

# Quality Payment PROGRAM

## **Rheumatoid Arthritis**

### Measure Justification Form

December 2023



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# 1.0 Introduction

This Measure Justification Form (MJF) provides results for the testing and evaluation of the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure. The form is intended to provide detailed information about the testing conducted on this measure, and accompanies the Measure Methodology<sup>1</sup> and Measure Codes List<sup>2</sup> file, which together, comprise the specifications for this cost measure.

## 1.1 Project Title

Physician Cost Measure and Patient Relationship Codes

## 1.2 Date

Information included is current on December 8, 2023.

## 1.3 Project Overview

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) has contracted with Acumen, LLC to develop care episode and patient condition groups for use in cost measures to meet the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) requirements. The contract name is "Physician Cost Measure and Patient Relationship Codes (PCMP)." The contract number is 75FCMC18D0015, Task Order 75FCMC19F0004.

## 1.4 Measure Name

Rheumatoid Arthritis Episode-Based Cost Measure

## 1.5 Type of Measure

Cost/Resource Use

## 1.6 Measure Description

The Rheumatoid Arthritis episode-based cost measure evaluates a clinician's or clinician group's risk-adjusted and specialty-adjusted cost to Medicare for patients who receive medical care to manage and treat rheumatoid arthritis. This chronic condition measure includes the costs of services that are clinically related to the attributed clinician's role in managing care during a Rheumatoid Arthritis episode.

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<sup>1</sup>CMS, "Rheumatoid Arthritis" Measure Methodology," *QPP Cost Measure Information Page*, <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures>

<sup>2</sup>CMS, "Rheumatoid Arthritis" Measure Codes List" *QPP Cost Measure Information Page*, <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures>

## 2.0 Importance

### 2.1 Evidence to Support the Measure Focus

The Rheumatoid Arthritis measure was developed for use in the Merit-based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) to meet the requirements of the Social Security Act section 1848(r), added by the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA). MIPS aims to reward high-value care by measuring clinician performance through four areas: quality, improvement activities, promoting interoperability, and cost. Each category assesses different aspects of care, and the categories are weighted to combine into one composite score. CMS is introducing MIPS Value Pathways (MVPs) to align and connect quality measures, cost measures, and improvement activities across performance categories of MIPS for different specialties or conditions. MVPs aim to provide a holistic assessment of clinician value for a specific type of care to achieve better healthcare outcomes and lower patient costs.

The use of cost measures is required by statute, and their purpose is to assess resource use. To be effective, they should capture costs related to a clinician's care decisions and account for factors outside their influence. This measure provides clinicians with information about their care costs that they can use to understand the costs associated with their decision-making. Clinicians play an important role in variation in health care expenditures due to their ability to affect costs.<sup>3</sup> A cost measure offers an opportunity for improvement if clinicians can exercise influence on the intensity or frequency of a significant share of costs during the episode, or if clinicians can achieve lower spending and better quality of care quality through changes in clinical practice.

According to the literature and feedback received through stakeholder input activities, this measure's focus represents an area with opportunities for improvement. As discussed in the rest of this section, primary opportunities for improving rheumatoid arthritis cost outcomes include earlier diagnosis, more cost-effective imaging and medication usage, and improved patient relationships.

Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune and inflammatory disease that causes joint pain, disability, reduced mobility, and functional status. Rheumatoid arthritis incidence generally increases with patient age, and the onset is most concentrated among individuals in their sixties.<sup>4</sup>

Early diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis is associated with significantly lower total care costs.<sup>5</sup> Research shows delayed referrals for diagnostic testing of patients with polyarthritis who eventually receive a rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis. Many such patients experience greater than 1-year delays from symptom onset to diagnosis.<sup>6</sup> Using cost-effective medications with less severe side effects is also important. Multiple studies demonstrate that some synthetic disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (DMARDs) are more efficacious than some costlier biologics, and while patients are often prescribed corticosteroids for six months or more, guidelines

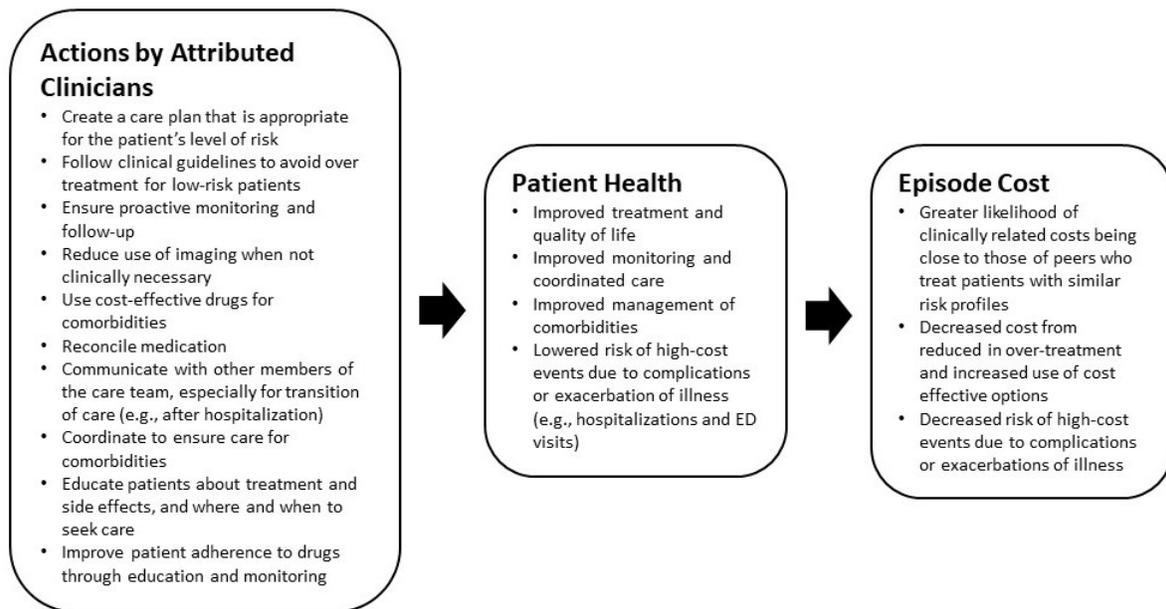
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<sup>3</sup>David Cutler et al., "Physician Beliefs and Patient Preferences: A New Look at Regional Variation in Health Care Spending," *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* 11, no. 1 (February 1, 2019): 192–221, <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.20150421>.

indicate that corticosteroid use should be limited.<sup>7 8 9</sup> Furthermore, chronic glucocorticoid use among rheumatoid arthritis patients is associated with higher health care costs due to increased occurrence of adverse events (e.g., developing diabetes or osteoporosis, cardiovascular events such as thrombotic stroke, myocardial infarction, or death).<sup>10 11 12</sup> Though biologic intervention can in some cases favorably affect disease course and yield cost-savings, inadequate clinician-patient communication can hinder both patient awareness of treatment options and physician understanding of patient receptiveness to different treatment modalities.<sup>13</sup>

## 2.1.1 Logic Model

**Figure 1: Logic Model of Steps between Actions by Attributed Clinicians and Episode Cost**



<sup>7</sup> Choosing Wisely, “Don’t prescribe biologics for rheumatoid arthritis before a trial of methotrexate (or other conventional non-biologic DMARDs),” 2013, <https://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/american-college-rheumatology-biologics-for-rheumatoid-arthritis/>

<sup>8</sup> Drosos, A. et al., “Therapeutic Options and Cost-Effectiveness for Rheumatoid Arthritis Treatment,” *Current Rheumatology Reports*, 22, no. 8 (June 2020): 1-6, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11926-020-00921-8>

<sup>9</sup> George, M.D. et al., “Variability in glucocorticoid prescribing for rheumatoid arthritis and the influence of provider preference on long-term use,” *Arthritis Care & Research* 73, no. 11 (July 2020): 1597-1605, <https://doi.org/10.1002/acr.24382>

<sup>10</sup> Black, R.J. et al., “A Survey of Glucocorticoid Adverse Effects and Benefits in Rheumatic Diseases: The Patient Perspective,” *Journal of Clinical Rheumatology* 23, no. 8 (December 2017): 416-420, <https://doi.org/10.1097/rhu.0000000000000585>

<sup>11</sup> Wilson, J.C. et al., “Incidence and Risk of Glucocorticoid-Associated Adverse Effects in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis,” *Arthritis Care & Research*, 71, no. 4, (April 2019): 498-511, <https://doi.org/10.1002/acr.23611>

<sup>12</sup> Best, J.H. et al., “Association Between Glucocorticoid Exposure and Healthcare Expenditures for Potential Glucocorticoid-related Adverse Events in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis,” *Journal of Rheumatology* 45, no. 3 (March 2018): 320-328, <https://doi.org/10.3899/jrheum.170418>

<sup>13</sup> Bolge, S.C. et al., “Openness to and preference for attributes of biologic therapy prior to initiation among patients with rheumatoid arthritis: patient and rheumatologist perspectives and implications for decision making,” *Patient Preference and Adherence* 10, (June 2016): 1079-1090, <https://doi.org/10.2147/ppa.s107790>

## 2.2 Performance Gap

### 2.2.1 Rationale

Given the impact of rheumatoid arthritis on the older adult population, the high costs to Medicare for managing the condition and its complications, and the performance gaps identified in the literature, a cost measure represents an opportunity for improving overall cost performance.

