Hospice Quality Reporting Program

Comparison of the Hospice Item Set and the Hospice Outcomes & Patient Evaluation

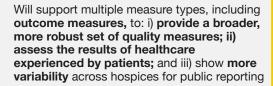
The Hospice Quality Reporting Program (HQRP) was established by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. The Act requires that the Secretary establish quality reporting requirements for hospice programs. The HQRP currently requires hospices to report data using the *Hospice Item Set (HIS)* and the Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems® (CAHPS®) Hospice Survey. CMS is developing a new patient assessment tool called the *Hospice Outcomes & Patient Evaluation (HOPE)* to develop outcome and other measures. The HOPE will be proposed in future rulemaking. The HIS and the HOPE vary in their ability to contribute information for holistically understanding patient needs and measuring quality. The figure below compares and contrasts the HIS with what CMS currently expects of the HOPE. Note that this content has no impact on the CAHPS® Hospice Survey.



HOPE

Will capture clinical preferences of the patient

Will also capture spiritual, psychosocial, and emotional needs and goals of care for both patient and caregivers



Example outcome measure question: "Did the patient experience reduced severity in pain?"

Will be informed by regular encounters with patients and families throughout the dying process

Will be available electronically

Will consider work flow in its design of the assessment process to reduce burden

Will consider Conditions of Participation in its design of the assessment process to reduce burden

Will use skip patterns to reduce burden on patients and hospices



HIS

Captures only clinical preferences of the patient

Supports only process measures which are limited because they i) assess whether the process was done rather than the result of care; and ii) show little variability across hospices, and thus have limited use for public reporting

Example process measure question: "Did the hospice assess the patient's pain?"

Based on historical chart abstraction at two time points: patient admission and discharge

Available electronically for collection at admission and discharge

data collection

Timeliness of

Ability to holistically

Benefit for quality

measurement and

improvement

activities

understand

patient needs

Ease of application

