eCQM Title	QPP1 - Diabetes: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Poor Co	ntrol (> 9%)		
eCQM Identifier	122		9.3.000	
(Measure Authoring Tool)	еСОМ	Version Number		
NQF Number	Not Applicable GUID		f2986519-5a4e-4149-a8f2-af0a1dc7f6bc	
Measurement Period	January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021			
Measure Steward	National Committee for Quality Assurance			
Measure Developer	National Committee for Quality Assurance			
Endorsed By	None			
Description	Percentage of patients 18-75 years of age with diabetes who had hemoglobin A1c > 9.0% during the measurement period			
Copyright	This Physician Performance Measure (Measure) and related data specifications are owned and were developed by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). NCQA is not responsible for any use of the Measure. NCQA makes no representations, warranties, or endorsement about the quality of any organization or physician that uses or reports performance measures and NCQA has no liability to anyone who relies on such measures or specifications. NCQA holds a copyright in the Measure. The Measure can be reproduced and distributed, without modification, for noncommercial purposes (e.g., use by healthcare providers in connection with their practices) without obtaining approval from NCQA. Commercial use is defined as the sale, licensing, or distribution of the Measure for commercial gain, or incorporation of the Measure into a product or service that is sold, licensed or distributed for commercial gain. All commercial uses or requests for modification must be approved by NCQA and are subject to a license at the discretion of NCQA. (C) 2012-2019 National Committee for Quality Assurance. All Rights Reserved.			
	Limited proprietary coding is contained in the Measure specifications for user convenience. Users of proprietary code sets should obtain all necessary licenses from the owners of the code sets. NCQA disclaims all liability for use or accuracy of any third party codes contained in the specifications.			
	CPT(R) contained in the Measure specifications is copyright 2004-2019 American Medical Association. LOINC(R) copyright 2004-2019 Regenstrief Institute, Inc. This material contains SNOMED Clinical Terms(R) (SNOMED CT[R]) copyright 2004-2019 International Health Terminology Standards Development Organisation. ICD-10 copyright 2019 World Health Organization. All Rights Reserved.			
Disclaimer	The performance Measure is not a clinical guideline and does not establish a standard of medical care, and has not been tested for all potential applications. THE MEASURE AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND.			
	Due to technical limitations, registered trademarks are indicated by (R) or [R] and unregistered trademarks are indicated by (TM) or [TM].			
Measure Scoring	Proportion			
Measure Type	Intermediate Clinical Outcome			
Stratification	None			
Risk Adjustment	None			
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation	None  None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).	population) (Centers for narked by high blood g 119). People with diabe	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health	
Risk Adjustment	None As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st	population) (Centers for harked by high blood go 19). People with diabe croke, kidney failure, a poillion: \$237 billion in o	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation	None As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S. p. 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 is reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).	copulation) (Centers for harked by high blood gut9). People with diabe proke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in corrom the estimated \$24	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 I reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of the second of the controlling and the control	copulation) (Centers for harked by high blood gut9). People with diabe proke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in corrom the estimated \$24	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation	None As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S. p. 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 is reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).	population) (Centers for parked by high blood grift). People with diabe proke, kidney failure, a polition: \$237 billion in a from the estimated \$24 microvascular complication.	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases)	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 is reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase if (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):	population) (Centers for charked by high blood grips). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in coron the estimated \$24 microvascular complicates at A1C goals (such as significant hypoglycemia those with short durations).	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's stees are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) vidence: A)  26.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., at than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 is reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulating individual patients if this can be achieved without signlypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include	population) (Centers for charked by high blood gri9). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in communities and the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated the second of the collion of the co	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) vidence: A)  26.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with iscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) riate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid eve despite diabetes self-management	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 if reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulation - Providers might reasonably suggest more stringen individual patients if this can be achieved without si polypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol, hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced miconditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effectives.	population) (Centers for charked by high blood gri9). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in communities and the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated the second of the collion of the co	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) vidence: A)  26.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with iscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) riate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid eve despite diabetes self-management	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation Statement	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 if reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase if (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulused in the condition of the complex individual patients if this can be achieved without sipolypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol. hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced miconditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effective of evidence: B)	population) (Centers for charked by high blood gri9). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a billion: \$237 billion in common the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated in the common through the commo	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases)  vidence: A)  c.6.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with iscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) riate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid are despite diabetes self-management englucose-lowering agents including insulin.  U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care, 41, 917-928.	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation Statement  Improvement Notation	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 included productivity. This is a 34 percent increase of (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulated in the providers might reasonably suggest more stringer individual patients if this can be achieved without si polypharmacy). Appropriate patients might included lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or - Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol. hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced mic conditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effectively of evidence: B)  Lower score indicates better quality  American Diabetes Association. (2018). Economic of	population) (Centers for charked by high blood gri9). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a collion: \$237 billion in coron the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated its is <7%. (Level of evaluation of the colling of the colli	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's stees are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) widence: A)  26.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with iscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) riate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid eve despite diabetes self-management e glucose-lowering agents including insulin.  U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care, 41, 917-928. Ordci18-0007	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation Statement  Improvement Notation Reference	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 l reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulation of the providers might reasonably suggest more stringen individual patients if this can be achieved without si polypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or  - Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol. hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced mic conditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effective of evidence: B)  Lower score indicates better quality  American Diabetes Association. (2018). Economic or Retrieved from http://care.diabetesjournals.org/con	population) (Centers for content of the content of	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 dations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) widence: A)  26.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with inscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) triate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid eve despite diabetes self-management englucose-lowering agents including insulin.  U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care, 41, 917-928. Ordci18-0007  medical care in diabetes—2019. Diabetes tistics report, 2014. Atlanta, GA: U.S.	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation Statement  Improvement Notation Reference  Reference	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 l reduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase f (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulation of the complex might reasonably suggest more stringential individual patients if this can be achieved without si polypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or - Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol. hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced miconditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effective of evidence: B)  Lower score indicates better quality  American Diabetes Association. (2018). Economic or Retrieved from http://care.diabetesjournals.org/con/American Diabetes Association. (2019). 6. Glycemic Care, 42(Suppl. 1), S61-S70. https://doi.org/10.23 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014).	population) (Centers for content of the content of	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's etes are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 dations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases) diseases (eye, kidney and serve diseases) diseases (	
Risk Adjustment Rate Aggregation  Rationale  Clinical Recommendation Statement  Improvement Notation  Reference  Reference  Reference	None  As the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S., of than 30 million Americans (9.4 percent of the U.S., 2017a, 2017b). Diabetes is a long-lasting disease minability to produce or use insulin properly (CDC, 20 complications including vision loss, heart disease, st premature death (CDC, 2016).  In 2017, diabetes cost the U.S. an estimated \$327 foreduced productivity. This is a 34 percent increase of (American Diabetes Association, 2018).  Controlling A1c blood levels help reduce the risk of (CDC, 2014).  American Diabetes Association (2019):  - A reasonable A1C goal for many nonpregnant adulation of the providers might reasonably suggest more stringent individual patients if this can be achieved without sipolypharmacy). Appropriate patients might include lifestyle or metformin only, long life expectancy, or - Less stringent A1C goals (such as <8% [64 mmol. hypoglycemia, limited life expectancy, advanced miconditions, or long-standing diabetes in whom the education, appropriate glucose monitoring, and effectivel of evidence: B)  Lower score indicates better quality  American Diabetes Association. (2018). Economic or Retrieved from http://care.diabetesjournals.org/cor American Diabetes Association. (2018). Economic or Retrieved from http://care.diabetesjournals.org/cor American Diabetes Association. (2019). 6. Glycemic Care, 42(Suppl. 1), S61-S70. https://doi.org/10.23  Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. Recenters for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). epidemic. Atlanta, GA: Author. Retrieved from https://care.diabetes/freedia-freed	population) (Centers for copulation) (Centers for charked by high blood gridy). People with diabetroke, kidney failure, a billion: \$237 billion in coron the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated in the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated in the estimated \$24 microvascular complicated in the estimated \$25 microvascular complicated in the estimated in the e	or Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], lucose levels, resulting from the body's stees are at increased risk of serious health imputation of toes, feet or legs, and direct medical costs and \$90 billion in 45 billion spent on diabetes in 2012 ations (eye, kidney and nerve diseases)  vidence: A)  **6.5% [48 mmol/mol]) for selected a or other adverse effects of treatment (i.e. ion of diabetes, type 2 diabetes treated with iscular disease (CVD). (Level of evidence: C) riate for patients with a history of severe ascular complications, extensive comorbid evel despite diabetes self-management e glucose-lowering agents including insulin.  U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care, 41, 917-928. D/dci18-0007  medical care in diabetes—2019. Diabetes  tistics report, 2014. Atlanta, GA: U.S. www.thefdha.org/pdf/diabetes.pdf  abetes—Working to reverse the U.S. ap-content/uploads/2016/06/Diabetes-at-a-  as, 2016: With chartbook on long-term 16.pdf	