The Rheumatoid Arthritis episode-based cost measure was recommended for development through feedback gathered during a public comment period. The public recommended the Rheumatoid Arthritis episode-based measure for development because of its high impact in terms of patient population, clinician coverage, and Medicare spending, and the opportunity to build a chronic condition measure that would address a condition not captured by other episode-based cost measures in the MIPS cost performance category. A measure-specific Clinician Expert Workgroup was then convened with clinicians, health care experts, and patient representatives who have appropriate experience to provide extensive, detailed input on this measure throughout its development.

### 2.2.2 Performance Scores

Table 1 shows the distribution of the measure score for clinician groups identified by a Tax Identification Number (TIN) and individual clinicians identified by a combination of a Tax Identification Number and National Provider Identifier (TIN-NPI). Substantial variation is observed in the measure, indicated by the interquartile range, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation. The 90th percentile score is more than double the 10<sup>th</sup> for both reporting levels. The results highlight an opportunity for improvement by closing the gap between the most and least efficient providers.

**Table 1. Distribution of the Measure Score**

<b>Metric</b>	<b>TIN</b>	<b>TIN-NPI</b>
Count	3,051	3,864
Mean Score	\$12,214	\$12,926
Score Standard Deviation	\$4,386	\$5,046
Minimum Score	\$1,720	\$1,720
Maximum Score	\$53,193	\$53,193
Score Interquartile Range (IQR)	\$4,822	\$6,009
<b>Score Percentile</b>		
10 <sup>th</sup>	\$7,433	\$7,324
20 <sup>th</sup>	\$8,967	\$8,929
30 <sup>th</sup>	\$9,974	\$10,089
40 <sup>th</sup>	\$10,882	\$11,261
50 <sup>th</sup>	\$11,730	\$12,346
60 <sup>th</sup>	\$12,726	\$13,504
70 <sup>th</sup>	\$13,759	\$14,787
80 <sup>th</sup>	\$15,025	\$16,419
90 <sup>th</sup>	\$17,100	\$18,947

### **2.2.3 Disparities**

Data on how the measure, as specified, addresses disparities is described in Sections 3.1.7 and 3.5.5.

## 3.0 Scientific Acceptability

### 3.1 Data Sample Description

Testing is based on the full population of measured entities and patients meeting inclusion and exclusion criteria for the measure, not based on a sample.

#### 3.1.1 Type of Data Used for Testing

Medicare administrative claims data from the Common Working File (CWF), Long-Term Care Minimum Data Set (LTC MDS), and Medicare Enrollment Database (EDB).

#### 3.1.2 Specific Dataset Used for Testing

The Rheumatoid Arthritis measure uses Medicare Part A and Part B claims and Part D prescription drug event data maintained by CMS. Part A and B claims data are used to build episodes of care, calculate episode costs, and construct risk adjustors. Episode costs are payment standardized and risk adjusted to ensure accurate comparison of cost across clinicians. Payment standardization adjusts the allowed amount for a Medicare service to limit observed differences in costs to those that may result from health care delivery choices. Data from the EDB are used to determine beneficiary-level exclusions and secondary risk adjustors, specifically Medicare Parts A, B, and C enrollment, primary payer, disability status, end-stage renal disease (ESRD), patient birth dates, and patient death dates. The risk adjustment model also accounts for expected differences in payment for services provided to patients in long-term care based on data from the MDS. Specifically, the MDS is used to create the long-term care indicator variable in risk adjustment.

#### 3.1.3 Dates of the Data Used in Testing

Rheumatoid Arthritis episodes ending from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

#### 3.1.4 Levels of Analysis Tested

The measure was tested at group/practice (TIN) and individual clinician (TIN-NPI) levels.

#### 3.1.5 Entities Included in the Testing and Analysis

Table 2 shows the demographics of individual clinicians (identified by combination of TIN and NPI) and clinician groups (identified by TIN) included in the testing of the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure.

**Table 2: Measured Entities Demographics**

Metric	TIN		TIN-NPI	
	Count	%	Count	%
Count	3,051	100.00%	3,864	100.00%
<b>Number of Episodes Attributed</b>	-	-	-	-
20-39 Episodes	1,026	33.63%	1,423	36.83%
40-59 Episodes	455	14.91%	818	21.17%
60-79 Episodes	276	9.05%	562	14.54%
80-99 Episodes	209	6.85%	370	9.58%
100-199 Episodes	572	18.75%	611	15.81%
200-299 Episodes	207	6.78%	76	1.97%
300+ Episodes	306	10.03%	4	0.10%
<b>Census Region</b>	-	-	-	-

Metric	TIN		TIN-NPI	
	Count	%	Count	%
Northeast	547	17.93%	750	19.41%
Midwest	588	19.27%	808	20.91%
South	1,308	42.87%	1,542	39.91%
West	603	19.76%	759	19.64%
Unknown	5	0.16%	5	0.13%

**3.1.6 Patient Cohort Included in the Testing and Analysis**

Table 3 shows the patient population for the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure testing. It consists of Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B who are receiving care for the management and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis that triggers a Rheumatoid Arthritis episode and do not meet the measure’s exclusion criteria, as outlined in 3.4.1.

**Table 3: Beneficiary Demographics**

Metric	Value
Count	372,737
Mean Age	72.84
Female %	76.07%
Part D Enrollment %	77.43%

**3.1.7 Social Risk Factors Included in Analysis**

The analysis of social risk factors (SRFs) focused on examining the impact of Dual Medicare and Medicaid enrollment status on the measure. Table 4 outlines variables that may indicate SRFs and their advantages and disadvantages as indicators of individual-level SRFs. On balance, the analysis used dual Medicare and Medicaid enrollment status as the proxy of SRFs due to their broad availability in claims data, accurate measurement at the individual level, and wide acceptance of being a powerful indicator of health outcomes.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 4: Social Risk Factors Available for Analysis**

Variable	Advantages	Disadvantages	Used in Testing
Dual Medicare and Medicaid enrollment status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available for all beneficiaries</li> <li>Most powerful predictor of poor outcomes<sup>14</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Variation in Medicaid eligibility across states</li> </ul>	Yes
Race/Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available for most beneficiaries, except for ambiguous categories of “Unknown” or “Other”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social risk driven by someone’s race is often correlated with and partially captured by dual status<sup>14</sup></li> <li>Only 5 categories available, which may lack granularity</li> </ul>	No

<sup>14</sup> Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. “Second report to Congress on social risk and Medicare’s value-based purchasing programs.” (2020) <https://aspe.hhs.gov/pdf-report/second-impact-report-to-congress>

Variable	Advantages	Disadvantages	Used in Testing
		to fully capture disparities <sup>15,16</sup>	
ICD-10 Z codes for social determinants of health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects individual-level factors that influence health status and contact with health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not routinely and consistently coded on claims, only available for 0.1% of all fee-for-service claims in 2019<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>	No
American Community Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can link beneficiary's zip code to socioeconomic (SES) measurement of their neighborhood</li> <li>• Many SES indices can be derived from the survey data (e.g., AHRQ index, deprivation index)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a proxy measure, not always accurate at individual-level</li> </ul>	No

### 3.2 Reliability Testing

#### 3.2.1 Level of Reliability Testing

The following levels of reliability were tested: critical data elements used in the measure, group/practice (TIN) and individual clinician (TIN-NPI) levels.

#### 3.2.2 Method of Reliability Testing

##### Data Element Reliability

The Rheumatoid Arthritis measure is constructed using CMS claims data, as described in Section 3.1.2. CMS has implemented several auditing programs to assess overall claims code accuracy, ensure appropriate billing, and recoup any overpayments.

- First, CMS routinely conducts data analyses to identify potential problem areas and detect fraud and audits necessary data fields used in this measure, including diagnosis and procedure codes and other elements consequential to payment. Specifically, CMS works with Zone Program Integrity Contractors, formerly Program Safeguard Contractors, to ensure program integrity; the agency also uses Recovery Audit Contractors to identify and correct for underpayments and overpayments.
- Second, CMS also uses the Comprehensive Error Rate Testing (CERT) Program to ensure that Medicare payments are correct under coverage, coding, and billing rules. CMS continues to perform corrective actions and give providers additional education to ensure accurate billing.

<sup>15</sup> Nguyen, Kevin H., Kaitlyn P. Lew, and Amal N. Trivedi. "Trends in Collection of Disaggregated Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Data: Opportunities in Federal Health Surveys." *American Journal of Public Health* (2022).

