

Variation in Outcomes of Quality Measurement by Data Source



WHAT'S KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT: Administrative health insurance claims have limitations when measuring care quality.



WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS: Children's care quality measures assessed using administrative claims alone may not accurately reflect care quality. Use of electronic health record data in combination with administrative claims data provides an opportunity for more complete measurement.

abstract

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate selected Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act claims-based quality measures using claims data alone, electronic health record (EHR) data alone, and both data sources combined.

METHODS: Our population included pediatric patients from 46 clinics in the OCHIN network of community health centers, who were continuously enrolled in Oregon's public health insurance program during 2010. Within this population, we calculated selected pediatric care quality measures according to the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act technical specifications within administrative claims. We then calculated these measures in the same cohort, by using EHR data, by using the technical specifications plus clinical data previously shown to enhance capture of a given measure. We used the κ statistic to determine agreement in measurement when using claims versus EHR data. Finally, we measured quality of care delivered to the study population, when using a combined dataset of linked, patient-level administrative claims and EHR data.

RESULTS: When using administrative claims data, 1.0% of children (aged 3–17) had a BMI percentile recorded, compared with 71.9% based on the EHR data (κ agreement [k] ≤ 0.01), and 72.0% in the combined dataset. Among children turning 2 in 2010, 20.2% received all recommended immunizations according to the administrative claims data, 17.2% according to the EHR data ($k = 0.82$), and 21.4% according to the combined dataset.

CONCLUSIONS: Children's care quality measures may not be accurate when assessed using only administrative claims. Adding EHR data to administrative claims data may yield more complete measurement. *Pediatrics* 2014;133:e1676–e1682

AUTHORS: Heather Angier, MPH,^a Rachel Gold, PhD, MPH,^{b,c} Charles Gallia, PhD,^d Allison Casciato, BA (MSIV),^a Carrie J. Tillotson, MPH,^a Miguel Marino, PhD,^a Rita Mangione-Smith, MD, MPH,^e and Jennifer E. DeVoe, MD, DPhil^{a,c}

^aOregon Health & Science University, Portland, Oregon; ^bKaiser Permanente Northwest, Center for Health Research, Portland, Oregon; ^cResearch, OCHIN, Inc., Portland, Oregon; ^dOffice of Health Analytics, Oregon Health Authority, State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon; and ^eSeattle Children's Research Institute, Seattle, Washington

KEY WORDS

pediatrics, quality of care, electronic health records, Medicaid

ABBREVIATIONS

CHIP—Children's Health Insurance Program
CHIPRA—Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act
EHR—electronic health record
ICD-9—*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*
ICD-10-CM—*International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification*
OHP—Oregon Health Plan

Ms Angier helped conceptualize and design the study, and drafted the initial manuscript; Drs Gold, Gallia, and DeVoe conceptualized and designed the study, and critically reviewed the manuscript; Ms Casciato helped design the study, and critically reviewed the manuscript; Ms Tillotson and Dr Marino carried out analyses, and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Dr Mangione-Smith critically reviewed the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted.

www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2013-4277

doi:10.1542/peds.2013-4277

Accepted for publication Feb 21, 2014

Address correspondence to Heather Angier, MPH, Oregon Health & Science University, Department of Family Medicine, 3181 Sam Jackson Rd, mailcode FM, Portland, OR 97239. E-mail: angierh@ohsu.edu

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

Copyright © 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

FUNDING: This work was financially supported by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, grant 1 R01 HS018569, and the Oregon Health & Science University, Department of Family Medicine. The funding agencies had no involvement in the preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript.

POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA), intended to increase the number of children with health insurance, also mandated that a set of pediatric care quality measures be selected.^{1,2} An initial set of 24 CHIPRA core measures, chosen for their validity, importance to health outcomes, and ability to be evaluated by using states' Medicaid administrative claims data, were identified by experts to meet this mandate.^{1,3-7}

States are encouraged to report on the CHIPRA measures to assess the quality of care provided to children in their Medicaid program and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).⁴ Methods for operationalizing each measure are given in the CHIPRA Technical Specifications and Resource Manual.⁸ In most cases, these methods contain parameters for defining the population of children to include in the rate denominator, and a set of diagnostic and procedure codes from administrative claims data to identify provided care (the numerator). A "hybrid" method using manual chart review on a sample of children is also given for defining some of the measures; however, such reviews are rarely feasible for states to conduct, as obtaining medical record data can be difficult, costly, and time-consuming.^{8,9}