Reference	Department of Health and Human Services, CDC. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/data/statistics/national-diabetes-statistics-report.pdf		
Reference	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). About diabetes. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html		
Definition	None		
	Patient is numerator compliant if most recent HbA1c level >9%, the most recent HbA1c result is missing, or if there are no HbA1c tests performed and results documented during the measurement period. If the HbA1c test result is in the medical record, the test can be used to determine numerator compliance.		
Guidance	Only patients with a diagnosis of Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes should be included in the denominator of this measure; patients with a diagnosis of secondary diabetes due to another condition should not be included.		
	This eCQM is a patient-based measure.		
	This version of the eCQM uses QDM version 5.5. Please refer to the eCQI resource center (https://ecqi.healthit.gov/qdm) for more information on the QDM.		
Transmission Format	TBD		
Initial Population	Patients 18-75 years of age with diabetes with a visit during the measurement period		
Denominator	Equals Initial Population		
	Exclude patients whose hospice care overlaps the measurement period.		
Denominator Exclusions	Exclude patients 66 and older who are living long term in an institution for more than 90 consecutive days during the measurement period.		
	Exclude patients 66 and older with advanced illness and frailty because it is unlikely that patients will benefit from the services being measured.		
Numerator	Patients whose most recent HbA1c level (performed during the measurement period) is >9.0%		
Numerator Exclusions	Not Applicable		
Denominator Exceptions	None		
Supplemental Data Elements	For every patient evaluated by this measure also identify payer, race, ethnicity and sex		