<sup>16</sup> Kader, Farah, Lan N. Doan, Matthew Lee, Matthew K. Chin, Simona C. Kwon, and Stella S. Yi. "Disaggregating Race/Ethnicity Data Categories: Criticisms, Dangers, And Opposing Viewpoints", *Health Affairs Forefront* (2022).

<sup>17</sup> Centers for Medicare and Medicaid, Office of Minority Health. "Utilization of Z Codes for Social Determinants of Health among Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries." (2019) <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/z-codes-data-highlight.pdf>

- Lastly, to ensure claims completeness and inclusion of any corrections, the measure was developed and tested using data with three-month claims run-out from the end of the measurement period.

### Clinician-level Reliability

Measure reliability is the degree to which repeated measurements of the same entity agree with each other). For measures of clinician performance, the measured entity is the TIN or TIN-NPI, and reliability is the extent to which repeated measurements of the TIN or TIN-NPI give similar results. To estimate measure reliability, we used a signal-to-noise analysis.

This approach seeks to determine how much of the variation in the measure score is explained by differences among clinicians performance (i.e., signal) rather than random variation (i.e., statistical noise) among clinicians due to the sample of cases observed. To achieve this, we calculate reliability scores as:

$$R_j = \frac{\sigma_b^2}{\sigma_b^2 + \sigma_{w_j}^2}$$

Where:

$\sigma_{w_j}^2$  is the within-group variance of the mean measure score of clinician  $j$

$\sigma_b^2$  is the between-group variance of clinicians within the episode group

That is, reliability is calculated as the ratio of between-group variance to the sum of between-group variance and within-group variance. Reliability closer to a value of one indicates that the between-group variance is relatively large compared to the within-group variance, which suggests that the measure is effectively capturing the systematic differences between the clinician and their peer cohort.

### 3.2.3 Statistical Results from Reliability Testing

#### Data Element Reliability

Between 2005 and 2020, CMS Comprehensive Error Rate Testing (CERT) estimates that proper payment, which includes payments that met Medicare coverage, coding, and billing rules, ranged from 87.3% to 93.7% of total payments each year.<sup>18</sup> The fiscal year 2022 Medicare fee-for-service program proper payment rate was 92.5%.<sup>19</sup>

#### Clinician-level Reliability

The table below shows reliability metrics at the 20-episode testing volume thresholds. While higher thresholds generally yield higher reliability results, these increases must be considered against decreasing the number of clinicians and clinician groups eligible for the measure, which would limit the applicability of measures to larger group practices and potentially limit the impact of the measure in encouraging performance improvement. For testing purposes, we used a 20-episode volume threshold. If the measure is implemented in MIPS in the future, CMS will establish a case minimum through notice-and-comment rulemaking.

<sup>18</sup>Comprehensive Error Rate Testing (CERT) Program. “Appendices Medicare Fee-for-Service 2020 Improper Payments Report”. Table A6. <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/2020-medicare-fee-service-supplemental-improper-payment-data.pdf-1>.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

**Table 5: Reliability at the Accountability Entity Level**

Reporting Level	Entities Meeting Case Minimum	Mean Reliability	Median Reliability	% Above 0.4	% Above 0.7
TIN	3,051	0.74	0.77	94.95%	63.45%
TIN-NPI	3,864	0.76	0.79	97.28%	70.21%

### 3.2.4 Interpretation

The results of the data element testing show very high reliability of the critical data elements used by the measure. At the accountability entity level, the measure is highly reliable for both the TIN and TIN-NPI reporting levels, at 0.74 and 0.76, respectively. A measure with high reliability suggests that performance comparisons across clinicians reflects systematic differences in actual performance better. Based on existing scientific evidence on the different interpretations and methods of estimating reliability, CMS finalized in the CY 2022 Physician Fee Schedule (86 FR 64996) rule that the 0.4 threshold for mean reliability continues to be appropriate for indicating moderate reliability for performance measures in the Cost category in the MIPS program. Mean reliability levels above 0.7 continue to demonstrate high reliability for cost measures, as previously established in the CY 2017 Quality Payment Program final rule (81 FR 77169 through 77171).<sup>20</sup> Additionally, at each reporting level 94.95% of TINs and 97.28% of TIN-NPIs meet or exceed the moderate reliability threshold of 0.4. 63.45% of TINs and 70.21% of TIN-NPIs are above the high reliability threshold of 0.7.

## 3.3 Validity Testing

### 3.3.1 Level of Validity Testing

The validity of the measure was tested using empirical validity at the accountable entity level (TIN and TIN-NPI).

### 3.3.2 Method of Validity Testing

#### Face Validity

The Rheumatoid Arthritis measure was developed through a structured, iterative process for gathering detailed input on the measure from recognized clinician experts. Experts in this clinical area evaluated specifications to ensure that each aspect of the measure (e.g., assigned services) was intentionally capturing only the costs of care within the reasonable influence of the attributed clinician for a defined patient population (i.e., the ability of the measure score to differentiate between good from poor performance).

In developing this measure, Acumen incorporated input from:

- (i) a Rheumatoid Arthritis Clinician Expert Workgroup;
- (ii) a Technical Expert Panel (TEP); and
- (iii) the Person and Family Partners.

<sup>20</sup> CMS, "Medicare Program; CY 2022 Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule and Other Changes to Part B Payment Policies; Medicare Shared Savings Program Requirements; Provider Enrollment Regulation Updates; and Provider and Supplier Prepayment and Post-Payment Medical Review Requirements," [86 FR 64996-66031](#).

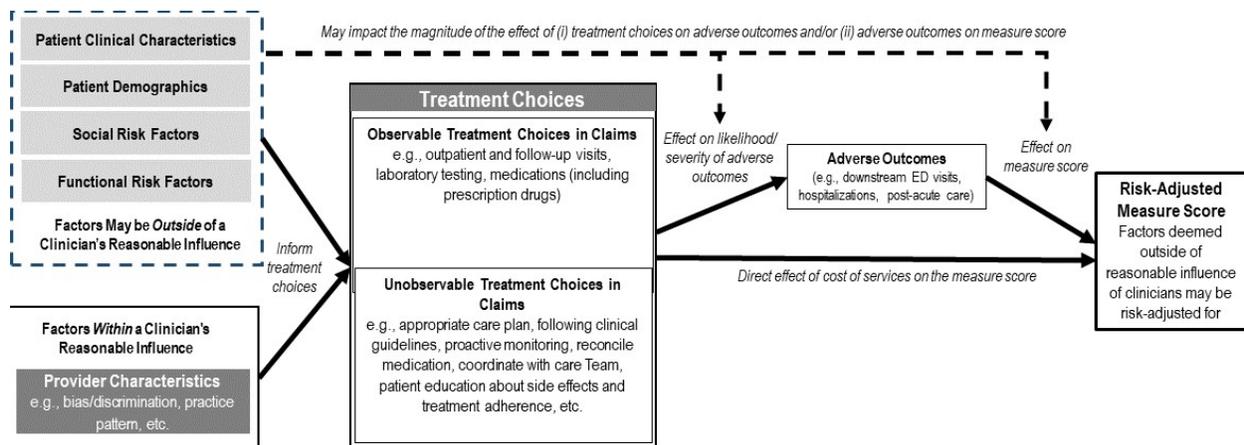
This process is detailed in the Episode-Based Cost Measures Development Process document posted on the [QPP Cost Measure Information Page](#).<sup>21</sup>

One of the primary roles of the Clinician Expert Workgroup is to develop service assignment rules for the cost measure. These service assignment rules seek to ensure clinicians are evaluated on services and costs that are clinically related to the attributed clinician’s role in treating and managing rheumatoid arthritis, thus limiting cost variation unrelated to clinician care in this measure. Therefore, assigned services are services that the Clinical Expert Workgroup believed an attributed clinician could influence their occurrence, frequency, or intensity.

### Empirical Validity Testing

Validity is a criterion used to assess whether the cost measure can quantify the construct it aims to measure, which is the cost directly related to treatment choices and the cost of adverse outcomes resulting from care. We evaluated the empirical validity of the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure by estimating the effect of relevant treatment choices on the measure score using multiple regression, based on the conceptual model outlined in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Conceptual Model of Treatment Choices on the Measure Score**



The cost measure is designed to reflect costs directly related to treatment choices, and the cost of adverse outcomes resulting from care. Therefore, treatment choices, either observable in claims or otherwise, by an attributed clinician can directly impact the measure score or indirectly when they are mediated through the cost of adverse outcomes. In turn, the cost of adverse effects are related to the total cost captured by the measure score.

This analysis first estimates the association between treatment choices and the measure score while controlling for the cost of adverse outcomes to demonstrate that the score reflects both the direct and indirect effects of treatment choices. Then, the association between treatment choices and the cost of adverse outcomes is estimated to illustrate the indirect effect.

Generally, adverse outcomes are non-trigger inpatient hospitalizations, non-trigger emergency room visits, and post-acute care. The remaining cost categories are generally considered treatment. For each of these categories, the regression models use the mean cost across episodes that were attributed to an individual clinician. The measure score is represented by a clinician’s mean observed cost over expected cost ratio across their attributed episodes.

