472	124	87	212	318	841	716	403	725	125	110	455	632	1315	1016	1050	1111	322	262	Diff. From 01	
Denominator	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1384	1384	1384	1384	1384	1384	1384	1384	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	
Measure (percentage)	18.3%	23.2%	64.0%	59.8%	29.2%	45.3%	11.9%	8.4%	15.3%	23.0%	60.8%	51.7%	29.1%	52.4%	9.0%	7.9%	25.2%	35.0%	72.9%	56.3%	58.2%	61.6%	17.8%	14.5%	8.8%	
MCP Standard																							Increase by:			
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%		

Shading Identifies Contract Measures

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QualChoice

Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Received Lead Testing

	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	561	543	1,055		314	321	679	
Denominator	1,564	1,949	2,353		1,434	1,769	2,101	
Percentage	35.9%	27.9%	44.8%	17.0%	21.9%	18.1%	32.3%	14.2%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	52	69	159		13	33	75		27	41	115		20	24	74		1	5	15	
Denominator	111	152	251		111	152	251		111	152	251		111	152	251		111	152	251	
Percentage	46.8%	45.4%	63.3%	17.9%	11.7%	21.7%	29.9%	8.2%	24.3%	27.0%	45.8%	18.8%	18.0%	15.8%	29.5%	13.7%	0.9%	3.3%	10.4%	7.1%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	

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Medicaid MCP Results

Clinical Performance Measurement

State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Frequency of Ongoing Prenatal Care (Percent of Expected Visits Received)																			
Adjusted for Length of Pregnancy & Length of Time Enrolled in Plan During Pregnancy																			
MCP Target ¹ = 80 %	SFY 00						SFY 01						SFY 02						
RESULTS	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	< 21%	Total	81% or more	61-80%	41-60%	21-40%	<21%	Total	
Numerator	753	128	69	71	215	1,236	835	146	85	73	114	1,253	801	Diff. From 00	133	87	85	148	1,254
Denominator	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236	1,236		1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253	1,253		1,254		1,254	1,254	1,254	1,254	
Measure (percentage)	60.9%	10.4%	5.6%	5.7%	17.4%	100.0%	66.6%	11.7%	6.8%	5.8%	9.1%	100.0%	63.9%	-2.8%	10.6%	6.9%	6.8%	11.8%	100.0%
MCP Standard												Increase by:							
Statewide MCP Avg.	59.6%	10.8%	8.2%	6.5%	14.9%	100.0%	58.3%	11.8%	9.7%	7.2%	12.9%	100.0%	64.0%		11.7%	7.7%	5.4%	11.1%	100.0%

¹ At least 80% of the recipients should have received 81% or more of their expected number of visits.

MCP Targets Initiation = 90 % LBW = 6 % Postpartum = 80 %	Initiation of Prenatal Care				Cesarean Section Rate			Low Birth Weight				Very Low Birth Weight			Postpartum Visits (21-56 Days)				
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	
Numerator	573	583	511		174	212	202	8	34	52		1	5	8	455	523	463		
Denominator	678	651	583		1,236	1,253	1,254	160	344	499		160	344	499	1,028	1,187	1,193		
Percentage	84.5%	89.6%	87.7%	-1.9%	14.1%	16.9%	16.1%	5.0%	9.9%	10.4%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.6%	44.3%	44.1%	38.8%	-5.3%	
MCP Standard	Increase by:		0.0%					Decrease by:		-0.19%					Increase by:		1.8%		
Statewide MCP Avg.	82.1%	81.4%	85.7%		15.5%	16.2%	17.1%	7.1%	8.5%	7.1%		1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	44.9%	44.0%	44.9%		

MCP Standard for Low Birth Weight is less than or equal to 6%.

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RESULTS	Births Where a Last Menstrual Period Date Was Provided				Births Where a Birth Weight Was Provided			
	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	366	963	1,128		429	774	996	
Denominator	1,236	1,253	1,254		1,236	1,253	1,254	
Percentage	29.6%	76.9%	90.0%	13.1%	34.7%	61.8%	79.4%	17.7%
MCP Standard			60.0%					
Statewide MCP Avg.	29.8%	42.9%	78.7%		66.1%	69.5%	84.0%	

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SummaCare Medicaid MCP Results Clinical Performance Measurement State Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, & 2002