# **Table of Contents**

- Population Criteria
- **Definitions**
- **Functions**
- Terminology
- Data Criteria (QDM Data Elements)
- Supplemental Data Elements Risk Adjustment Variables

# **Population Criteria**

# ▲ Initial Population

```
exists ( ["Patient Characteristic Birthdate": "Birth date"] BirthDate where Global."CalendarAgeInYearsAt" ( BirthDate.birthDatetime, start of "Measurement Period" ) in Interval[18, 75 )
  and exists ( AdultOutpatientEncounters. "Qualifying Encounters" )
  and exists ( ["Diagnosis": "Diabetes"] Diabetes where Diabetes.prevalencePeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
 )
```

### ▲ Denominator

"Initial Population"

### ▲ Denominator Exclusions

```
or FrailtyLTI."Advanced Illness and Frailty Exclusion Not Including Over Age 80"
or (exists ["Patient Characteristic Birthdate": "Birth date"] BirthDate
where ( Global. "CalendarAgeInYearsAt" ( BirthDate.birthDatetime, start of "Measurement Period" ) >= 65 )
and FrailtyLTI."Long Term Care Periods Longer Than 90 Consecutive Days"
```

# ▲ Numerator

```
"Has Most Recent HbA1c Without Result"
 or "Has Most Recent Elevated HbA1c" or "Has No Record Of HbA1c"
```