<sup>22</sup>CMS, QPP Cost Measure Information Page, <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures>.

### 3.3.3 Statistical Results from Validity Testing

#### Empirical Validity Testing

Table 6 shows two regression models for each reporting level. Model 1 shows the effect on the clinicians' mean observed cost to expected cost ratio for each additional one thousand dollar of a cost category that is assigned to an episode, on average, while holding the remaining categories of cost constant. Model 2 shows the effect on the mean cost of adverse events for each additional one thousand dollar of a cost category that is assigned to an episode, on average, while holding the remaining categories of cost constant.

**Table 6. Estimated Effect on Treatment Choices on the Measure Score**

Service Categories	Coefficient in Thousands [95% Confidence Interval] (p value)			
	TIN		TIN-NPI	
	Model 1: Mean O/E = Mean Cost of Treatment Choices + Mean Cost of Adverse Events	Model 2: Mean Cost of Adverse Events = Mean Cost of Treatment Choices	Model 1: Mean O/E = Mean Cost of Treatment Choices + Mean Cost of Adverse Events	Model 2: Mean Cost of Adverse Events = Mean Cost of Treatment Choices
Adverse Events	0.05 [0.04,0.05] (p < 0.01)	-	0.03 [0.02,0.04] (p < 0.01)	-
Outpatient Evaluation & Management Services	0.11 [0.08,0.14] (p < 0.01)	1.30 [1.13,1.48] (p < 0.01)	0.04 [0.00,0.08] (p = 0.05)	0.61 [0.48,0.75] (p < 0.01)
Major Procedures	0.07 [0.04,0.10] (p < 0.01)	-0.32 [-0.50,- 0.13] (p < 0.01)	0.08 [0.05,0.11] (p < 0.01)	0.09 [-0.02,0.20] (p = 0.11)
Ambulatory/Minor Procedures	0.08 [-0.03,0.18] (p = 0.14)	-0.38 [-0.97,0.21] (p = 0.21)	0.09 [-0.02,0.19] (p = 0.12)	0.31 [-0.06,0.69] (p = 0.10)
Outpatient Physical, Occupational, or Speech and Language Pathology Therapy	0.08 [0.01,0.15] (p = 0.03)	1.23 [0.84,1.61] (p < 0.01)	0.04 [-0.03,0.11] (p = 0.23)	0.12 [-0.11,0.35] (p = 0.30)
Laboratory, Pathology, and Other Tests	-0.02 [-0.08,0.05] (p = 0.67)	-0.89 [-1.27,- 0.50] (p < 0.01)	0.03 [-0.02,0.09] (p = 0.20)	-0.13 [-0.31,0.05] (p = 0.16)
Imaging Services	-0.16 [-0.47,0.16] (p = 0.33)	0.12 [-1.65,1.89] (p = 0.90)	0.26 [-0.02,0.54] (p = 0.07)	0.49 [-0.46,1.44] (p = 0.31)
Durable Medical Equipment and Supplies	0.02 [-0.12,0.15] (p = 0.81)	4.17 [3.44,4.90] (p < 0.01)	-0.03 [-0.17,0.12] (p = 0.69)	1.00 [0.51,1.50] (p < 0.01)
Chemotherapy and Other Part B-Covered Drugs	0.07 [0.07,0.07] (p < 0.01)	-0.04 [-0.05,- 0.03] (p < 0.01)	0.08 [0.07,0.08] (p < 0.01)	0.00 [0.00,0.01] (p = 0.38)

Part-D Drugs	0.06 [0.05,0.06] (p < 0.01)	-0.02 [-0.04,0.00] (p = 0.02)	0.06 [0.06,0.07] (p < 0.01)	0.01 [0.00,0.02] (p < 0.01)
All Other Services Not Otherwise Classified	0.43 [0.20,0.66] (p < 0.01)	-1.54 [-2.82,- 0.26] (p = 0.02)	0.03 [-0.15,0.21] (p = 0.76)	-0.37 [-0.98,0.24] (p = 0.23)

### 3.3.4 Interpretation

The testing results in Table 6 demonstrate that the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure reflects the cost directly related to treatment choices and the cost of related adverse outcomes. Therefore, there is evidence that the measure captures what it purports to measure. Additionally, while outpatient evaluation and management (E/M) costs are associated with a worse measure score (Model 1), costs of outpatient E/Ms are also positively associated with adverse events (Model 2). This suggests that avoidance of adverse events could reduce spending associated with outpatient E/Ms and improve measure performance. A similar trend is observed for outpatient physical, occupational, or speech and language pathology therapy.

## 3.4 Exclusions Analysis

### 3.4.1 Method of Testing Exclusions

Exclusions are used in the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure to ensure a comparable patient population within the scope of the measure's focus on the management and treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and that episodes provide meaningful information to attributed clinicians. Exclusions are also used as part of data processing so that sufficient data are available to accurately determine episode spending and calculate risk adjustment for each episode.

For the exclusions analysis discussed in this section, we focused on exclusion criteria intended to ensure a comparable patient population. These are standard exclusions applied to chronic condition episode-based cost measures. Other exclusions are due to outlier data or providers not meeting a minimum amount of cases for measurement (20 episodes).

- Episodes where patient death date occurred before the episode end date
  - These episodes were excluded as they may not accurately reflect a clinician's performance as the truncated episode window does not capture the full length of care intended by the measure.
- Episode that is less than one year in length
  - These episodes were excluded as they are not sufficiently long to indicate an ongoing care relationship for a chronic condition.

Given the rationales for these exclusions, we expect these excluded episodes to have a different profile than the included episodes, such as a higher mean cost, or a different distribution of costs (e.g., a long tail of high-cost episodes). For each exclusion, we examined the number of episodes and beneficiaries affected, as well as the distributions of observed cost. We then compared the cost characteristics of the excluded episodes to those of episodes included in the measure calculation to assess the distinctness between the two patient cohorts. A full list of the exclusions used for the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure is provided in the Measure Codes List available on the [QPP Cost Measure Information Page](#).<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup>CMS, QPP Cost Measure Information Page, <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures>.

### **3.4.2 Statistical Results from Testing Exclusions**

Table 7 below presents descriptive statistics of all episodes meeting the measure's triggering logic, excluded episodes, and final reportable episodes at both TIN and TIN-NPI levels. These exclusion criteria ensure that the reportable episode populations are more homogenous and comparable than all episodes meeting triggering logic.

**Table 7: Cost Statistics for Measure Exclusions**

Exclusion	Episodes		Mean	Observed Cost				
	#	% of All Episodes Meeting Triggering Logic		Percentile				
				10 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup>	75 <sup>th</sup>	90 <sup>th</sup>
All Episodes Meeting Triggering Logic	517,680	100.00%	\$13,040	\$568	\$1,089	\$3,547	\$20,515	\$40,587
Episode Length Less Than One Attribution Window	10,646	2.06%	\$27,497	\$1,042	\$2,387	\$9,473	\$29,972	\$68,559
Beneficiary Death in Episode	33,045	6.38%	\$22,179	\$918	\$2,450	\$10,610	\$30,118	\$53,813
Outlier	9,689	1.87%	\$30,160	\$1,178	\$2,687	\$42,950	\$58,050	\$58,896
TIN Does not Meet Case Minimum	93,924	18.14%	\$12,071	\$471	\$1,013	\$2,930	\$16,834	\$38,897
No Attributed NPI	42,591	8.23%	\$13,513	\$624	\$1,233	\$4,483	\$20,634	\$40,870
TIN-NPI Does not Meet Case Minimum	212,472	41.04%	\$11,986	\$475	\$998	\$2,869	\$17,003	\$38,952
Reportable Episodes - Group Reporting	391,496	75.63%	\$12,353	\$574	\$1,065	\$3,303	\$20,079	\$39,019
Reportable Episodes - Individual Reporting	245,924	47.51%	\$13,065	\$625	\$1,107	\$3,757	\$22,155	\$40,018

### 3.4.3 Interpretation

Table 7 displays descriptive statistics of all episodes meeting the measure’s triggering logic, excluded episodes, and the final reportable episodes at the group- and individual level. The statistical results show that the distribution of observed costs for all episodes meeting the triggering logic is not substantially different from those of reportable episodes at the individual- and group levels, with mean observed costs of \$13,040, \$12,353, and \$13,065, respectively. Besides episodes excluded for not meeting testing volume threshold, all other exclusion criteria have mean observed costs higher than that of all episodes meeting triggering logic. Therefore, without substantially changing the composition of attributed episodes, excluding episodes in these categories will ensure a comparable and clinically coherent patient cohort that will yield a clinically coherent measure and meaningful information to attributed clinicians.

## 3.5 Risk Adjustment or Stratification

### 3.5.1 Method of Controlling for Differences

Differences in case mix are controlled for using a statistical risk model with 121 risk factors and stratification by 2 risk categories.