The CHIPRA measures are an important step toward standardizing pediatric care quality assessments. However, limitations to using administrative claims data for such purposes have been shown in previous research assessing care quality.¹⁰⁻¹³ Although adding data from discreet electronic health record (EHR) data fields shows promise in improving the accuracy of claims-based quality measurement,^{11,14,15} assessments using EHR data alone may have limitations.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ For example, in a study of the quality of care provided to adults with diabetes, neither Medicaid ad-

ministrative claims nor EHR data alone yielded a complete capture of provided services: 12% of cholesterol screenings received were documented in Medicaid claims but not the EHR, 49% were documented in the EHR but not in Medicaid claims, and only 39% were documented in both data sources.¹⁰

After the CHIPRA measures were initially developed, Gold et al¹² determined which of these claims-based measures could feasibly be calculated by using electronically abstracted EHR data, and what modifications to the claims-based technical specifications were needed, if any, to enable such EHR-based measurement. Building directly on that landmark study, the present analysis sought to evaluate the accuracy of selected CHIPRA claims-based measures, when based on administrative claims data alone, EHR data alone, or both data sources combined. We also built on this previous work by assessing the quality of care delivered to a single cohort of continuously insured children who were established patients within the OCHIN network of community health centers.

METHODS

Data Sources

Oregon Health Plan Administrative Data

Oregon's Medicaid and CHIP insurance programs are both operated by the Oregon Health Plan (OHP). The OHP pays clinics for provided health care, and thus receives claims (ie, diagnosis and procedure codes) for all OHP-insured children in Oregon.

EHR Data

"OCHIN, Inc.," originally the Oregon Community Health Information Network, provides and maintains a comprehensive Epic EHR infrastructure for member clinics. All sites share a single, linked EHR and patients have 1 unique

record; data are stored in a central repository that can be searched electronically.¹⁹ All of the EHR data used in this study were pulled by using automated extraction from 46 OCHIN clinics in Oregon that had the full EHR implemented before July 1, 2009 (6 months before the study year).

Study Population

We selected a study cohort of children and adolescents (aged ≤ 21 years) who were continuously insured by OHP and had at least 1 outpatient visit at a study clinic in 2010 ($n = 22\,925$ children). We deterministically linked records for these children who appeared in both the OHP claims and the OCHIN EHR datasets by using the child's unique OHP client identification number. For all of the measures calculated here, we used the CHIPRA technical specifications' definition of continuously insured: briefly, a child or adolescent must have 12 months of coverage with no more than one 45-day gap. Depending on the measure, different time periods apply for when the child/adolescent had to have continuous insurance; for example, the BMI percentile measure requires continuous insurance during the measurement year, whereas the childhood immunization measure requires continuous insurance during the year before the child's second birthday.⁸

Measures

We selected a subset of the CHIPRA measures for analysis based on those previously identified as feasible for assessment using EHR data and those most applicable to the children in our study population, including BMI percentile, recommended immunizations for children and adolescents, well-child visits, and *Chlamydia* screening for sexually active women.¹² We did not include 2 current and feasible measures due to sample size: developmental

screening had a small numerator ($n \sim 221$) and follow-up care for children prescribed attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder medication had a small denominator ($n \sim 151$). The prenatal measures were beyond the scope of this project.

In analyses within administrative claims data, we used the exact measure specifications from the *Initial Core Set of Children's Health Care Quality Measures: Technical Specifications and Resource Manual for Federal Fiscal Year 2011*.⁸ Optional exclusions for the measures were not used. In the assessments using electronically pulled EHR data, we calculated the measures by using the technical specifications (ie, CPT codes, and so forth) plus relevant clinical data (ie, historical immunizations, primary reason for the visit, and so forth) as outlined by Gold et al.¹² See Table 1.

Analysis

First, we described the sociodemographic characteristics of the study population. Second, we assessed rates of receipt for each of the selected quality measures among the measure-specific subgroup of children in the study population, by using the administrative claims data, and again by using the EHR data (which included the additional fields unique to the EHR dataset described previously). Third, we tested for agreement in quality measurement using the administrative claims dataset versus the EHR dataset, by using the κ statistic. Fourth, we assessed care quality by using a linked dataset that combined the administrative claims and EHR data. Finally, among all services documented in the combined dataset, we determined the percentage found in claims alone, the EHR alone, or in both data sources. All

analyses were conducted by using SAS software, version 9.3 (SAS Institute, Inc, Cary, NC). This study was approved by the institutional review board at Oregon Health & Science University.

