

Workshop on Pediatric Health and Health Care Quality Measurement and Information Needs

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How Are The Children?

- **Who** are the children of interest?
- **What** do we mean by health status?
- **Why** do we want to know?
- **When** is their health status important?

Predictive

Changeable

Social Value

What Accounts for Children's Vs a Child's Health?

- Genetic predisposition
- Family environment and functioning to meet basic needs
- Physical environment
- Social stresses and supports
- Professional services

"Families are the most central and enduring influence in children's lives regardless of their composition, income, education, or values."

What is the Right Care at the Right Time?

- Who decides if access is sufficient?
- Should access be risk-adjusted (biological and social)?
- What are the boundaries for the content of health care?
- How much care is enough?
- Does the medium (face-to-face, telephone, computer) matter?

Should Quality be Aspirational?

- Is good enough?
- How is “appropriateness” determined?
- Should cost matter in quality metrics?
- Is adequate time a characteristic of quality?
- To what extent can you generalize about quality, or is it individualized for each patient?
- Who is accountable for the quality of care?

Quality Measurement Today?

Current Capacity

- Street lamp measurement
- Cost driven
- Individual care

Where We'd Like to Be

- 360° Assessment
- Longitudinal
- Multi-level*
- Multi-system
- Value-driven
- Actionable

Donabedian and the Toyota Way

The right process will get the right results

<u>Level</u>	Structure	Process	Outcome
Patient			
Practitioner			
Practice			
System			
Population			

The Commonwealth Fund

Promote a high performance health care system that assures equity in access to health care that is affordable, efficient, safe and comprehensive and consistently of high quality by promoting coordination, integration and systemic change.

Future Preventive Pediatric Care

Intentional, structured, individualized, responsive, family-centered, strengths-based, sequential and cumulative, efficient and effective

Challenges to Better Quality Measurement

- Lack of agreement on care and quality priorities
- Lack of systematic approaches to care, i.e., best practices
- Lack of standardized data recording
- Cost driven data collection: cost of care and cost of accessing data
- Lack of designated accountability for care
- Lack of designated accountability for quality
- Shortage of health care providers and resources

Promising Practices

- Patient-centered care
- National Survey of Child Health links quality measures to data on family and community determinants
- Linking individual records to populations registries
- Linking populations data to community data, i.e., EDI
- Better structure and process measurement, e.g., PCMH
- Real-time data collection from patients, e.g., PHDS
- Creating a culture of quality and of transparency

Emerging Opportunities

- Individualized care
- Meaningful use
- Real-time decision support