Well-Child Visits in the First 15 Months of Life																						
MCP Target = 80 %	SFY 00							SFY 01							SFY 02							
RESULTS	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	6 or more Visits	5 Visits	4 Visits	3 Visits	2 Visits	1 Visit	No Visits	
Numerator	101	52	49	30	24	38	94	126	66	85	51	72	71	133	244	Diff. From 01	143	104	96	79	76	124
Denominator	388	388	388	388	388	388	388	604	604	604	604	604	604	604	866		866	866	866	866	866	866
Measure (percentage)	26.0%	13.4%	12.6%	7.7%	6.2%	9.8%	24.2%	20.9%	10.9%	14.1%	8.4%	11.9%	11.8%	22.0%	28.2%	7.3%	16.5%	12.0%	11.1%	9.1%	8.8%	14.3%
MCP Standard															Increase by:	5.9%						
Statewide MCP Avg.	23.1%	15.3%	15.7%	14.0%	11.5%	10.4%	9.9%	25.0%	15.7%	16.4%	13.3%	10.0%	9.1%	10.5%	34.3%		18.9%	14.9%	11.0%	7.9%	6.3%	6.7%

MCP Targets Well-Child, Asthma= 80 % Dental = 60 %	Well-Child Visits in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Years of Life				Adolescent Well-Child Visits Ages 12 - 21 Years				Asthmatic Medication Management				Annual Dental Visit						
	Received Medication		ER Visit or Hospital Admission		Children Aged 4 - 21 Who Received a Visit														
RESULTS	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	774	1457	1621		422	808	1052		89	158	304		51	91	178	2362	3572	4757	
Denominator	2013	3225	3750		2285	3692	4571		209	340	617		209	340	617	6185	9910	11733	
Measure (percentage)	38.5%	45.2%	43.2%	-2.0%	18.5%	21.9%	23.0%	1.1%	42.6%	46.5%	49.3%	2.8%	24.4%	26.8%	28.8%	38.2%	36.0%	40.5%	4.5%
MCP Standard	Increase by:		3.5%		Increase by:		5.8%		Increase by:		3.4%		Increase by:		2.4%				
Statewide MCP Avg.	51.4%	50.1%	56.2%		28.8%	27.5%	32.2%		45.4%	49.0%	50.8%		22.7%	22.0%	25.3%	31.8%	35.3%	40.2%	

Childhood Immunization Status																									
MCP Target = 85 %	SFY 00								SFY 01								SFY 02								
RESULTS	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	DTP	OPV	MMR	HIB	HBV	VZV	Comb 1	Comb 2	Comb 1
Numerator	105	124	306	233	136	199	76	46	136	174	442	349	214	332	78	51	323	383	787	668	556	640	254	210	Diff. From 01
Denominator	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	1122	1122	1122	1122	1122	1122	1122	1122	
Measure (percentage)	20.7%	24.4%	60.2%	45.9%	26.8%	39.2%	15.0%	9.1%	18.1%	23.2%	58.9%	46.5%	28.5%	44.3%	10.4%	6.8%	28.8%	34.1%	70.1%	59.5%	49.6%	57.0%	22.6%	18.7%	12.2%
MCP Standard																							Increase by:	7.5%	
Statewide MCP Avg.	17.0%	22.5%	59.1%	52.9%	28.3%	42.9%	10.9%	7.7%	16.8%	24.1%	62.7%	52.8%	30.7%	50.8%	10.4%	8.4%	25.2%	34.6%	71.3%	54.9%	49.8%	60.0%	18.4%	15.6%	

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Received Lead Testing

RESULTS	1 Year Olds				2 Year Olds			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	249	357	484		94	112	217	
Denominator	855	1,198	1,352		768	941	1,260	
Percentage	29.1%	29.8%	35.8%	6.0%	12.2%	11.9%	17.2%	5.3%
MCP Standard								
Statewide MCP Avg.	31.4%	30.3%	35.9%		17.2%	16.1%	21.2%	

Comprehensive Diabetes Care

RESULTS	Received HBA1c Testing				Received Eye Exam				Received LDL-C Screening				Were Monitored for Nephropathy				Received All			
	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY01	SFY02	Diff. From 01	SFY00	SFY 01	SFY02	Diff. From 01
Numerator	42	78	102		11	28	40		36	67	109		8	19	33		1	6	7	
Denominator	71	121	182		71	121	182		71	121	182		71	121	182		71	121	182	
Percentage	59.2%	64.5%	56.0%	-8.5%	15.5%	23.1%	22.0%	-1.1%	50.7%	55.4%	59.9%	4.5%	11.3%	15.7%	18.1%	2.4%	1.4%	5.0%	2.7%	-2.3%
MCP Standard																				
Statewide MCP Avg.	55.6%	55.7%	58.7%		22.5%	26.3%	25.9%		37.9%	48.0%	52.5%		15.0%	16.2%	23.6%		2.8%	4.8%	5.8%	