RESULTS

Demographics

The mean age of the children in our study population was 8.5 years. More than half were white (52.4%) and nearly half were Hispanic (47.3%). The main languages spoken were English (45.5%) and Spanish (41.0%) (Table 2).

Measures Assessed by Using Claims Data Alone, EHR Data Alone, or a Combined Claims/EHR Dataset

BMI

In the administrative claims data, 1.0% of children (aged 3–17) in our study population had a BMI percentile recorded in

TABLE 1 Specifications Used to Assess Selected CHIPRA Measures by Using Administrative Claims and EHR Data

CHIPRA Measure	Technical Specifications Used in Administrative Claims	Modified Specifications Used in EHR Data
BMI percentile documentation	Number of children/adolescents 3–17 y of age in the measurement year who had BMI percentile documented using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND height and weight from the EHR's "vitals" (BMI percentile is automatically calculated when these fields are populated)
Immunization status: child	Number who turned 2 y of age in the measurement year who received recommended immunizations using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND "historical" immunization data fields from the EHR, which include patient-reported past immunizations and/or data from the State of Oregon immunization registry
Immunization status: adolescents	Number who turned 13 y of age in the measurement year who received recommended immunizations using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND "historical" immunization data fields from the EHR, which include patient-reported past immunizations and/or data from the State of Oregon immunization registry
Well-child care: infants	Number who turned 15 mo in the measurement year and had appropriate number of well-child checks using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND if the "Primary reason for visit" field from the EHR said "well-child"
Well-child care: children	Number of children 3-6 y of age in the measurement year who had appropriate number of well-child checks using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND if the "Primary reason for visit" field from the EHR said "well-child"
Well-child care: adolescents	Number of adolescents 12–21 y of age in the measurement year who had the appropriate number of well-child checks using ICD-9 codes	Technical specifications ^a AND if the "Primary reason for visit" field from the EHR said "well-child" or "well-woman"
Annual <i>Chlamydia</i> screening	Number who had a <i>Chlamydia</i> screening in the measurement year of women aged 16–20 during the measurement year; identified as sexually active using an algorithm using ICD-9 codes for pregnancy testing and care, sexually transmitted infections, and dispensed prescription contraceptive medications	Technical specifications ^a AND sexually active if the "Social history" section "Sexual Activity field" indicated "Yes" or "Not currently"

All measures calculated from the same cohort of children: those continually insured by the OHP, which administers both Oregon's Medicaid Program and CHIP, with ≥ 1 outpatient visit in 2010 at 1 of the 46 Oregon clinics that had fully implemented OCHIN's EHR system before July 9, 2009.

^a Data to meet the technical specifications were electronically pulled from the OCHIN EHR.

TABLE 2 Demographics of Study Population of Children Continuously Enrolled in the OHP With at Least 1 Visit to an Oregon OCHIN Clinic in 2010

Child Characteristics	Children Continuously Enrolled in OHP ^a With ≥ 1 Outpatient Visit ^b ($n = 22\,925$)	
	n (%)	
Age in years, mean (SD)	8.5 (6.0)	
Race		
Black	1775 (7.7)	
Asian/Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	1220 (5.3)	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	182 (0.8)	
White	12 023 (52.4)	
Unknown/Refused	7725 (33.7)	
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	10 834 (47.3)	
Non-Hispanic	5442 (23.7)	
Not Collected/Unknown	6649 (29.0)	
Language		
English	10 426 (45.5)	
Spanish	9397 (41.0)	
Other	3102 (13.5)	
Gender		
Boys	10 954 (47.8)	
Girls	11 971 (52.2)	

^a The OHP administers both Oregon's Medicaid Program and CHIP.

^b Child had an outpatient visit in 2010 at 1 of the 46 Oregon clinics that had fully implemented OCHIN's EHR before July 1, 2009.

the measurement year, compared with 71.9% in the EHR data (κ agreement [k] ≤ 0.01), and 72.0% in the combined claims/EHR dataset.