The risk adjustment model for the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure adjusts for comorbidities based on the CMS Hierarchical Condition Category (HCC) model, count of HCCs, end-stage renal disease (ESRD) status, disability status, number and types of clinician specialties from which the patient has received care, recent use of institutional long-term care, age, and dual eligibility status.

The model also includes measure-specific factors:

- Cognitive Status/Dementia
- Depression
- Female
- Fractures
- Frailty Binary Indicator
- Interstitial Lung Disease
- Male
- Moderate Rheumatoid Arthritis without Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis
- No Rheumatoid Factor
- No Rheumatoid Factor with Multisites
- Rheumatoid Factor
- Rheumatoid Factor with Multisites
- Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Smoking
- Vasculitis

A separate linear regression is run for episodes with and without Medicare Part D enrollment status combination to ensure fair comparison:

The episode's scaled (i.e., annualized) observed costs are winsorized at the 98th percentile prior to the regression for each model to handle extreme observations. Full details of the risk adjustment model are in the Measure Codes List File available on the [QPP Cost Measure Information Page](#).<sup>23</sup>

### **3.5.2 Conceptual, Clinical, and Statistical Methods**

We selected the CMS-HCC model based on previous studies evaluating its appropriateness for use in risk adjusting Medicare claims data. This model was developed specifically for use in the Medicare population, meaning that it accounts for conditions found in the Medicare population. In addition, the CMS-HCC model is routinely updated for changes in coding practices (e.g., the transition from ICD-9 to ICD-10 codes). Because the CMS-HCC model has already been extensively tested, we focus our testing on the adaptation of the CMS-HCC model to the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure's patient population.

The workgroup provided input on measure-specific risk adjustors after reviewing empirical analyses on subpopulations of interest to assess whether and if so, how, particular factors should be accounted for in the model. These could include patient characteristics, factors outside of the reasonable influence of the clinician, or any other factors that would help prevent unintended consequences. These additional risk adjustors are listed in the section above.

As previously noted, the risk adjustment model is run on episodes stratified into episode sub-groups, which may qualify as "ordering" of risk factors. Episode sub-groups were also determined based on the workgroup's input, with the goal of ensuring clinical comparability among episodes so that the cost measure fairly compares clinicians with similar patient case-mix.

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<sup>23</sup>CMS, QPP Cost Measure Information Page, <https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures>.

### 3.5.3 Conceptual Model of Impact of Social Risks

Figure 3 shows the conceptual model that outlines how SRFs can influence the measure score, which is informed by published external research and Acumen’s data analysis.<sup>14,24,25,26,27</sup> The conceptual model outlines risk factors that are either known by the literature or informed by the Clinical Expert Workgroup to be within or outside the influence of the attributed clinician. Risk factors, including SRFs, can influence the treatment choices and impact the size of the effect of treatment choices on mitigating the risk and cost of adverse outcomes.

A systematic approach then guides the decision of which factors to include in the risk adjustment model:

1. First, we reviewed the literature to gather known risk factors and drivers of resource use. These factors are usually diagnoses. Therefore, the first set of risk adjusters are commonly the HCCs.
2. Then, we consulted our clinical expert panels on additional factors that are known to be associated with resource use. Together with our clinical expert panel, we reviewed the stratified results on episode cost across many patient characteristics. We arrived at the final list of risk adjusters based on those discussions and consensus among the clinical experts.
3. During our testing phases, we also follow a structured and systematic approach to deciding whether SRFs should be adjusted for, further described in Section 3.5.5.

### 3.5.4 Statistical Results

The literature has extensively tested using the HCC model for Medicare claims data. Although the variables in the HCC model were selected to predict annual cost, CMS has also used this risk adjustment model in several other settings (e.g., Accountable Care Organizations, previous physician Quality and Resource Use Report programs, and other administrative claims-based measures such as the Knee Arthroplasty episode-based cost measure, Total Per Capita Cost (TPCC) cost measure, Medicare Spending Per Beneficiary (MSPB)-PAC cost measure and MSPB-Hospital cost measure). Recalling that the risk model relies on the existing CMS-HCC model, testing results for factors included in the CMS-HCC V24 model can be found in the Evaluation of the CMS-HCC Risk-Adjustment Model report<sup>28</sup> and the Report to Congress: Risk Adjustment in Medicare Advantage<sup>29</sup>. For measure-specific factors not included in the CMS-HCC model, we sought expert clinician input through the workgroup, which provided recommendations on additional risk adjusters and sub-groups.

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<sup>24</sup>Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Planning and Evaluation. Report to Congress: Social Risk Factors and Performance Under Medicare’s Value-Based Purchasing Programs. Washington, D.C. December 2016.

<sup>25</sup>Chen LM, Epstein AM, Orav EJ, Filice CE, Samson LW, Joynt Maddox KE. Association of Practice-Level Social and Medical Risk With Performance in the Medicare Physician Value-Based Payment Modifier Program. *JAMA*. 2017;318(5):453-461

<sup>26</sup>Medicare Payment Advisory Commission. Beneficiaries Dually Eligible for Medicare and Medicaid. 2018; <https://www.macpac.gov/publication/data-book-beneficiaries-dually-eligible-for-medicare-and-medicaid-3/>.

<sup>27</sup> Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Second Report to Congress on Social Risk Factors and Performance in Medicare’s Value-Based Purchasing Program. 2020. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/social-risk-factors-and-medicare-value-based-purchasing-programs>

<sup>28</sup>Pope, Gregory C., John Kautter, et al., “Evaluation of the CMS-HCC Risk-Adjustment Model: Final Report.” RTI International: March 2011.

<sup>29</sup>CMS, “Report to Congress: Risk Adjustment in Medicare Advantage,” <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Health-Plans/MedicareAdvtgSpecRateStats/Downloads/RTC-Dec2018.pdf>.

### 3.5.5 Analyses and Interpretation in Selection of Social Risk Factors

To determine whether it is appropriate to risk adjust for SRFs, the following criteria are considered:

- (i) whether there is an association between social risk and performance by examining the coefficient of patient-level dual status when added into the risk model,
- (ii) whether the observed association is most influenced by patient-level factors or clinician-level factors by examining the stability of the patient-level dual status coefficient after adding clinician's dual share variable, as well as including clinician's fixed effects,
- (iii) whether patient's need or complexity rather than poor quality is driving the observed performance differences by examining the differences in performance on dual patients versus non-dual patients and if there are many clinicians who are able to perform similarly or better on their dual patients than their non-dual patients, and
- (iv) the impact of risk adjusting for SRFs by examining the performance shift of clinicians compared to a risk adjustment model that does not risk adjust for SRFs.

**Table 8: Coefficient of Patient-level Dual Status under Different Models**

Level	Sub-Group Risk Model	% of All Episodes	Coefficient of Patient-level Dual Status (P-value)		
			Base Model + Patient-level Dual Status	Base Model + Patient-level Dual Status + Clinician's Dual Share	Base Model + Patient-level Dual Status + Clinician's Fixed Effect
TIN	Rheumatoid Arthritis without Part D Enrollment	22.42%	0.12 (p: 0.08)	0.13 (p: 0.07)	0.07 (p: 0.33)
TIN	Rheumatoid Arthritis with Part D Enrollment	77.58%	0.40 (p: <.0001)	0.44 (p: <.0001)	0.44 (p: <.0001)
TIN-NPI	Rheumatoid Arthritis without Part D Enrollment	22.38%	0.13 (p: 0.06)	0.17 (p: 0.02)	0.14 (p: 0.16)
TIN-NPI	Rheumatoid Arthritis with Part D Enrollment	77.62%	0.40 (p: <.0001)	0.48 (p: <.0001)	0.48 (p: <.0001)

**Table 9: Mean Ratio of Episode Observed Cost to Expected Cost (O/E) Stratified by Clinician's Dual Share and Patient's Dual Status**

Dual Share	TIN			TIN-NPI		
	All Episode	Dual Episodes	Non-Dual Episodes	All Episodes	Dual Episodes	Non-Dual Episodes
All	1.01	1.26	0.97	1.07	1.40	1.02
0%-20%	0.98	1.24	0.98	1.07	1.31	1.07
21%-40%	1.00	1.24	0.99	1.06	1.35	1.05
41%-60%	1.00	1.26	0.97	1.07	1.42	1.03
61%-80%	1.02	1.28	0.97	1.05	1.46	0.98
81%-100%	1.07	1.26	0.94	1.12	1.44	0.97

**Table 10. Proportions of Clinicians Who Perform Significantly Worse, Equally Well, or Significantly Better on Their Dual Episodes than Non-Dual Episodes**

Reporting Level	Significantly Worse	Equally Well	Significantly Better
TIN	18.00%	81.62%	0.38%
TIN-NPI	17.13%	82.77%	0.10%

**Table 11. Clinicians' Performance Shift after Adding a Dual Status Risk Adjustor**

TIN or TIN-NPI	Proportion of Clinicians Affected at Various Levels of Performance Shift	
	Ranking Shift by 1% or more	Ranking Shift by 5% or more
TIN	82.46%	19.40%
TIN-NPI	82.02%	17.52%

The results suggest that it is appropriate to risk adjust for social risk factors in this measure. Table 8 shows there is a stable and statistically significant association between the patient's dual status and episode cost for both TINs and TIN-NPIs in the largest sub-group (i.e., with Part D enrollment). This association is stable when adding variables to account for provider-level factors. For episodes without Part D enrollment, this association is not statistically significant across all models. Still, episodes with Part D enrollment are the vast majority of episodes at about 77% for both reporting levels, which, in combination with the results in Table 8, suggests that it is appropriate to risk adjust for patient characteristics and that these are more influential than provider characteristics. Further, Table 9 demonstrates there is a slight degradation in measure performance with increasing dual share percentile for all episodes, and across all deciles, performance is worse for dual episodes. Table 10 offers evidence that a large portion of clinicians perform significantly worse on dual episodes compared to non-dual episodes, and similar proportions see a ranking shift by 5% or more when adding a dual status risk adjustor (Table 11). Overall, the evidence suggests it is appropriate to risk adjust for social risk factors in the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure.