### **▲ Numerator Exclusions**

None

# **▲ Denominator Exceptions**

None

### **▲** Stratification

None

### **Definitions**

#### ▲ AdultOutpatientEncounters.Qualifying Encounters

```
( ["Encounter, Performed": "Office Visit"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Annual Wellness Visit"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Preventive Care Services - Established Office Visit, 18 and Up"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Preventive Care Services-Initial Office Visit, 18 and Up"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Home Healthcare Services"] ) ValidEncounter
where ValidEncounter.relevantPeriod during "Measurement Period"
```

#### ▲ FrailtyLTI.Advanced Illness and Frailty Exclusion Not Including Over Age 80

```
//If the measure does NOT include populations age 80 and older, then use this logic: exists ( ["Patient Characteristic Birthdate": "Birth date"] BirthDate where Global. "CalendarAgeInYearsAt" ( BirthDate.birthDatetime, start of "Measurement Period" ) >= 65 and "Has Criteria Indicating Frailty" and ( Count("Outpatient Encounters with Advanced Illness")>= 2 or exists ( "Inpatient Encounter with Advanced Illness" ) or exists "Dementia Medications In Year Before or During Measurement Period" )
```

#### ▲ FrailtyLTI.Dementia Medications In Year Before or During Measurement Period

```
["Medication, Active": "Dementia Medications"] DementiaMed where DementiaMed.relevantPeriod overlaps Interval[( start of "Measurement Period" - 1 year ), end of "Measurement Period"]
```

#### ▲ FrailtyLTI.Has Criteria Indicating Frailty

```
exists ( ["Device, Order": "Frailty Device"] FrailtyDeviceOrder
where FrailtyDeviceOrder.authorDatetime during "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Device, Applied": "Frailty Device"] FrailtyDeviceApplied
where FrailtyDeviceApplied.relevantPeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Diagnosis": "Frailty Diagnosis"] FrailtyDiagnosis
where FrailtyDiagnosis.prevalencePeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Encounter, Performed": "Frailty Encounter"] FrailtyEncounter
where FrailtyEncounter.relevantPeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Symptom": "Frailty Symptom"] FrailtySymptom
where FrailtySymptom.prevalencePeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
```

#### ▲ FrailtyLTI.Inpatient Encounter with Advanced Illness

```
["Encounter, Performed": "Acute Inpatient"] InpatientEncounter where exists (InpatientEncounter.diagnoses Diagnosis where Diagnosis.code in "Advanced Illness"
)
and InpatientEncounter.relevantPeriod starts 2 years or less on or before end of "Measurement Period"
```

# ▲ FrailtyLTI.Long Term Care Periods During Measurement Period

```
( ["Encounter, Performed": "Care Services in Long-Term Residential Facility"] union ["Encounter, Performed": "Nursing Facility Visit"] ) LongTermFacilityEncounter where LongTermFacilityEncounter.relevantPeriod overlaps "Measurement Period" return LongTermFacilityEncounter.relevantPeriod intersect "Measurement Period"
```

#### ▲ FrailtyLTI.Long Term Care Periods Longer Than 90 Consecutive Days

```
exists ( "Long Term Care Periods During Measurement Period" LongTermCareDuringMP where duration in days of LongTermCareDuringMP > 90
```

# ▲ FrailtyLTI.Outpatient Encounters with Advanced Illness

```
( ["Encounter, Performed": "Outpatient"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Observation"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "ED"]
union ["Encounter, Performed": "Nonacute Inpatient"] ) OutpatientEncounter
where exists ( OutpatientEncounter.diagnoses Diagnosis
  where Diagnosis.code in "Advanced Illness"
)
and OutpatientEncounter.relevantPeriod starts 2 years or less on or before
end of "Measurement Period"
```

#### ▲ Denominator

"Initial Population"

```
▲ Denominator Exclusions
```

```
Hospice."Has Hospice"
or FrailtyLTI."Advanced Illness and Frailty Exclusion Not Including Over Age 80"
or ( exists ["Patient Characteristic Birthdate": "Birth date"] BirthDate
where ( Global. "Calendar AgeInYearsAt" ( BirthDate.birthDatetime, start of "Measurement Period" ) >= 65 )
and FrailtyLTI."Long Term Care Periods Longer Than 90 Consecutive Days"
)
```