Childhood and Adolescent Immunization Status

Among children who turned 2 in 2010, 20.2% had received all their recommended immunizations, when measured by administrative claims data; 17.2% met the measure according to the EHR data ($k=0.82$). In the combined dataset, 21.4% had received all recommended immunizations. Among adolescents who turned 13 in 2010, 51.8% had received both a tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis/tetanus, diphtheria and meningococcal immunization according to the administrative claims data, and 48.4% when assessed in the EHR data ($k = 0.82$). In the combined dataset, 54.6% of adolescents were up-to-date.

Well-Child Visits

Among children who turned 15 months of age in 2010, 59.5% had received at least 6 well-child visits when measured

by OHP administrative claims data. When measured in the EHR data, 60.5% were up-to-date on this measure ($k = 0.49$). In the combined dataset, 72.2% of children were up-to-date. The same pattern held true for well-child visits for 3- to 6-year-olds and for adolescents: similar results were found in each data source when assessed separately, and the rate was higher when the data sources were combined.

Chlamydia screening

In the assessments using OHP administrative claims data, 41.1% of sexually active adolescent girls and young women aged 16 to 20 had a *Chlamydia* test; 76.0% of eligible adolescent girls and young women had a *Chlamydia* test according to the OCHIN EHR data ($k = 0.26$). In the combined dataset, 78.6% of the eligible population had been screened (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Increasingly, care quality assessed by using standardized methods, such as the CHIPRA core measures, will be used

to calculate incentives or reimbursements. For example, in Oregon, coordinated care organizations will receive incentive payments based on the quality of care provided to Medicaid patients enrolled in their programs.²⁰ Thus, it is increasingly important to understand the limitations inherent to measuring care quality by using different data sources, to ensure that these data provide an accurate reflection of the care provided.

This study found significant differences between claims and EHR data sources depending on the measure assessed: BMI was recorded in the EHR far more often than in claims, and immunizations were often recorded in claims data but not found in the EHR data. There are logical explanations for the lack of agreement between these 2 data sources. For example, the lack of information in claims about BMI assessment highlights a limitation of claims data: these data represent billed services only. Conversely, immunizations may be received at multiple care sites and billed to patients' insurance plans, but not reported back to or reflected in their primary care medical home's EHR. Our findings suggest that most current methods for assessing care quality are limited because they are usually based on information obtained from 1 data source. If quality measurements use only administrative claims data, which document billed services and associated diagnoses, they are not capturing all of the care received or services provided.^{21–24} Similarly, quality measurements that use EHR data alone may not obtain a complete picture of all care patients receive, as EHR data often only include data from 1 clinic system, and patients may seek care at different locations. In this study population, combining administrative claims and EHR data yielded the most complete capture of data on the quality of care provided to children. These findings illustrate that different

TABLE 3 CHIPRA Measure Assessments: Quality Measurements Using OHP^a claims, EHR, and claims and/or EHR data (2010)

	Total <i>n</i>	OHP claims	EHR	κ^b	Dataset Combining Information From
		<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)		OHP Claims and EHR
					<i>n</i> (%)
BMI percentile documentation (3–17 y of age as of 12/31/2010)	11 791	68 (1)	8476 (71.9)	<0.01	8485 (72.0)
Immunizations: children ^c (turned 2 y of age during 2010)					
All recommended immunizations	1403	284 (20.2)	241 (17.2)	0.82	300 (21.4)
DTaP	1403	1166 (83.1)	1152 (82.1)	0.71	1218 (86.8)
IPV	1403	1285 (91.6)	1257 (89.6)	0.46	1336 (95.2)
MMR	1403	1295 (92.3)	1301 (92.7)	0.63	1334 (95.1)
HiB	1403	1224 (87.2)	1226 (87.4)	0.62	1284 (91.5)
Hep B	1403	1296 (92.4)	1248 (89.0)	0.41	1342 (95.7)
VZV	1403	1271 (90.6)	1283 (91.5)	0.66	1316 (93.8)
PCV	1403	1148 (81.8)	1138 (81.1)	0.72	1202 (85.7)
Hep A	1403	603 (43.0)	591 (42.1)	0.90	630 (44.9)
RV	1403	861 (61.4)	689 (49.1)	0.69	884 (63.0)
Influenza	1403	769 (54.8)	742 (52.9)	0.86	804 (57.3)
Combo 3 ^d	1403	1043 (74.3)	1035 (73.8)	0.71	1118 (79.7)
Combo 6 ^e	1403	670 (47.8)	649 (46.3)	0.81	726 (51.7)
Immunizations: adolescents ^f (turned 13 y of age during 2010)					
Tdap/Td	643	495 (77.0)	460 (71.5)	0.65	521 (81.0)
Meningococcal	643	358 (55.7)	343 (53.3)	0.85	374 (58.2)
Tdap/Td and Meningococcal	643	333 (51.8)	311 (48.4)	0.82	351 (54.6)
Well-child visits					
Infants (turned 15 mo during 2010)					
6+ Visits	1433	852 (59.5)	867 (60.5)	0.49	1034 (72.2)
Children (3–16 y of age as of 12/31/2010)	4594	3160 (68.8)	3133 (68.2)	0.88	3263 (71.0)
Well-care visits					
Adolescents (12–21 y of age as of 12/31/2010)	5309	2064 (38.9)	2039 (38.4)	0.83	2267 (42.7)
<i>Chlamydia</i> screening (16–20 y of age during 2010)	2550	1049 (41.1)	1937 (76.0)	0.26	2005 (78.7)