### 3.5.6 Method for Statistical Model or Stratification Development

To analyze the validity of current risk adjustment model, we examined two criteria: discrimination and calibration.

- 1) Discrimination is a statistical criterion that evaluates the measure's ability to distinguish high-cost episodes from low-cost episodes, or the ability to explain the variance in cost of individual episodes. The amount of variance explained is estimated by the R-squared metric with the range between 0 and 1. These results are provided in Section 3.5.7.
- 2) Calibration evaluates the consistency of the measure in estimating episode cost across the full range of resource use patterns in the population. Calibration is estimated by the average predictive ratios across groups within the population, specifically groups are partitioned by deciles of expected episode cost. A well-calibrated measure should have predictive ratios close to 1.0 across all deciles. These are discussed in Sections 3.5.8 and 3.5.9.

### 3.5.7 Statistical Risk Model Discrimination Statistics

The overall R-squared for the Rheumatoid Arthritis cost measure, calculated by dividing explained sum of squares by total sum of squares is 0.16. The adjusted R-squared is also 0.16.

More information on discrimination testing for the CMS-HCC model can be found at Pope et al. 2011.<sup>30</sup>

### 3.5.8 Statistical Risk Model Calibration Statistics

The predictive ratio is calculated using the formula of average expected cost / average observed cost for all episodes in each decile.

### 3.5.9 Statistical Risk Model Calibration – Risk Decile

Analysis of predictive ratios by risk decile for the measure shows moderate variation among risk deciles, as predictive ratios range from 0.93 to 1.10 across all risk deciles (with an overall average of 1.00). All deciles are within 0.1 of 1.00, indicating an overall consistent ability of the model to predict episode costs.

**Table 12: Predictive Ratio by Decile of Predicted Episode Cost**

Decile	Average Predictive Ratio
Decile 1	1.04
Decile 2	1.05
Decile 3	1.01
Decile 4	0.97
Decile 5	0.97
Decile 6	0.95
Decile 7	0.93
Decile 8	0.95
Decile 9	1.01
Decile 10	1.10

### 3.5.10 Interpretation

The R-squared values for the model, which measure the percentage of variation in results predicted by the model, are higher than the values presented in similar analyses of risk adjustment models.<sup>31</sup> As noted in Section 3.5.6 and 3.5.7, these results should be interpreted alongside service assignment rules, which remove clinically unrelated services.

The remaining unexplained variance is due to variation in factors that are not adjusted for by the measure, such as the clinician’s performance. The objective of a cost measure is to evaluate and differentiate the performance of clinicians. Therefore, achieving high explained variance is optional because the measure should only adjust for some variations in the cost of care. In collaboration with the experts from our clinical workgroup, this measure only adjusts for factors that are deemed outside the reasonable influence of clinicians. The service assignment rules provide context for which costs are included in the measure and which are not.

Table 12 shows that the risk adjustment model is moderately consistent, with the average predictive ratios observed to be close to 1.00 across all deciles, with the range between 0.93

<sup>30</sup>Pope, Gregory C., John Kautter, et al., “Evaluation of the CMS-HCC Risk-Adjustment Model: Final Report.” RTI International: March 2011.

<sup>31</sup>Pope, Gregory C., John Kautter, Melvin J. Ingber, Sara Freeman, Rishi Sekar, and Cordon Newhart. “Evaluation of the CMS-HCC Risk-Adjustment Model: Final Report.” RTI International: March 2011.

and 1.10. Overall, the risk adjustment model does not over- or under-predict cost across the full range of resource use patterns in the population.

## **3.6 Identification of Meaningful Differences in Performance**

### **3.6.1 Method**

To identify meaningful differences in performance, this analysis first examines the distribution of the measure score to highlight the performance gap between the most and least efficient clinicians. Then, this analysis examines the rate of adverse events that may occur during an episode of care to highlight the variation in frequency and cost of those events.

### **3.6.2 Statistical Results**

Table 1 shows the distribution of the measure score at the TIN and TIN-NPI levels. There is a difference in mean score for TIN and TIN-NPI levels because each level has its own attribution rules, which resulted in slightly different populations of episodes used for measure score calculation (Table 2). However, clinicians are only compared to their peers at either the TIN or TIN-NPI level, therefore the differences in score across different levels can be ignored.

Episodes with certain clinical services or events have higher observed episode costs compared to the average observed cost for all episodes (\$12,275). These include inpatient hospitalizations (\$31,936), inpatient rehabilitation/long-term care hospital stays (\$57,720), and skilled nursing facility services (e.g., post-acute care) (\$26,896).

### **3.6.3 Interpretation**

There is substantial variation observed in the measure score in both TIN and TIN-NPI levels, indicated by the interquartile ranges, standard deviations, and coefficients of variation. The magnitude of the observed variation is in the thousands of dollars, which indicates that there are opportunities to close the gaps between the most and least efficient clinicians.

Since each episode with hospitalizations and post-acute care is very costly, every percentage reduction in hospitalizations and avoidable post-acute care use represents substantial performance improvement for the attributed clinician or clinician group.

## **3.7 Missing Data Analysis and Minimizing Bias**

### **3.7.1 Method**

Since CMS uses Medicare claims data to calculate the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure, Acumen expects a high degree of data completeness. To further ensure that we have complete and accurate data for each patient, Acumen excludes episodes where patient date of birth information (an input to the risk adjustment model) cannot be found in the EDB, the patient does not appear in the EDB, or the patient death date occurs before the episode trigger date.

The Rheumatoid Arthritis measure also excludes episodes where the patient is enrolled in Medicare Part C or has a primary payer other than Medicare in the 120-day lookback period and episode window. In such situations, Medicare Parts A and B claims data may not capture the complete clinical profile for the patient needed to capture the clinical risk of the patient in risk adjustment. Furthermore, Parts A and B claims data may not capture all Medicare resource use if some portion of the patient's care is covered under Medicare Part C.

### **3.7.2 Missing Data Analysis**

The table below presents the frequency of missing data across the categories of missing data which caused episodes to be excluded from the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure. Frequency is

presented in terms of the number of episodes excluded due to missing data, as well as the cost profile of episodes with missing data compared to episodes included in the measure reporting.

As a note, the episode and clinician counts below reflect exclusion from the initial population of triggered episodes. After the missing data exclusions are applied, we apply additional exclusions, as outlined in section 3.4, to this overall patient cohort to narrow the population to only applicable episodes.

**Table 13: Cost Statistics for Missing Data Category**

Missing Data Categories	Episodes	Observed Cost					
	#	Mean	Percentile				
			10 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>	50 <sup>th</sup>	75 <sup>th</sup>	90 <sup>th</sup>
All Episodes	693,821	\$12,646	\$503	\$1,014	\$3,168	\$19,353	\$40,108
Beneficiary Resides Outside of U.S. or Territories	740	\$9,011	\$332	\$652	\$1,510	\$9,899	\$31,160
Primary Payer Other than Medicare	66,966	\$11,115	\$378	\$792	\$2,185	\$15,395	\$36,614
No Continuous Enrollment in Medicare Parts A and B, and Any Enrollment in Part C	76,426	\$10,352	\$291	\$651	\$1,771	\$12,991	\$36,951

### 3.7.3 Interpretation

The results show that the missing data episodes don't appear to be substantially different than all episodes in the initial population in terms of cost (Table 12). Given their limited frequencies, the impact of removing these episodes on the overall measure should be minimal while ensuring that clinicians are fairly evaluated on episodes with complete data.

## 4.0 Feasibility

### 4.1 Data Elements Generated as Byproduct of Care Processes

The data elements used in this measure are pulled from Medicare claims. They can be based on information generated, collected and/or used by healthcare personnel during the provision of care (e.g., diagnoses), which are then translated into the appropriate coding system (e.g. ICD-10 diagnoses, MS-DRGs) for use in Medicare claims by either the original healthcare personnel or another individual.