#### 

"Most Recent HbA1c".result > 9 '%'

#### ▲ Has Most Recent HbA1c Without Result

"Most Recent HbA1c" is not null and "Most Recent HbA1c".result is null

#### ▲ Has No Record Of HbA1c

```
not exists ( ["Laboratory Test, Performed": "HbA1c Laboratory Test"] NoHbA1c where NoHbA1c.relevantDatetime during "Measurement Period" )
```

### ▲ Hospice.Has Hospice

```
exists ( ["Encounter, Performed": "Encounter Inpatient"] DischargeHospice
where ( DischargeHospice.dischargeDisposition ~ "Discharge to home for hospice care (procedure)"
or DischargeHospice.dischargeDisposition ~ "Discharge to healthcare facility for hospice care (procedure)"
)
and DischargeHospice.relevantPeriod ends during "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Intervention, Order": "Hospice care ambulatory"] HospiceOrder
where HospiceOrder.authorDatetime during "Measurement Period"
)
or exists ( ["Intervention, Performed": "Hospice care ambulatory"] HospicePerformed
where HospicePerformed.relevantPeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
)
```

# **▲ Initial Population**

```
exists ( ["Patient Characteristic Birthdate": "Birth date"] BirthDate
where Global. "CalendarAgeInYearsAt" ( BirthDate.birthDatetime, start of "Measurement Period" ) in Interval[18, 75 )
and exists ( AdultOutpatientEncounters. "Qualifying Encounters" )
and exists ( ["Diagnosis": "Diabetes"] Diabetes
where Diabetes.prevalencePeriod overlaps "Measurement Period"
)
```

#### ▲ Most Recent HbA1c

```
Last(["Laboratory Test, Performed": "HbA1c Laboratory Test"] RecentHbA1c where RecentHbA1c.relevantDatetime during "Measurement Period" sort by relevantDatetime
)
```

#### ▲ Numerator

```
"Has Most Recent HbA1c Without Result"
or "Has Most Recent Elevated HbA1c"
or "Has No Record Of HbA1c"
```

### **▲ SDE Ethnicity**

["Patient Characteristic Ethnicity": "Ethnicity"]

#### ▲ SDE Payer

["Patient Characteristic Payer": "Payer"]

# **▲ SDE Race**

["Patient Characteristic Race": "Race"]

#### **▲ SDE S**ex

["Patient Characteristic Sex": "ONC Administrative Sex"]

# **Functions**

# ▲ Global.CalendarAgeInYearsAt(BirthDateTime DateTime, AsOf DateTime)

years between ToDate(BirthDateTime)and ToDate(AsOf)

# ▲ Global.ToDate(Value DateTime)

 $DateTime(year\ from\ Value,\ month\ from\ Value,\ day\ from\ Value,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ timezone offset\ from\ Value)$ 

- code "Birth date" ("LOINC Code (21112-8)")
- code "Discharge to healthcare facility for hospice care (procedure)" ("SNOMEDCT Code (428371000124100)") code "Discharge to home for hospice care (procedure)" ("SNOMEDCT Code (428361000124107)")

- code "Discharge to home for hospice care (procedure)" ("SNOMEDCT Code (428361000124107)")
  valueset "Acute Inpatient" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1083)
  valueset "Advanced Illness" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.110.12.1082)
  valueset "Annual Wellness Visit" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.526.3.1240)
  valueset "Care Services in Long-Term Residential Facility" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1014)
  valueset "Dementia Medications" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.196.12.1510)
  valueset "Diabetes" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.103.12.1001)
  valueset "FD" (2.4.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.103.12.1001)

- valueset "ED" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1085)
- valueset "Encounter Inpatient" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.666.5.307) valueset "Ethnicity" (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.837)

- valueset "Ethnicity" (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.837)
  valueset "Frailty Device" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.118.12.1300)
  valueset "Frailty Diagnosis" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.113.12.1074)
  valueset "Frailty Encounter" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1088)
  valueset "Frailty Symptom" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.113.12.1075)
  valueset "HbA1c Laboratory Test" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.198.12.1013)
  valueset "Home Healthcare Services" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1016)
- valueset "Hospice care ambulatory" (2.16.840.1.113762.1.4.1108.15)
- valueset "Nonacute Inpatient" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1084) valueset "Nursing Facility Visit" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1012) valueset "Observation" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1086)