All measures calculated from the same cohort of children: those continually insured by the OHP (administers both Oregon's Medicaid Program and CHIP) with ≥ 1 outpatient visit in 2010 at 1 of the 46 Oregon clinics that had fully implemented OCHIN's EHR before July 1, 2009.

Note: Combo 3 and 6 were assessed because national recommendations were changing regarding Hep A and influenza, and RV was taken off the market for a period of time; these were thought to be possible explanations for why these rates might be lower.

^a The OHP administers both Oregon's Medicaid Program and CHIP.

^b κ statistic comparing agreement between quality measurement when using administrative data only versus EHR data only.

^c Required immunizations for children: 4 diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis (DTaP); 3 polio (IPV); 1 measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR); 3 H influenza type B (HiB); 3 hepatitis B (Hep B); 1 chicken pox (VZV); 4 pneumococcal conjugate (PCV); 2 hepatitis A (Hep A); 2 or 3 rotavirus (RV); and 2 influenza vaccines by their second birthday.

^d Combo 3: All required immunizations except Hep A, influenza, and RV.

^e Combo 6: All required immunizations except Hep A and RV.

^f Immunizations for adolescents: tetanus, diphtheria, acellular pertussis (Tdap)/tetanus, diphtheria (Td) booster vaccine.

information can be found in claims and EHR data; thus, accurate assessment of care quality may require combining these data sources. The “hybrid” method recommended for assessing CHIPRA quality measures, which includes medical record review, is likely more comprehensive than analyses that use administrative claims data alone. However, this method, as currently described, is difficult to execute because of time and financial constraints.⁹ We demonstrate an alternative data-collection method for those systems able to electronically abstract clinically relevant EHR data; this method may im-

prove the ability to use medical record data for quality assessment.

Impact on Policy

The Medicaid Statistical Information System data, a national eligibility and claims database maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, has been identified as a potential way to further standardize the CHIPRA core measures as states expand coverage by enacting provisions authorized under the Affordable Care Act.^{25,26} Using Medicaid Statistical Information System data will allow for state-to-state comparison, as mea-

asures will be calculated the same way from a national dataset. However, our results suggest that these data alone may yield an inaccurate measure of pediatric care quality.

Policy makers should consider combining claims and EHR data to more accurately assess the quality of care provided to children insured by Medicaid and CHIP. As reimbursements are increasingly based on the quality of delivered care, it will be essential to access and use the most complete data available.²⁷ As more and more health care providers have EHRs,²⁸ health record data will be increasingly available

to supplement claims data. With expanded availability comes the need for improved methods for accessing and using EHR data. The data must be organized, synthesized, and easily aggregated and obtained from the EHR's "back end," and standardized data entry processes are needed on the "front end" to ensure that EHR information is as systematic and complete as possible. The end user also needs to be considered when making future EHR improvements. For example, there are differences in pediatric patient care that should be reflected in the front end to ensure the appropriate data are recorded. Additionally, the increasing use and development of EHR data also suggest the need to change the pediatric quality measurement technical specifications to include automated extraction of data from discrete EHR data fields, in addition to (or in place of) a manual chart review hybrid method. Extracting EHR data automatically has been shown to perform reasonably well, compared with manual chart review.^{11,18}

The transition from *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) diagnosis codes to *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth*

Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) codes may help improve the accuracy and completeness of claims data, as ICD-10-CM is a more robust coding system with up to 7 characters to accommodate new treatments and technologies and performance-based payment systems.²⁹ The use of ICD-10-CM codes coupled with billing practices that align closely with the technical specifications of quality metrics may improve the accuracy of claims data for quality reporting. However, as payment moves away from fee-for-service toward capitation and outcome-based global reimbursement, claims-based quality measurement may become obsolete, and quality measurement that uses clinical data from EHRs may become even more essential.