### 4.2 Electronic Sources

All data elements are in defined fields in electronic claims.

### 4.3 Data Collection Strategy

#### 4.3.1 Data Collection Strategy Difficulties

Lessons and associated modifications may be categorized into three types: data collection procedures, handling of missing data, and sampling data associated with beneficiaries who died during an episode of care.

##### 4.3.1.1 Data Collection

Acumen receives claims data directly from the CWF maintained at the CMS Baltimore Data Center. Healthcare providers submit Medicare claims to a Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC), which are subsequently added to the CWF. However, these claims may be denied or disputed by the MAC, leading to changes to historical CWF data. In rare circumstances, finalizing claims may take many months or even years. As such, it is not practical to wait until all claims for a given month are finalized before calculating the measure, resulting in a trade-off between efficiency (accessing the data on time) and accuracy (waiting until most claims are finalized) when determining the duration (i.e., the “claims run-out” period) after which to pull claims data. To determine the appropriate claims run-out period, Acumen has tested the delay between claim service dates and claims data finalization. Based on this analysis, Acumen uses a run-out period of three months after the end of the calendar year to collect data for development and testing purposes. If CMS adopts this measure for use in a program, calculation and reporting would align with the program’s reporting practices.

##### 4.3.1.2 Missing Data

This measure requires complete beneficiary information, therefore, a small number of episodes with missing data are excluded to ensure data completeness and accurate comparability across episodes. For example, episodes where the beneficiary was not enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B for the 120 days before the episode start date are excluded from this measure. Excluding these episodes enables the risk adjustment model to accurately adjust for the beneficiary’s comorbidities using data from the previous 120 days of Medicare claims. Additionally, the risk adjustment model includes a categorical variable for beneficiary age bracket, so episodes for which the beneficiary’s date of birth cannot be located are excluded from the measure.

##### 4.3.1.3 Sampling

During measure testing, Acumen noted that episodes in which the beneficiary died before the episode end date exhibited different cost distributions than other episodes. As such, this measure excludes episodes to avoid negatively impacting clinician scores.

## 5.0 Usability and Use

### 5.1 Use

#### 5.1.1 Current and Planned Use

The measure is not currently in use but is intended for use in a payment program and could eventually be publicly reported. It was specifically developed for potential use in the Cost performance category of MIPS to assess clinicians reporting as individuals or groups under a contract with CMS.

For CMS to approve this measure for use in MIPS, it must be reviewed by the Pre-Rulemaking Measure Review process (PRMR; formerly referred to as the Measure Application Partnership [MAP]) and then undergo the notice-and-rulemaking process. Given these next steps, the earliest the measure could be used in MIPS is CY 2025. If in use, CMS can then determine whether to publicly report the cost measure.

#### 5.1.2 Feedback on the Measure by Those being Measured or Others

Throughout the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure development, we used an iterative and extensive process to gather feedback on the measure and its results to ensure that it can be used appropriately in the MIPS program by clinicians and clinician groups who practice in this clinical area. This process also seeks to ensure that the measured entities can understand and interpret their performance results to help support decision-making. A couple of the main ways we gathered input was through reoccurring Clinician Expert Workgroup meetings, which incorporated feedback from the patient and caregiver perspective, empirical data, and discussion between clinician experts who recommend measure specifications, and through the national field testing of the measures.

##### 5.1.2.1 Technical Assistance Provided During Development or Implementation

#### Clinician Expert Workgroup Meetings

For each Clinician Expert Workgroup meeting, Acumen provided empirical data (e.g., analyses on potentially relevant services to group and potential sub-populations to sub-group, risk adjust, or exclude) to inform the Clinician Expert Workgroup members' recommendations. These analyses were conducted using all administrative claims data for Medicare Parts A, B, and D. This data was shared with Workgroup members to help inform their feedback on the measure specifications throughout its development to ensure that the measure is appropriately assessing costs for these clinicians.

#### Field Testing

Additionally, Acumen and CMS nationally field tested the draft Rheumatoid Arthritis measure, along with 4 other episode-based cost measures, for a 4-week comment period (January 17 to February 14, 2023). We provided a Field Test Report with performance data to all clinician groups and clinicians who were attributed 20 or more episodes, which was the testing volume threshold.<sup>32</sup> This testing sample was selected to balance coverage and reliability, since a key goal of field testing was to test the measures with as many stakeholders as possible. A total of 7,216 reports were developed for this measure. During this time, feedback was gathered on the usability of the performance data and the appropriateness of the measure.

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<sup>32</sup>The field test reports were available for download from the Quality Payment Program website: <https://qpp.cms.gov/login>.

### **5.1.2.2 Technical Assistance with Results**

#### **Clinician Expert Workgroup Meetings**

Acumen provided data before or during each of the Clinician Expert Workgroup Meetings: the Workgroup Webinar, Service Assignment and Refinement Webinar, and Post-Field Test Refinement Webinar. During the meetings, Acumen would guide Workgroup members through these analyses, providing clinical and programmatic context when needed. Using this iterative process, the Workgroup members discussed the testing results in depth during each meeting and allowed the data to inform their recommendations for measure specifications. The goal was to ensure that the measure appropriately assessed clinicians' cost of care within their reasonable influence without creating potential unintended consequences so that it could be usable in the MIPS program.

#### **Field Testing**

During the field testing period, the measured entities (i.e., MIPS-eligible clinicians and clinician groups who received a report) and the general public provided feedback on the appropriateness of the measures and the usability of the data. The public comments were summarized in a report, which was shared with the Clinician Expert Workgroup for consideration when recommending refinements to the measures based on the testing data and feedback.

The following sections offer more details on the contents of each report and describe the education and outreach efforts associated with the field testing feedback period.

#### *Data Provided During Field Testing*

Each Field Test Report contained:

- Detailed performance results for the attributed measure, including cost measure score and breakdown of episode cost compared to the national average and TIN/TIN-NPIs with a similar patient case mix (or risk profile).
- Drill-down detail for each measure, including more detailed information on potential cost drivers in the TIN/TIN-NPI's episodes. For example:
  - Analysis of utilization and cost for the measure by the Restructured BETOS Classification System (e.g., outpatient evaluation and management services, procedures, and therapy, hospital inpatient services, emergency room services, post-acute care services)<sup>33</sup>
  - Breakdown of costs for Part B Physician/Supplier and inpatient claims (e.g., top 5 most billed services and by risk bracket)
  - Accompanying episode-level Comma Separated Value (CSV) file with detailed information for all episodes attributed to the TIN/TIN-NPI. This file provides detailed information on every episode used to calculate your measure score, which includes winsorized observed cost, risk-adjusted cost, facilities and clinicians rendering care, the share of cost by service setting, the patient relationship code (PRC) on the trigger/reaffirming claim line.

All stakeholders, including those who did not qualify to receive a Field Test Report, could review a series of mock reports that were representative of each measure and reporting type. Other public documentation posted during field testing included: measure specifications for each measure (comprising a Draft Cost Measure Methodology document and a Draft Measure Codes List file), a Measure Development Process document, a Frequently Asked Questions document,

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<sup>33</sup>CMS, "Restructured BETOS Classification System <https://data.cms.gov/provider-summary-by-type-of-service/provider-service-classifications/restructured-betos-classification-system>

and a Measure Testing Form (including reliability and validity data).<sup>34</sup> During field testing, Acumen conducted education and outreach activities for interested parties, including multiple office hours sessions with specialty societies, a publicly posted field testing webinar recording, and Quality Payment Program Help Desk support.

### *Education and Outreach*

Acumen directly conducted outreach via email to tens of thousands of interested parties using a contact list developed through previous public engagement efforts, as well as CMS and Quality Payment Program (QPP) listservs. Acumen also emailed clinicians who received the field test reports via CMS's GovDelivery.

Acumen and CMS hosted two office hours sessions in January 2023 to provide an overview of field testing to specialty societies, discuss what information their members would be particularly interested in, and answer any questions. Across both office hours sessions, there were attendees from targeted specialty societies who are likely to have members who could be attributed the measure.

Acumen worked closely with QPP Service Center to respond to stakeholder inquiries during field testing and continued to answer questions after the feedback period ended.

Acumen and CMS hosted the public 2023 MACRA Cost Measures Field Testing webinar in January 2023, where interested parties could learn more about field testing and the measures.<sup>35</sup> The webinar presentation outlined: (i) the cost measure field testing project (ii) the measure development and re-evaluation processes, and (iii) field testing activities. There was also an opportunity to ask questions during the Q&A portion of the webinar. The webinar recording, slides, and transcript were then made available for the public to review.

### **5.1.2.3 Feedback on Measure Performance and Implementation**

#### **Clinician Expert Workgroup Meetings**

Feedback from the Workgroup members was recorded throughout the meeting. More formal feedback was gathered using polls, typically requesting for votes on certain specifications or appropriateness of the measure. These polls were conducted following each meeting and on an ad hoc basis, as needed.