- Valueset "Office Visit" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1086)
  valueset "Office Visit" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1001)
  valueset "ONC Administrative Sex" (2.16.840.1.113762.1.4.1)
  valueset "Outpatient" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1087)
  valueset "Payer" (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3591)
  valueset "Preventive Care Services Established Office Visit, 18 and Up" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1025)
- valueset "Preventive Care Services-Initial Office Visit, 18 and Up" (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1023)
- valueset "Race" (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.836)

#### **Data Criteria (QDM Data Elements)**

- "Device, Applied: Frailty Device" using "Frailty Device (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.118.12.1300)" "Device, Order: Frailty Device" using "Frailty Device (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.118.12.1300)" "Diagnosis: Diabetes" using "Diabetes (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.103.12.1001)"

- "Diagnosis: Frailty Diagnosis" using "Frailty Diagnosis (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.113.12.1074)

- "Encounter, Performed: Acute Inpatient" using "Acute Inpatient (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1083)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Annual Wellness Visit" using "Annual Wellness Visit (2.16.840.1.113883.3.526.3.1240)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Care Services in Long-Term Residential Facility" using "Care Services in Long-Term Residential Facility (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1014)"
- "Encounter, Performed: ED" using "ED (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1085)"

- "Encounter, Performed: ED" using "ED (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1085)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Encounter Inpatient" using "Encounter Inpatient (2.16.840.1.113883.3.666.5.307)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Frailty Encounter" using "Frailty Encounter (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1088)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Home Healthcare Services" using "Home Healthcare Services (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1016)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Nonacute Inpatient" using "Nonacute Inpatient (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1084)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Nursing Facility Visit" using "Nursing Facility Visit (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1012)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Observation" using "Observation (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1086)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Office Visit" using "Office Visit (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1087)"
  "Encounter, Performed: Perventive Care Services Established Office Visit, 18 and Up" using "Preventive Care Services Established Office Visit, 18 and Up (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1025)" Visit, 18 and Up (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1025)"
- "Encounter, Performed: Preventive Care Services-Initial Office Visit, 18 and Up" using "Preventive Care Services-Initial Office Visit, 18 and Up (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.101.12.1023)"

- "Intervention, Order: Hospice care ambulatory" using "Hospice care ambulatory (2.16.840.1.113762.1.4.1108.15)"
  "Intervention, Performed: Hospice care ambulatory" using "Hospice care ambulatory (2.16.840.1.113762.1.4.1108.15)"
  "Laboratory Test, Performed: HbA1c Laboratory Test" using "HbA1c Laboratory Test (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.198.12.1013)"
- "Medication, Active: Dementia Medications" using "Dementia Medications (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.196.12.1510)"
  "Patient Characteristic Birthdate: Birth date" using "Birth date (LOINC Code 21112-8)"
  "Patient Characteristic Ethnicity: Ethnicity" using "Ethnicity (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.837)"
  "Patient Characteristic Payer: Payer" using "Payer (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.3591)"
  "Patient Characteristic Race: Race" using "Race (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.836)"
  "Patient Characteristic Race: No. Co. Medication (2.16.840.1.114222.4.11.836)"

- "Patient Characteristic Sex: ONC Administrative Sex" using "ONC Administrative Sex (2.16.840.1.113762.1.4.1)"
- "Symptom: Frailty Symptom" using "Frailty Symptom (2.16.840.1.113883.3.464.1003.113.12.1075)"

### **Supplemental Data Elements**

#### 

["Patient Characteristic Ethnicity": "Ethnicity"]

#### ▲ SDE Payer

["Patient Characteristic Payer": "Payer"]

### **▲ SDF Race**

["Patient Characteristic Race": "Race"]

# **4 SDF Sex**

["Patient Characteristic Sex": "ONC Administrative Sex"]

### Risk Adjustment Variables

None

Measure Set

None