This study demonstrates how EHRs are poised to transform the way health care is delivered, as well as how health services and health care delivery can be studied. Significant future investments will be required to further develop and most effectively use EHRs to fully maximize potential gains.

Limitations

The examples presented in this article illustrate how measuring health care

quality can vary depending on the data source(s) used. The collection and storage of EHR data differs between care provider organizations³⁰; thus, including additional EHR fields or assessing EHR data from other systems could yield different results. Additionally, OCHIN's centrally hosted EHR data are regularly checked and cleaned; these practices are not standard across all health care organizations. We limited these analyses to children continuously insured by the Oregon Health Plan who were established patients in 1 of the 46 Oregon clinics that had implemented a full EHR before July 1, 2009. Similar analyses may yield different results if conducted in other states or clinics; our purpose in studying this specific cohort of children was to assess the same measures in the same population calculated by using different data sources.

CONCLUSIONS

Children's care quality measures assessed by using administrative claims alone may not be accurate. Adding EHR data to administrative claims data may yield more complete measurement.

REFERENCES

1. Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA). 2009. Available at: www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7863.pdf. Accessed January 14, 2011
2. Dougherty D, Schiff J, Mangione-Smith R. The Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act quality measures initiatives: moving forward to improve measurement, care, and child and adolescent outcomes. *Acad Pediatr*. 2011;11(suppl 3):S1–S10
3. Mangione-Smith R, Schiff J, Dougherty D. Identifying children's health care quality measures for Medicaid and CHIP: an evidence-informed, publicly transparent expert process. *Acad Pediatr*. 2011;11(suppl 3):S11–S21
4. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. CHIPRA initial core set of children's health care quality measures. 2013. Available at: www.medicare.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Quality-of-Care/CHIPRA-Initial-Core-Set-of-Childrens-Health-Care-Quality-Measures.html. Accessed March 13, 2013
5. Fairbrother G, Simpson LA. Measuring and reporting quality of health care for children: CHIPRA and beyond. *Acad Pediatr*. 2011;11(suppl 3):S77–S84
6. Sternberg SB, Co JP, Homer CJ. Review of quality measures of the most integrated health care settings for children and the need for improved measures: recommendations for initial core measurement set for CHIPRA. *Acad Pediatr*. 2011;11(suppl 3):S49–S58.e3
7. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. Initial core set of children's healthcare quality measures. 2009. Available at: <http://www.ahrq.gov/chip/listtable.htm>. Accessed October 9, 2009
8. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Initial core set of children's health care quality measures: technical specifications and resource manual for federal fiscal year 2011 reporting. Baltimore, MD: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; 2011
9. Knapp C, Wang H, Baker K. Measuring quality in pediatrics: Florida's early experiences with the CHIPRA core measure set [published