#### **Field Testing**

In total, Acumen received 48 survey responses and 5 comment letters, including from specialty societies representing large numbers of potentially attributed clinicians and from persons with lived experiences.

Survey responses and comment letters were collected via two online surveys, which contained general and detailed questions on the reports themselves, questions on the supplemental documentation, and questions on the measure specifications.

### **5.1.2.4 Feedback from Measured Entities**

#### **Field Testing**

The Field Testing Feedback Summary Report presents feedback gathered during the field testing period, including cross-measure feedback and measure-specific feedback.<sup>36</sup> The

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<sup>34</sup>The measure specifications, mock reports, Measure Development Process document, Frequently Asked Questions document, and testing documents are posted on the Cost Measures Information Page:

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare/quality/value-based-programs/cost-measures..>

<sup>35</sup>MACRA Wave 4 Cost Measures Field Testing Webinar materials are available on the Quality Payment Program Webinar Library: <https://qpp.cms.gov/about/webinars>.

<sup>36</sup>CMS, "2023 Field Testing Feedback Summary Report," Cost Measures Information Page, <https://www.cms.gov/files/document/field-testing-feedback-summary-report-23-wave-5.pdf>.

measure-specific feedback was used as the basis for the post-field testing refinements that were made to the measures. Overarching feedback about data that would be helpful for clinicians to receive was recorded and shared with CMS for future consideration. See Section 5.1.2.6 for post-field testing refinements made to the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure.

#### **5.1.2.5 Feedback from Other Users**

##### **Person and Family Engagement**

Acumen incorporated thoughtful input from patients and caregivers throughout the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure development process. Before each Clinician Expert Workgroup meeting, Person and Family Partners (PFPs) would provide input through focus groups and interviews to help inform the Workgroup's discussion. Attending PFPs at webinars would then present the findings for the Workgroup members, which would help shape the recommendations they made for the measure specifications. Some examples of feedback from PFPs include the types of services that they typically received and what helped to improve their care (e.g., physical therapy, medication management, durable medical equipment) and noted the types of clinicians that contributed to their care team (e.g., rheumatologists, physical therapists). They also highlighted areas of concerns, such as complications and lack of care coordination that impacted the quality of their care.

#### **5.1.2.6 Consideration of Feedback**

##### **Field Testing**

Careful consideration was given to all feedback gathered during field testing, and several updates were made to the measure based on the recommendations of field testing commenters and the Clinician Expert Workgroup comprised of subject matter and measure-development experts. Acumen conducted analyses into potential adjustments that could be made to the measures to improve their ability to assess the intended clinician population.

After field testing, Acumen compiled the feedback provided through the surveys and comment letters into a measure-specific report, which was then provided to the Clinician Expert Workgroup, along with the empirical analyses to inform their discussion and evaluation of any refinements needed to ensure that the measure is capturing what it was intended to capture.

The changes to the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure made after consideration of field-testing analyses and stakeholder feedback are:

- Service Assignment
  - Change to assign PT/OT services only with certain diagnoses for gait abnormality and joint pain instead of all PT/OT services
  - Remove speech language pathology home health services from the measure
  - Add eye drops to Part D service assignment
- Risk Adjustment
  - Extend the lookback period for prior rheumatoid arthritis diagnoses to 1 year (from 120 days)
  - Differentiate between higher and lower severity rheumatoid arthritis by adding a measure-specific risk adjustment variable for higher severity rheumatoid arthritis
    - Diagnoses for this higher severity variable are rheumatoid heart disease, rheumatoid lung disease, rheumatoid vasculitis, and rheumatoid arthritis with other organ system involvement
  - Add a risk adjustment variable for other related autoimmune diseases and conditions, including Lupus, Sjogren syndrome, and systemic sclerosis

## **5.2 Usability**

### **5.2.1 Improvement**

The measure has not yet been implemented, and as such has not had influence over performance. Our testing suggests that there is a sufficiently large difference in measure scores among clinicians to meaningfully determine a difference in performance. The potential for this measure to distinguish between good and poor performance is promising in its ability to encourage improvement in cost efficient care.

Additionally, the face validity results suggest that the Clinician Expert Workgroup believes the measure assesses care within the influence of the clinician and can positively impact care provision and coordination.

### **5.2.2 Unexpected Findings**

There were no unexpected findings during the development and testing of this measure. The measure has not been implemented at this time, so we do not have data that confirm unexpected findings related to its implementation.

However, Acumen did consider potential unintended consequences of having a cost measure for this clinical area (e.g., potential stinting in care to receive a better cost score). For example, the empiric validity data previously presented in section 3.3 demonstrate that while providing the cost of Part D drugs can be very high, it is not a major driver of the measure score and, therefore, underscoring the robustness of the measure in differentiating performance that is most relevant to chronic management patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

Additionally, CMS monitors measures that are in use and has multiple processes in place to allow for changes to a measure if appropriate. These include i) annual maintenance for non-substantial changes and upkeep, ii) ad hoc maintenance if a specific issue occurs or a large change in clinical guidance takes place, and iii) measure reevaluation every three years where the suitability of a measure's specifications is comprehensively reassessed. If in the event the measure did have any unexpected findings, it would be identified and resolved through one of these methods.

### **5.2.3 Unexpected Benefits**

Since the measure has not been implemented at this time, there are no testing results that identify unexpected benefits. However, many clinicians can only be assessed by the MSPB Clinician and TPCC measures in the cost performance category currently. This measure would provide a more tailored assessment of the care they have influence over, which many clinicians may prefer to be measured by compared to the population-based cost measures like MSPB Clinician or TPCC.

## 6.0 Related and Competing Measures

### 6.1 Relation to Other Measures

There are no competing measures with this measure. However, the following measures have been identified as potentially related.

**Table 14. Quality Measures Potentially Relevant for the Rheumatoid Arthritis Episode Group**

Measure Title	Measure ID	Measure Description	Measure Type
Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Functional Status Assessment	00656	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) for whom a functional assessment was performed at least once within 12 months.	Process
Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA): Glucocorticoid Management	00657	Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who have been assessed for glucocorticoid use, and, for those prolonged doses of prednisone >5mg daily (or equivalent) with improvement or no change in disease activity, documentation of glucocorticoid management plan within 12 months.	Process
Rheumatoid Arthritis: Assessment of Disease Activity	00658	If a patient has rheumatoid arthritis, then disease activity using a standardized measurement tool should be assessed at >=50% of encounters for RA.	Process

The MIPS quality measures listed above are related to the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure by assessing clinicians on the employment of certain processes in their care of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. As such, these quality measures (listed in Table 14 above) may include metrics that are focused on a similar patient cohort, or that are clinically related to the care provided for the episode group.

### 6.2 Harmonization

During the measure's development, the Clinician Expert Workgroup specifically considered how to align relevant cost and quality measures (e.g., episode window length). One such example was the inclusion of all costs of care, including both Part B and D drugs and procedures such as joint replacements. Including this wide range of services captures the tradeoffs of proactive versus reactive care from a cost perspective.

### 6.3 Competing Measures

There are no measures that conceptually address both the same measure focus and the same target population as the Rheumatoid Arthritis measure.

## **Additional Information**

### **Rheumatoid Arthritis Clinician Expert Workgroup Members:**

As noted above, the following members provided detailed feedback on the measure specifications throughout its development based on public comments, clinical expertise, and empirical analyses.

Alex Limanni, MD, American College of Rheumatology  
Jamieson Wilcox, OTD, OTR/L, American Occupational Therapy Association  
Luis Rodriguez, MD, FAMSSM, American Medical Society for Sports Medicine  
Carolyn Fruci, MD, PhD, American Thoracic Society  
Dirk Steinert, MD, MBA, American College of Physicians  
Shraddha Jatwani, MD, FACP, FACR, RhMSUS, American College of Rheumatology  
Mustafa Hamed, MD MBA MPH FAFAP, American Academy of Family Physicians  
Kent Huston, MD, American College of Rheumatology  
Puneet Bajaj, MD, MPH, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center and Southwestern Health Resources  
Vivian Bykerk, MD, American College of Rheumatology  
Michael Schweitz, MD, Coalition of State Rheumatology Organizations  
David Schultz, MD, FAFAP, American Academy of Family Physicians  
Robert Richardson, PT, MEd, FAPTA, American Physical Therapy Association  
Jessica Farrell, PharmD, American College of Rheumatology

### **Measure Developer Updates and Ongoing Maintenance**

The measure is not currently in use, but the earliest possible release of the measure in MIPS would be CY2025. If the measure becomes finalized for use in MIPS, it would undergo annual maintenance and a comprehensive re-evaluation every 3 years. This measure is included on the 2023 Measures Under Consideration (MUC) List and will be reviewed by PRMR in winter of 2023-2024. There are no further updates or reviews for this measure scheduled at this time.