



## Measure 304: Patient Satisfaction within 90 Days Following Cataract Surgery

**Reporting Options:** Registry, Cataracts Measures Group

**Quality Domain:** Person and Caregiver-Centered Experience and Outcomes

**Description:** Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older in sample who had cataract surgery and were satisfied with their care within 90 days following the cataract surgery, based on completion of the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems Surgical Care Survey.

**Instructions:** This measure is to be calculated when a procedure for cataracts is performed in the sample during the reporting period. This measure is intended to reflect the quality of services provided for the patient receiving cataract surgery.

**Note:**

- This is an outcomes measure and will be calculated solely using registry data. Surveys are required to be filed out by the patient and sent to the registry.
- For patients who receive the cataract surgical procedures specified in the denominator coding in the sample, it should be reported whether or not the patient was satisfied with their care within 90 days following the cataract surgery.
- Include only procedures performed through September 30 of the reporting period. This will allow the post-operative period to occur within the reporting year.

**Denominator Instructions:** Clinicians who indicate modifier 56 (preoperative management) or modifier 55 (postoperative management) only, will not qualify for this measure.

**CPT Codes:** 66840, 66850, 66852, 66920, 66930, 66940, 66983, 66984.

**Note:** CPT code 66982 Complex cataract surgery is not included in this measure.

**Numerator Options:**

G0916 Satisfaction with care achieved within 90 days following cataract surgery

*Or*

G0917 Patient care survey was not completed by patient

*Or*



## G0918 Satisfaction with care **not** achieved within 90 days following cataract surgery

### Rationale:

#### 1. Scientific basis for measuring patient satisfaction after cataract surgery.

Patient satisfaction is a valuable performance indicator for measuring the quality of care delivered by ophthalmologists providing cataract surgery. In the broadest sense, patient satisfaction is an assessment of the patient's experience with the care process delivered by health plans, clinicians, health systems, hospitals, etc. This experience can cover domains as diverse as information/education, interpersonal manner, emotional support, accessibility, convenience, outcomes or results, environment, personalization, involvement in care, finances, etc.

In 1996, The American Academy of Ophthalmology launched the National Eyecare Outcomes Network (NEON) database. From January 1, 1996 through March 30, 2001, 249 ophthalmologists at 114 different practice sites submitted data to the NEON cataract surgery database. Post-operative patient satisfaction responses were collected for 6,154 patients, or about 34.5% of all patients who had pre-operative forms submitted. This assessment was performed at a median of 4.1 weeks postoperatively for all patients enrolled in the database. A 12-item questionnaire was used to assess patient satisfaction. Patient satisfaction was associated with younger age and absence of ocular comorbidity.

Other studies of patient satisfaction after cataract surgery were conducted in Austria and in Spain. The Austrian study found that patients with pre-existing eye disease, including those patients with improved visual acuity after surgery, were the least satisfied with the results of surgery. In these cases, improved patient education prior to surgery could be helpful in improving patient satisfaction. The Spanish study found that patient satisfaction was associated with expectations prior to surgery.

Most patients are satisfied with their care and results after cataract surgery. This outcome is achieved consistently through careful attention through the patient selection process, accurate measurement of axial length and corneal power, appropriate selection of an IOL power calculation formula, etc. As such, it reflects the care and diligence with which the surgery is assessed, planned and executed. Failure to achieve this satisfaction after surgery would reflect patterns of patient selection or treatment that should be assessed for opportunities for improvement.

Use of this indicator in Physician Quality Reporting claims-based reporting method would require some modification to the current reporting of post-operative care for patients undergoing cataract surgery, since this indicator would be operative during the 90 day global period. However, there is a strong and practical precedent for such modifications in that reporting arrangements have previously been made to accommodate co-management of care by different providers during the post-operative period. A similar adjustment to allow for filing of a claim of meeting this goal at one point in the 90 day global period would be sufficient, potentially drawing upon the methods to demarcate the onset of co-management transfer of post-operative care.

Various patient satisfaction instruments exist, but an instrument developed by the program, Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (CAHPS), Agency for Healthcare



Research and Quality develops and supports the use of a comprehensive and evolving family of standardized surveys that ask consumers and patients to report on and evaluate their experiences with health care. These surveys cover topics that are important to consumers, such as the communication skills of providers and the accessibility of services. AHRQ first launched the CAHPS program in October 1995 in response to concerns about the lack of good information about the quality of health plans from the enrollees' perspective. At that time, numerous public and private organizations collected information on enrollee and patient satisfaction, but the surveys varied from sponsor to sponsor and often changed from year to year.

The CAHPS Surgical Care Survey asks adult patients to report on surgical care, surgeons, their staff, and anesthesiologists. It was developed by the American College of Surgeons and the Surgical Quality Alliance to assess patients' experiences before, during, and after surgery. In early 2010, the CAHPS Consortium voted to adopt the Surgical Care Survey as an official CAHPS survey. The Surgical Care Survey expands on the current CAHPS Clinician & Group Survey, which focuses on primary and specialty care, by incorporating domains that are relevant to surgical care, such as informed consent, anesthesia care, and post-operative follow-up. The survey is unique in that it assesses patients' experiences with surgical care in both the inpatient and outpatient settings by asking respondents about their care before, during, and after surgery.

The main purpose of the CAHPS Surgical Care Survey is to address the need to assess and improve the experiences of surgical patients. Like other CAHPS surveys, this questionnaire focuses on aspects of surgical quality that are important to patients and for which patients are the best source of information. The survey results are expected to be useful to everyone with a need for information on the quality of surgeons and surgical care, including patients, practice groups, health plans, insurers, and specialty boards. Patients can use the information to help make better and more informed choices about their surgical care. Practices, health plans, and insurers can use the survey results for quality improvement initiatives and incentives. Specialty boards may use the survey for maintenance of certification.

The composite measures of surgical quality from the S-CAPHS that are most relevant and significant for this physician-level performance measure include:

- How well surgeon communicates with patients before surgery
- How well surgeon communicates with patients after surgery
- Rating of overall care from this surgeon

## 2. Evidence of a gap in care

This is an outcome of surgery indicator of direct relevance and importance to patients, their families and referring providers. The available evidence suggests that cataract surgery achieves this in about 90% of patients. While the potential for improvement appears seemingly small, the volume of cataract surgery in the U.S. of over 2.8 million surgeries means that the impact could affect more than 100,000 patients per year. Ideally performance on this indicator should be as high as possible, with rates lower than 95-100% suggestive of opportunities for improvement.



### 3. Sampling strategy

The survey methodology is described as follows. The survey could be administered by a third party or a registry for reporting of PQRS measures to prevent or minimize bias which might be introduced if it is an in office paper survey with questions asked by the office staff. Options would be provided to the patient, either online survey, mail survey or phone survey (third party or registry only), depending on their preferences and abilities.

The survey would be of a sample of those individuals with cataract surgery. The sample size would be postulated at 20, because this is a well-accepted statistical sample and used by the CMS for reporting on measure groups in PQRS. Because patient satisfaction is reported at 90 days after surgery, this would allow physicians to identify 20 cases from January – September for reporting purposes.

### 4. Definition of Patient Satisfaction

The strategy for defining patient satisfaction is described as follows. CAHPS scores are actually normative scores, that is, they provide relative rankings rather than absolute rankings (where a score is compared with an 'objective criterion'). Patient satisfaction would be defined as a score above the lowest 5% of scores on the CAHPS.