- online ahead of print October 30, 2013]. *Matern Child Health J*. doi:10.1007/s10995-013-1379-6
10. Devoe JE, Gold R, McIntire P, Puro J, Chauvie S, Gallia CA. Electronic health records vs Medicaid claims: completeness of diabetes preventive care data in community health centers. *Ann Fam Med*. 2011;9(4):351–358
 11. Tang PC, Ralston M, Arrigotti MF, Qureshi L, Graham J. Comparison of methodologies for calculating quality measures based on administrative data versus clinical data from an electronic health record system: implications for performance measures. *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2007;14(1):10–15
 12. Gold R, Angier H, Mangione-Smith R, et al. Feasibility of evaluating the CHIPRA care quality measures in electronic health record data. *Pediatrics*. 2012;130(1):139–149
 13. Tjia J, Field TS, Fischer SH, et al. Quality measurement of medication monitoring in the “meaningful use” era. *Am J Manag Care*. 2011;17(9):633–637
 14. Blumenthal D, Tavenner M. The “meaningful use” regulation for electronic health records. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;363(6):501–504
 15. Casciato A, Angier H, Milano C, Gideonse N, Gold R, DeVoe J. Are pediatric quality care measures too stringent? *J Am Board Fam Med*. 2012;25(5):686–693
 16. Kahn MG, Ranade D. The impact of electronic medical records data sources on an adverse drug event quality measure. *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2010;17(2):185–191
 17. Parsons A, McCullough C, Wang J, Shih S. Validity of electronic health record-derived quality measurement for performance monitoring. *J Am Med Inform Assoc*. 2012;19(4):604–609
 18. Baker DW, Persell SD, Thompson JA, et al. Automated review of electronic health records to assess quality of care for outpatients with heart failure. *Ann Intern Med*. 2007;146(4):270–277
 19. Devoe JE, Sears A. The OCHIN community information network: bringing together community health centers, information technology, and data to support a patient-centered medical village. *J Am Board Fam Med*. 2013;26(3):271–278
 20. Authority OH. Baseline data and technical specifications for CCO incentive measures. 2013. Available at: www.oregon.gov/oha/Pages/CCO-Baseline-Data.aspx. Accessed July 8, 2013
 21. Iezzoni LI. Assessing quality using administrative data. *Ann Intern Med*. 1997;127(8 pt 2):666–674
 22. Jollis JG, Ancukiewicz M, DeLong ER, Pryor DB, Muhlbaier LH, Mark DB. Discordance of databases designed for claims payment versus clinical information systems. Implications for outcomes research. *Ann Intern Med*. 1993;119(8):844–850
 23. Mangione-Smith R, Elliott MN, Wong L, McDonald L, Roski J. Measuring the quality of care for group A streptococcal pharyngitis in 5 US health plans. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2005;159(5):491–497
 24. Lawthers AG, McCarthy EP, Davis RB, Peterson LE, Palmer RH, Iezzoni LI. Identification of in-hospital complications from claims data. Is it valid? *Med Care*. 2000;38(8):785–795
 25. MacTaggart P, Foster A, Markus A. Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS): a data source for quality reporting for Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). *Perspect Health Inf Manag*. 2011;8:1d
 26. 111th Congress. Compilation of Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. 2010. Available at: <http://docs.house.gov/energycommerce/ppacacon.pdf>. Accessed December 16, 2011
 27. Frakt AB, Mayes R. Beyond capitation: how new payment experiments seek to find the ‘sweet spot’ in amount of risk providers and payers bear. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. 2012;31(9):1951–1958
 28. Hsiao C-J, Hing E. Use and Characteristics of Electronic Health Record Systems Among Office-based Physician Practices: United States, 2001–2012. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2012
 29. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. FAQs: ICD-10 Transition Basics. 2013. Available at: www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/Downloads/ICD10FAQs2013.pdf. Accessed December 9, 2013
 30. Jensen RE, Chan KS, Weiner JP, Fowles JB, Neale SM. Implementing electronic health record-based quality measures for developmental screening. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124(4). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/124/4/e648

Variation in Outcomes of Quality Measurement by Data Source

Heather Angier, Rachel Gold, Charles Gallia, Allison Casciato, Carrie J. Tillotson,
Miguel Marino, Rita Mangione-Smith and Jennifer E. DeVoe

Pediatrics 2014;133:e1676

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-4277 originally published online May 26, 2014;

Updated Information & Services

including high resolution figures, can be found at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/133/6/e1676>

References

This article cites 18 articles, 6 of which you can access for free at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/133/6/e1676#BIBL>

Subspecialty Collections

This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
Health Information Technology
http://www.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/health_information_technology_sub
Electronic Health Records
http://www.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/electronic_health_records_sub
Advocacy
http://www.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/advocacy_sub
Federal Policy
http://www.aappublications.org/cgi/collection/federal_policy_sub

Permissions & Licensing

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/Permissions.xhtml>

Reprints

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/reprints.xhtml>

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Variation in Outcomes of Quality Measurement by Data Source

Heather Angier, Rachel Gold, Charles Gallia, Allison Casciato, Carrie J. Tillotson,
Miguel Marino, Rita Mangione-Smith and Jennifer E. DeVoe

Pediatrics 2014;133:e1676

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2013-4277 originally published online May 26, 2014;

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is
located on the World Wide Web at:

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/133/6/e1676>

Pediatrics is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. Pediatrics is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 141 Northwest Point Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, Illinois, 60007. Copyright © 2014 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 1073-0397.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

