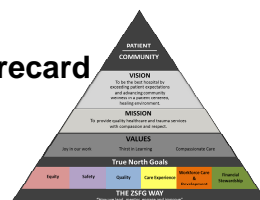| JOINT COMMISION CORE MEASURES 2019 |
| --- |

See attached Results

Joint Commission Core Measure Dashboard updated with most recent data available: Q3 2018 – Q3 2019. The Dashboard has been updated to include 5 quarters of data. The Dashboard includes only Joint Commission Chart-Abstracted Core Measures.

Highlights of results and improvement work:

- o **Perinatal measures**
  - ▪ ZSFG is at or below ZSFG-defined goals and the Vizient median for 5 perinatal core measures: Elective Delivery, cesarean section rate, antenatal steroids, healthcare associated BSI, and exclusive breastfeeding.
  - ▪ A new core measure, Unexpected Complications in Term Newborns*, was introduced in Q4 2018. This is currently a pay for reporting PRIME measure, and the Q1 2019 Vizient benchmark is 4%; ZSFG's rate for Q3 2019 was 7%.

- o **Emergency Dept Throughput**
  - ▪ These measures are focused on admitted patients and depend on bed availability throughout the hospital. Median times from ED arrival to ED Departure for admitted patients are identical to Q3 2018 values (492 minutes). Median times from Admit Decision Time to ED Departure increased from 216 minutes (Q3 2018) to 298 minutes (Q3 2019).

- o **Psychiatry Measures**
  - ▪ There was a decrease in the admission screening completion in Q3 2019. This is likely due to the transition to the Epic system, and Quality Management is partnering with the psychiatry department to review documentation.
  - ▪ In Q3 2019, psychiatry saw an increase in restraint use and a decrease in seclusion use, compared to Q2 2019. Restraint use is due to patients who are refractory to medications and highly assaultive due to cognitive disorders.

*Detail on Unexpected Complications in Term Newborns Measure:
- • Denominator: Babies without preexisting conditions are identified using a combination of ICD-10 Diagnosis and Procedure Codes, supplemented with clinical data on gestational age and birthweight. The denominator is comprised of singleton live born babies who by best Obstetric Estimate are at least 37.0 weeks of gestation, over 2500gms in birthweight (normally grown), do not have any congenital malformations or fetal conditions, and are not exposed to maternal drug use. This is a group that is expected to do well and routinely go home with the mother.
- • Numerator: The numerator is divided into two categories: Severe complications and moderate complications.
  - o Severe complications include neonatal death, transfer to another hospital for higher level of care, severe birth injuries such as intracranial hemorrhage or nerve injury, neurologic damage, severe respiratory, neurologic or infectious complications. Parents of such babies often worry about short or long term infant outcomes.
  - o Moderate complications include diagnoses or procedures that raise concern but at a lower level than the list for severe (e.g. use of CPAP or bone fracture). Most require an infant LOS that is longer than a standard stay given the delivery method, validating that these are indeed significant complications. Examples include less severe respiratory complications (e.g. Transient Tachypnea of the Newborn), or infections with a longer LOS but not sepsis. As a "safety net" to capture cases that are under-coded, the moderate complications numerator also includes cases with a LOS >5 days, provided that these newborns did not have code for jaundice or a social reason for staying in the hospital (e.g. family disruption or adoption).

Joint Commision Core Measure Scorecard

ZUCKERBERG SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL
Hospital and Trauma Center

Feb-20

	Measure Name	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	ZSFG Goal	Vizient Median
PC-01	Elective Delivery Prior to 39 Completed Weeks Gestation (lower = better) ⭐ VBP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PC-02	Cesarean Section Rate (lower = better) PRIME	18%	26%	12%	14%	16%	22%	24%
PC-03	Antenatal Steroids Given as Appropriate	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PC-04	Health Care-Associated Bloodstream Infections in Newborns (lower = better)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PC-05	Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding During Hospital Stay PRIME	86%	84%	77%	93%	80%	74%	52%
PC-06	Unexpected Complications in Term Newborns PRIME		7%	10%	5%	7%		4%
ED-1	Median Time from ED Arrival to ED Departure for Admitted ED Patients (minutes) ⭐	492	595	635	709	492	360	419
ED-2	Median Time - Admit Decision Time to ED Departure Time for Admitted Patients (minutes) ⭐	216	328	372	375	298	180	175
HBIPS-1	Admission Screening Completed	100%	98%	98%	93%	86%	100%	97%
HBIPS-2	Hours of Physical Restraint Use (per 1000 patient hours) (lower = better)	0.95	0.71	2.35	2.11	3.51	0.75	0.38*
HBIPS-3	Hours of Seclusion Use (per 1000 patient hours) (lower = better)	5.69	5.56	4.78	7.08	6.52	4	0.29*
HBIPS-5	Patients discharged on multiple antipsychotic medications with appropriate justification	100%	100%	75%	43%	75%	80%	100%

* Designates comparison is CMS National Rate

⭐ = Included in CMS Star Ratings   VBP = Included in CMS Value-Based Purchasing Program

PRIME = Included in PRIME